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THE

H. Colman

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

WITH THE

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN AND HENRY COLMAN.

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INDEX

TO THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Address of Judge Buel, 185; of Nathaniel Gage, 257;
of Dr J. C. Beckman, 281
Advice of a Farmer to his Boys, 416.
Agricultural Survey — Colmans' letter to the Farmers,
1, 9.
Agricultural Commissioner's Report; Extracts from,
293
Agricultural Implements, 118.
Agricultural Survey, remarks on, 58
Agricultural Survey, Commissioner letter to the Far-
mers, 209
Agricultural Massachusetts Society, 325, 331, 337
Agricultural School, 388.
Agricultural Meeting, 308.
Agricultural Society of Essex, 214.
Agricultural Society in Plymouth, 190.
Agricultural Society, Merrimac County, 33.
Agricultural Memoranda, 284.
Agriculture board of, in Mass, 314, 318.
Agriculture in Kentucky, 199.
Agriculture, the honorable character of, 165
Agriculture in Boston, 172.
Agriculture in New York, 273.
American Institute, 66, 124, 362.
American Statuary Marble, 133.
Animal Instinct, 251.
American Lakes, 56.
Ants, Remedy against, 11, 21.
Annual Exhibition of Mass. Hort. Society, 92, 105
Anthony Adam, communication from, 409.
Agricola Filus, 285.
Apple Bread, 2
Apple trees — disease in young ones, 12
Apples — value of, 28, 131, 205.
Apples food for horses, 59
Apple Molasses, 127.
Asclepias Syriaca, 85.
August Sweeting, 131
Autumn, 120
Barn Yards, 195.
Barn Collar, Manure, &c, 411.
Bangor Ornamental Tree Society, 369
Buley, Communication from Dr Chandler, 301
Baden Corn, 61, 71, 177.
Beet Sugar, 11, 94, 148, 323, 342, 389.
Bees Hiving of, 13.
Bees, 157, 162, 355.
Bee Moth, 161.
Beckman Dr J. C. address before Agricultural Conven-
tion at Albany, 301.
Berry, Ebenezer's, statement, 335
Bed Bugs, 38.
Blight in Pear Trees, 82, 107.
Blind Dutches, 139.
Blind Girl, 216.
Black Heath Plough, 389.
Blood Cattle, Sale of, 103.
Botanical Survey, 5, 353.
Bone Manure, 34, 278, 396
Bone Manure, Report on, 271.
Bounty on Mulberry Trees, 195
Bounty on Wheat, 178.
Book Farming, 171.
Bricks, wetting before laid, 5.
Bricks, difference in using wet or dry, 219
Brighton Cattle Show, 291
Brown D. J.'s Memorial, 315
Bread Stuffs, 166, 178.
Broccoli, 166.
Breeding, 109.
Bread a new kind, 69.
Bread making, 60
Broken limbs on animals, 21
Briggs L. W. on Curculio, 389
Brassa Mulberry, 395.
Buck Wheat, 3
Bunt Wood Tree, large one, 26
Butter, packing of, 35.
Burying Potatoes, 53.
Buckthorn Hedges, 142.
Butter, directions for making, 162,

Buel's Address at Berkshire, 183.
Buel's Report at the Agricultural Convention at Albany,
289.
Buckingham J. T., report in relation to Bounty on
Wheat, 215.
Calculations for the farmer, 29.
Cattle Show at Pittsfield, 172.
Cattle Show in Middlesex County, 81, 121.
Cattle Show in Berkshire County, 85.
Cattle Show in Plymouth County, 137.
Cattle Show at Petersham, 139.
Cattle Show at Penobscot, 102
Cattle, fine breeds of, 29.
Cattle, accommodations for, 77.
Cattle, sale of, 89, 403.
Calves with split ears, 350.
Capital for young men, 288.
Cattle's Gallery, 376.
Catamount, conflict with, 16.
Canker Worm, 73.
Canada Thistle, spread of, 156.
Cheese from Potatoes, 379.
Clover hay, curing of, 29.
Cherry trees, 36.
Chickens, 69, 82.
Changing Seed, 129
Churning, 166.
City and Country life, 27
Cider, 195.
Clark Corn, 122.
Cleanliness in children, 40.
Climate and cultivation, effects of, 83.
Clover Seed, 357.
Colman, Henry, at Northampton, 131.
Colman, Henry, letter to the Farmers, 209, 1
Colman, Henry, letter notice of, 6
Colman, Henry, circular to the Farmers, 51.
Corn White, 5.
Corn Bread, 18.
Corn Indian, 36; Dutton 61
Corn Suckers, 37.
Corn Stalks, 82, 90.
Corn, growth of, 93.
Corn and Cob crusher, 187.
Contentment, 365.
Cold Frames, 365.
Contrast, 392
Coffee Culture, 306.
Cookery, 28.
Confectionary, foul, 37.
Cooked food, 52.
Coal Ashes for Manure, 52
Coke the Norfolk Farmer, 65
Cock gigantic, 68.
Composition for Fruit trees, 73
Consumption, cure of, 99.
Consumption, 112.
Cows, 152, 198.
Cow, a good one, 414.
Cor well filled, 166.
Coal mines in Mansfield, 302
Conversation, 168
Country girls, 192.
Crops in N. Jersey, 11.
Crowfoot, 33.
Cultivation, 387.
Curculio, destruction of, 319
Curculio, communication on by L. W. Briggs, 389
Cut Worm, 11.
Culture of Wheat, 362
Dalrymple's statement, 316
Dantzic Wheat, 318.
Dairy, from Commissioners report, 101
Dairy women of our country, 397.
Debt, on being in, 8
Debtor and Creditor, 122
Dearborn's Gen. H. A. S. Letter, 371.
Diet, hints on, 218
Disease in Swine, singular case, 413.
Domestic Economy, 110
Domestic Memoranda, 214

Dry Rot, 410.
Drunard to his family, 141
Drain Swamps, 54.
Down East Women, 123.
Ducks, raising of, 26.
Durham stock, 131.
Duty of Parents to Children, 216.
Dutton Corn, 61, 165.
Dyeing, 145.
Early Fruit, 109.
Early Vegetables, 138.
Education, board of, 25.
Editor, suggestions respecting the qualifications of, 174
Education, 230.
Effect of natural causes on the Agriculture of New Eng-
land and United States of America, 412.
Egyptian Wheat, 147.
Eggs, properties and preservation of, 209.
Electro Magnetism, 49.
Electric Machine, 56.
Entomology, 108.
Ergot in Grain, 179.
Experiments, services of, 164.
Experimental Farm and Garden, 250.
Essex Agricultural Society, 214.
Evening Prayer, 192.
Farms in England, 35.
Farmer's Song, 40.
Farm account, 306.
Farm reports, 258.
Farm, size of, 195.
Farm School, notice of, 62.
Farm School, Poetry, 72.
Farm School, report on, 212.
Farmers, Hints to, 19, 85, 101, 170, 171, 218
Farmers' Work, 6, 22, 30, 38, 46, 54.
Farmers evening, 216.
Farmers wife, 216.
Farmers daughter, 264
Fattening Swine, 86.
Fallows Summer, 100.
Fall ploughing, 102.
Fashionable eating, 172.
Festival at Washington Hall, 24.
Feeding and fattening animals, 142.
Fessenden T. G., Notice of his death, 150.
Fessenden T. G., lines occasioned by his death, 158
Fessenden T. G., biographical notice of, 201.
Fecundity of vegetables, 173.
Fireside, 232.
Flowers, 3.
Flowing Bowl, 32
Flour Mill, portable, 116
Flour, manufacture of fine, 146
Front Yards, 3
Franklin's wife, 8
Franklin's opinions of the ability of government, &
56
Fruit trees, disease on, 19, 73
Fruit trees, treatise on the cultivation of, 283
Frost in Aprils, 339
Forcing Frames, 301, 324, 332
Fodder your cows, 141
French, Moses's statement, 316
Gage, Nathaniel, address before the Essex Agricultural
Society, 257
Germinating of Seeds, 354
Gooseberries, 29
Great American Desert, 32
Grain Worm, 50, 83, 126, 210
Grain cradle improved, 70
Grape, review of treatise on, 102
Grapes, 242
Green Feed, 390
Grubbing machine, 125
Green crops as a manure, 161
Geology of Massachusetts, 318
Gum elastic, improvements in, 115
Happy miner, 232
Hay making, 19, 35
Hales threshing machine, 134

Harvesting corn, experiment in, 156
 Health, 208
 Hens, success in raising, 67
 Hints to the working classes, 155
 Hints for December, 172
 Hill's, Gov. of N. Hampshire, address, 212
 Horticultural Society, 6, 14, 22, 30, 38, 46, 51, 62, 70, 78, 86, 90, 102, 105, 110, 118, 126, 134, 140, 158, 178, 332, 358
 Hogs, 59, 141, 195, 381
 Horses, 96, 97, 154, 179
 Horse riding, 107
 Home, 155
 Honest cordwainer, 184
 Hogs and Manure, 191
 How, Joseph, to the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms, 153
 Husbandman, 89
 Husbandmen, importance of educating them, 163
 Husking Party, 192
 Hydrophobia, recovery from, 85
 Hydrophobia, cure of, 19
 Hymns sung at the Mechanics Fair, 96
 Ichabod Slack, 196
 Imports of Grain, 7
 Indian Corn, 3
 Insects on Vines, to destroy, 26
 Indian Corn, 36, 61, 376
 Indian Corn, a new variety from Mexico, 69
 Insects on Wheat, 77, 146, 158
 Indian Wheat, 151, 238, 358
 Infirmary, of Diseases of the Lungs, 160
 Indian Traditions, 200
 Insectivorous Birds, 408
 Improvements on Husbandry, 195
 Islander's Lament, 200
 Jelly of Currants, &c. 11
 Late Crops, 2
 Laundry at Newton, 22
 Large Productions, 139
 Lawton Joshua, to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, 265
 Leached Ashes, 140
 Let us Live while we Live, 182
 Lightning, 11, 40
 Lime on Potatoes, 58
 Lime on Wheat, use of, 126, 134
 Lime, 148, 210
 Lime, advantages of, 188
 Liquid Manure, 203
 Lowell John, Report of State of Season, 374
 Manure Farm Yard, 3
 Marl, 7, 76
 Marine Silk, 19
 Manure from Privies, 36
 Maine, Agricultural Prospects of, 41
 Martineau Miss, 48
 Manure, 60, 76, 81, 117, 181, 190, 194, 203, 307, 348, 390, 398, 411
 Maine Farmers, More for the, 60
 Mias Existence, 80
 Massacre of the Bradleys, 80
 Mansfield Corn, 88
 Matrimonial Currency, 88
 Mastodon, Remains of, 88
 Mangel Wurtzel, 101, 153
 Mangel Wurtzel, leaves of, 85
 Mainers Mountain Song, 112
 Mammoth Productions, 125
 Mammoth Squash, 93
 Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Reports, 325, 334
 Manning's Book of Fruits, Notice of, 310
 Madder Roots for planting, 379
 Massachusetts Agricultural Society, announcement of Premiums, 244
 Merrimack County Agricultural Society, 33, 212
 Mechanic Association, 42, 94
 Mechanics and Workmen, hints to, 52
 Meteoric Stone, 74
 Meadow Hay, making of, 85
 Meadows, 97
 Memento Mori, 355
 Milch Cows, soiling of, 34
 Middlesex Cattle Show, 81, 121
 Milk Strainers, 115
 Migration of Birds, 169
 Money, 8
 Mowing Machine, Wilson's, 35, 90
 Mountain House, 104
 Morus Multicaulis Seed, 148; Preserving of, 150
 Morrill E. T., communication on Wheat, 235

Multicaulis Tree, 35, 53
 Mulberry Trees, 96, 195, 234
 Mulberry Facts, 308
 Mulberry Brussa, 395
 Naturalization Law, 144
 Natural Curiosity, 136
 New Year, 202, 206
 New System of Agriculture, &c. 217
 New York Agriculture, 286
 Neat Cattle report on by W. A. S. North, 207
 Norwegian Farmers, 24
 Noisy Curs, 112
 Notice to Patrons, 206
 North American Antiquities, 410
 Nutritive Qualities of Vegetable Esculents, 409
 Nurseries in the Vicinity of Boston, 282
 Oats Berkshire crops of, 325
 Ode to May, 376
 Officers of Hort. Society, 118
 Old ways and New, 296
 Opium, Elixir of, 2
 Organs of Taste, 364
 Ox Olympus, 115, 182
 Oxen, 180
 Patent Office, Reorganization of 40
 Packing Plants in Sawdust, 44
 Patrons of the N. E. Farmer, 206
 Parsnips, 366
 Pauper Statistics of Mass. 267
 Perkins Steam Gun, 5
 Pea Straw, 31
 Penobscot Cattle Show, 102
 Peach Trees, 126, 133
 Peat, 134, 180
 Petersham Cattle Show, 139
 Pennsylvania Improvements, 218
 Peat Earth and Peat Ashes, 226
 Perrine's Dr H. Memorial, 358
 Pig Weeds, 21
 Pine Lands, 106
 Pittsfield Cattle Show, 172
 Plough Cline's combined, 34
 Plough, Side Hill, 113
 Ploughing Wheat, 115
 Plaster of Paris, 116
 Plough, a Song, 128
 Plymouth Cattle Show, 157, 190
 Planting Trees, 172
 Plymouth Co. Ag. So. 361
 Plough, Black Heath, 389
 Planting Corn (by W. B.) 406
 Poudrette, French Mode of Preparation, 17
 Pond Mud, 19
 Poudrette, 43, 373
 Potatoes, Lime on, 58
 Poultry, Raising of, 67, 68, 69
 Pork Making, 84
 Potatoes, experiment with, 123
 Poison Oak, 129
 Potatoes, Measuring of, 154
 Population and Cultivation, 402
 Potato Onions, Culture of, 261
 Premium for fattening Swine, 99
 Pruning Orchards, 108
 Preservation Powers of Cold and Animal food, 190
 Premiums, Hort. So. 332
 " Agricultural So. 337, 345
 " Plymouth Co. Ag. So. 361
 Premiums on Silk and Beet Sugar, 389
 Prince, J. Jr. Esq. Statements of Premiums &c. 349
 Products and profits of Land &c. 381
 Prognostics of the Weather, 404
 Premiums of Ag. So. 244
 Premium Carrot crop, 261
 Premium Vegetable crops, 268
 Progress of Horticulture in America, 212
 Pruning Forest Trees and Ornamental Shrubs, 285
 Prince, William, Letter on the Mulberry, 300
 Product of one and a half acres, 301
 Punctuality, 3
 Quercitron Bark, 158
 Raspberry, Mason's new one, 25
 Rasping Machine, 45
 Receipts for making Pork Pie, 28; White Walnut Pickles, 28; Veal and Lamb Pie, 28; to preserve Parsley, 28; for making Rusk and Dough nuts, 28; Potato Starch Bread, 39; for Destroying Bed Bugs, 38; to prevent Fleas, 38; for fattening Swine, 38; Cure for the effects of Arsenic, 40; for cheap Broth, 50; for Potato fritters, 50; Minute Pudding, 50; Virginia Johnny Cake, 50; Raspberry and Strawberry Jelly, 50;

Ginger Beer, 50; to cure the Disentery, 50; Making Pread, 50; for cooking Tomatoes, 53; Preserving Pumpkins, 76, 82; Making Cakes, 88; for Boiling Ham, 107; for Scours in Horses, 124; Preserving Roots, 124; Making liquid Opodeldoc, 124; to remove swellings on Horses, 124; to make boots light, 133; for the Scouring in calves, 139; for a White wash, 142; to destroy Insects, 142; to destroy the Hessian Fly, 150; to preserve Pumpkins, 171; Purifying water, 366; for the Catarrh, 366
 Reaping Machine, 45
 Remarkable Preservations, 72
 Report on Farms, 337
 Report of Wm. Grey on Farm School, 242
 Report of J. T. Buckingham on the subject of granting a bounty on Wheat, 245
 Report of the Trustees of the Mass. So. for promoting Agriculture, 252
 Report of Commissioners of Patents, extracts from, 260
 Report by J. Buel at the N. Y. Agr. Convention, 289
 Report by W. A. North of Schenectady on Neat Cattle, 297
 Report of Committee of Agriculture in Congress, 298
 Ring Bone, 331
 Rhubarb, Pond's, 14
 Rot in sheep, 43
 Roots, 75
 Rotation of Crops, 93, 147, 180
 Root Crops, Cultivation of, 315
 Rohan Potato, 243
 Rust in Iron, 80
 Rust in Wheat, 150
 Rural Embellishments, 350
 Ruta Bag, Cultivation of, 267
 Rye Two headed, 43
 Rye, 41
 Rye, Cultivation of, 402
 Rye and Wheat from the Commissioner's Report, 393
 Sawdust for Packing Plants, 44
 Salt and Water to quench Thirst, 109
 Small Pox among the Indians, 240
 Sayers' Book on Flowers, notice of, 310
 Saturday Night, 64
 Speculations, 42
 September, Hints for, 84
 Sentry Cats, 13
 Seeds of Plants, 14
 Seeds, Vitality of, 29
 Season of Flowers, 48
 Seed Corn, 67, 78, 150, 158
 Seed Wheat, 73, 124
 Science, 89
 Seed, Necessity of changing, 129
 Seasons, 176
 Season, State of, by John Lowell, 374
 Sheep Washing, 44
 Sheep Husbandry, 299
 Shaker Barn, 189
 Sheep, Management of, 17, 219
 Shepaulia, 75
 Sheep, Diseases of, 177
 Silk Winding, New process, 3
 Silk Worms, Mr Clark's directions, 13
 Silk Culture, 363, 326, 309, 37
 Silk Worms, native, 49
 Silk Grower, Results of a, 59
 Side Hill Plough, 113
 Silk, James Walker's letter on, 5
 Silk Culture in a Nut shell, 60
 Silk Culture, 171
 Silk Culture in Massachusetts, Early History of, 300
 Soil, 233
 Song at Charitable Mechanic Association, 136
 Smut on Wheat, 20, 36, 157
 Smelting Iron, 149
 Spring Wheat, 329, 321, 85, 77, 42
 Spring Work, 310
 Spruce Trees, Insects on, 14
 Spring Wheat and Baden Corn, 61
 Squirrels, 32
 Straw Cutting Machine, 34
 Strawberries, 102
 Steam Packet Home, loss of, 126
 Slaughtering Calves, 373
 Stebbins, Dr D., to the Congressional Committee on Agriculture, 385
 Summer Fallows, 100
 Subterranean Bees, 147
 Sun Flower, 202
 Subsoil Plough, 379
 Sugar Beet, James Walker's Letter on 5

Subscribers, Notice to 22.
 Sugar Beet, 42, 170, 235
 Sugar from Pumpkins, 83
 Suckers on Corn, 405.
 Swamp Culture, 57.
 Swamp Drain, 51
 Swamp Mud, 123
 Swine Diseases, 196
 Swine (diseases in) 413
 Stone Mountain, 3.
 Sweet Apples for Hogs, 21
 Swine fattening of, 86.
 Swearing, 8.
 Temperance Celebration, 16
 Teasing, 104.
 Tillage Husbandry, 75.
 Thistles, 7
 Thanksgiving, 174
 Thrush, 328.
 Tomato, 35, 357.
 Topsfield Agricultural Festival, 107
 Tom Clover, 208.
 Troubles of a Married Man, 136.
 Traffic in Ardent Spirit, 339.
 Treatise on the Culture of Fruit, 283
 Turnip Husbandry in England, 5
 Turnip Fly, 45, 67

Turnip Culture, 390, 59.
 Urate, or Manure from Urine, 117
 Valuable Discovery, 138.
 Vegetable Matter converted into Manure, 211.
 Vitality of Insects, 75.
 Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder, 187
 Walker James Letter on Silk and Sugar Beet, 5.
 Washington's view of Wars and Agriculture, 40
 Washing Sheep, 44.
 Washington's Church, 115.
 Washing, Bleaching, &c. 117
 Wm Eustis' Statement, 338.
 Walsh Alex. Report, 305.
 Weevil Fly, 31.
 Weevil Fly, look out for it, 37.
 Weevil or worm in Wheat, 44, 53
 Weevil New, 61.
 Weather, 211.
 Wet Meadows Improvements of, 346.
 Westboro Carrot Bed, 382.
 Wheat Important Discovery, 12.
 White seed, 20.
 Wheat to obtain new and Improved Kinds, 22.
 Wheat Harvesting of, 26.
 Wheat Raising of near the Sea, 29.
 Wheat Culture of (communication) 57
 Wheat Spring, 42

Wheat region of New York, 81
 Wheat Cultivation of, 188, 331
 Wheat Ploughing &c 95
 White Wash, 182
 Wheat should be more completely ground, 205
 Wheat Fly, 227
 White Mountains notices of, 372, 380
 Wheat Roots Depth of, 369.
 Wheat and Rye from Commissioner's Report, 393.
 Wheat Crops, 267.
 White Mountains, Winter Scenery of the, 243.
 Winter Song of the Farmer, 168.
 Wing Calvin, Communication from, 196.
 Willard William. (Communication from to H. C.) 406.
 Wool, 5.
 Worms on Trees, remedy against, 15.
 Worms on Fruit Trees, 21.
 Woman appropriate sphere of. 56.
 Wood, Preserving from effects of weather, 106.
 Worm killed grass, 125.
 Worcester Cattle Show, 132,
 Woodman spare that tree, 200.
 Wool preparation of for market 380.
 Wood Thrush, 400.
 Yankee Doodle, Origin of, 120.
 Yankee Hominny, 142.
 Zoological Survey, 5.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1837.

NO. 1.

AGRICULTURAL.

LETTER TO THE

FARMERS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

On the subject of an Agricultural Survey of the State by the authority of the Legislature.

BY HENRY COLMAN,
Commissioner for such Survey.

SIR,—Having been appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth, under the provisions of a Resolve of the Legislature, passed at its last session, Commissioner to make an Agricultural Survey of the State, I take the liberty of addressing this Circular to several gentlemen of intelligence and respectability in the different towns, yourself among others, with a view to obtain their advice and co-operation in accomplishing such survey.

You will allow me, then, to point out the general objects of inquiry; and to solicit particularly your attention to them; that when I visit you, as I shall ask the pleasure of doing, you will be able to give me, in respect to those which have been the subjects, either of your experience, inquiry, or observation, the desired information. By the Resolve, it is made the duty of the Commissioner "To collect accurate information of the state and condition of the Agriculture of the Commonwealth, and every subject connected with it;—point out the means of improvement; and make a detailed report thereof, with as much exactness as circumstances will admit." From the terms of the Resolve, it is apparent that the duty is very comprehensive; as it embraces every subject connected with the agriculture of the State, and the means of its improvement. The more full, however, it is, the more useful it is likely to prove; and exactness in the information obtained, is obviously of the very highest importance. I will now point out some of the objects to which inquiries will be directed.

I. The Nature of the Soil, in different parts of the State; and particularly in reference to the crops cultivated.

II. The Climate, with reference to the crops grown; the usual time of ploughing, planting and harvesting; the occurrence of early frosts; the length of winter; the average temperature; and the quantity of rain or snow in any year.

It is desirable that meteorological observations should be made in different parts of the State.

III. 1. The number of acres in any town cultivated, or in any form productive.

2. In wood, timber, &c.

3. Capable of cultivation but unproductive.

4. Waste or irreclaimable.

IV. Products.

1. The amount raised in any town in any given year.

2. The average yield of any crop per acre.

V. Crops cultivated; among which are the following:

Wheat,
Indian Corn,
Rye,
Barley,
Oats,
Buck Wheat,
Peas,
Beans,
Tares,
Lupins,
Hemp,
Flax,
Tobacco,
Hops,
Broom Corn,
Teasles,
Madder,
Wood,
Saffron,
Rape,
Mints,
Herds Grass,
Clovers,
Red top,
Orchard,
Lucerne,

VI. Other Products.

Wool,
Silk,
Beef,
Pork,

Tall meadow Oats,
English Bent,
Rye Grass,
Millet,
Fowl Meadow,
Blue Grass,
Salt meadow grasses,
Thatch,
Potatoes,
Onions,
Cabbages,
Carrots,
Parsnips,
Beets,
Artichokes,
Pumpkins,
Turnips,
Fruits,
Garden Vegetables.

Grass for Bonnets.
Mulberry for Silk.
Sunflower for Oil.
Poppy for Opium.
Mustard,
Succory.

Mutton,
Lard,
Cheese,
Butter,

VII. Rotation of crops.

VIII. Mode of cultivation.

1. Soils adapted to particular crops.
2. Preparation of the soil by ploughing and manures.

3. Seeds; selection; change of seed; quantity; preparation; steepers for seeds; preservation of seed from worms, birds and vermin.

4. Care and management of the growing crop.

5. Harvesting. Time and manner.

6. Use and application of the product.

7. Labor required; and general expenses of a crop.

8. Value of the crop for use or sale.

9. Marketing of the product.

IX. Diseases of crops. Blight; mildew; rust; curl; &c. &c.

X. Weeds; and methods of extermination.

Thistles; Canada thistles; brake; laurel; ox-eyed daisy or white weed; ranunculus or Buttercup; wood wax; pine-weed; St. John's wort; charlock or cadluc; sorrel; cockle; tares; chess or cheat, &c. &c.

XI. Refuse of crops. Preservation; value, and use for fodder or manure.

1. Value and use of the stalks and husks of Indian Corn, and how preserved.

2. Value and use of the stalks and husks of Broom corn.

3. Value and use of the straw of wheat, rye, oats and barley.

4. " " of the haulm of pease and buck wheat.

5. " " of potato tops, &c. &c.

It may be useful in this place to give an outline of the manner in which it may be desirable to conduct the inquiries. I will take for examples, wheat and Indian corn.

Wheat.

1. History of its cultivation in the State.

2. Kinds; bearded or bald; flint or soft skin; red or white; summer or winter; where obtained; by what name or quality designated; average weight per bushel.

3. Amount of any particular crop; extent of land sown.

4. Condition of the land; nature of the soil; whether newly cleared; burnt; swarded; or how used for two or three years previously; how prepared for sowing.

5. Kind and quantity of manure; use of lime, plaster, or any compost manure.

6. The quantity of seed to an acre, and preparation of the seed; advantages or evils of steeping the seed.

7. The time of sowing; week and day, if possible, to be ascertained. The importance of such an inquiry as this, will appear for the reasons which follow:

It is strongly recommended that wheat should be sown before the 14th of September, so as to be well rooted before winter; thus affording a better protection against frosts. Or else so late as not to germinate before spring; this method has been tried.—Or, frozen in water in the autumn, and kept so until the spring, which experiment is reported to have been successful. It is often desirable for wheat to follow Indian corn; but Indian corn in general, cannot be taken off in season to get the wheat sown. The discovery of any mode, such as the above, for example, by which the necessity of this early sowing could be obviated, would be of great advantage.

Wheat sown early, is more likely to have passed beyond injury from the hot, damp, steaming weather, which occurs in July, and occasions rust. Query: whether late sown wheat is not likely to pass beyond that season, before it gets into a condition to be injured, which is while it is in the milk.

Late sowing of wheat, as in some cases the last of May and the first of June, it is stated, has carried the season of flowering beyond the time of the wheat insect, and the crop has been saved.

8. The diseases or accidents, if any; whether affected by rust, smut or mildew; and any circumstances of weather, situation, or particular condition of the plant, connected or contemporaneous with such occurrence. The situation or exposure of any blighted field, whether high and airy, or low, damp and confined.

9. Whether or not, affected by the vicinity of barberry bushes.

10. Whether winter killed or not; under what circumstances, as it regards the forwardness or lateness of the plant; and how affected by the snow.

11. Whether attacked by the Hessian fly, or other insects; and preventives, if any.

Wheat is, in many parts of the country, subject to injury from an insect or worm, whose appearance is comparatively recent; and whose habits are not well ascertained. He is making dreadful havoc in the wheat regions, producing in many cases, an entire destruction of extensive fields of the most promising appearance; and has advanced at the rate of about forty miles a year. The same insect, it is believed, though the identity is not perfectly ascertained, has attacked barley, rye, and oats with alarming success. The cultivation of barley, has on this account, been abandoned in some parts of the State; and so has the cultivation of wheat in what have heretofore been deemed some of the most productive wheat regions in New York.

Inquiries and experiments on this subject, are of immense importance. A perfect preventive or security would be worth millions to the country.

12. Remedies or protection against blight, or other accident.

13. The extirpation of weeds particularly injurious to the wheat crop, such as tares, cockle, chess, garlic and the Canada thistle; and any machinery by which grain may be cleansed of "foul stuff."

14. The experience of farmers in the cultivation of wheat crops successively on the same land; and in sowing clover with the wheat with a view to ploughing it in as manure for a succeeding crop; and whether customarily ploughed in with the stubble; or depastured; or mowed for one or more years.

15. The general subject of sowing grass with grain; and the value in such case, of a stubble crop for winter fodder.

16. Harvesting.

Time and state of cutting; and whether early or late cutting be preferable; the time, in the opinion of some persons, making a material difference in the amount and value of the crop.

Modes of harvesting; reaping or cradling; and cost by day or piece work; average amount of a day's work.

17. Threshing and cleaning.

Threshing Machines. Winnowing Machines.

18. Manufacture of Flour. Various qualities. Number of bushels required for a barrel. Miller's charges and profits.

19. Construction of mills and flouring Machinery. Water, steam and wind power. Domestic mills.

20. Value and uses of bran.

21. " " wheat straw.

22. Value of a wheat crop compared with other crops. Average yield.

23. Capacity of the State to furnish its own wheaten bread.

24. Experiments and observations in regard to this crop. Causes of its general failure;

25. Some general estimate of the quantity and cost of imported flour consumed in any village, town or county.

Indian Corn.

1. Kinds. Gourd seed. White soft corn.—Sweet corn. Flint corn.

2. Varieties of Flint corn. White; yellow.—Weight per bushel. Comparative amount of cob and grain in different varieties.

3. Soils most suitable. Preparation of land.—Crop, if any, which it may best succeed. Fall or spring ploughing. How often may it be repeated on the same land.

4. Manuring; kinds of manure most suitable; quantity to the acre; how distributed—in hills, drills or spread—applied green or rotted.

Lime; its value to corn—how applied.

Gypsum; " " "

Ashes; " " "

5. Seed—how selected; effects of selecting in increasing the crop; how saved; steeped or sowed dry; various steeps; copperas water; lye; rolling in tar; coating with gypsum or ashes;—quantity of seed.

6. Time of planting; modes of planting—in hills or drills; distance of plants; protection against vermin or birds.

Cultivation. Weeding; ploughing or harrowing among corn; use of a cultivator; number of hoeings; hilling or earthing up. Topping; suckering; stripping; with the effects upon the crop.

8. Value of the corn stalks and leaves when taken green; and mode of curing.

9. Alternate rows of corn and potatoes. Planting pumpkins or turnips among corn. Sowing grain among corn for a succeeding crop.

10. Harvesting. Gathering by the ear; or cutting up and stacking in the field.

11. Preservation of the grain. Construction of granaries.

12. Preservation and comparative value of the stover or dried fodder.

13. Machines for shelling.

14. Average yield per acre; value of the crop; cost of cultivation from beginning to readiness for the mill. Kilt-drying.

15. Value and uses of Indian corn — for dairy animals.

" " " for fattening stock.

" " " for swine.

" " " for horses.

" " " for distillation.

" " " for extraction of oil.

(Concluded next week.)

ELIXIR OF OPIUM.—Dr John B. McMunn, of Orange county, in this state, has made, we are informed, on such authority as we cannot question, an important discovery in the preparation of opium, which promises to prove of great value in medicine. It is the separation of the most effective ingredients in their natural state, viz; the morphia, codein and narcein in the natural combination in which they exist with meconic acid. This preparation, which the Doctor calls Elixir of Opium, has all the virtues of opium, and none of the very objectionable and deleterious properties which it possesses in the same chemical solutions of the morphia of the French chemists.—Substances in a state of nature, it is familiarly known, are always less inimical to animal life, than artificial chemical compounds. Consequently, we obtain by this elixir, the anodyne soothing properties of this celebrated balm, so universally indispensable in medical treatment, without causing the tremors, constipation, convulsions, and

other dangerous symptoms, which other preparations do. The Doctor's preparation is no mysterious empirical nostrum, or poisonous quack remedy, but a legitimate production, the properties of which he frankly makes known. It has received the approbation of some of the most respectable practitioners of this city, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Dr McMunn, in a written paper which he has furnished for our perusal, has entered at length into the merits of his preparation, as compared with opium in its natural state, or the artificial combinations of acetate, sulphate of morphia, &c. of the French chemists. These last are of uncertain strength, and besides do not contain the valuable ingredients of narcein and codein, which the combination with meconic acid, in a natural state does. Hence two grains of opium in its natural state, are often more powerful than morphine as administered. The Elixir also does not *deteriorate*, and is *uniform*, two very important qualities. The virtues of all medicinal salts from vegetables or otherwise, are known to vary precisely according to the acid used, and the natural combination of *meconic* is found by Doctor M. to be infinitely the best in opium. The Elixir may be used in a variety of diseases where the constipating and exciting effects of the ordinary preparations are inadmissible. It may thus be given to any amount in hydrophobia, tetanus, &c. and will open probably a new field of discovery. *N. Y. Star.*

LATE CROPS.—As hay will probably come in short this season, we would urge the importance of our farmers giving attention to such other crops as will yet mature. Oats will ripen if sown immediately, and the season be favorable; so will beans, especially the early sort. Turnips, the life of English improvement in husbandry, need not be sown till about the first of August, and they afford an excellent fodder for cattle. Peas will also come to maturity, if sown soon. Potatoes will yield a good crop, even if planted as late as the 20th of this month. Farmers, whose grass is short, should endeavor to make up the deficiency by putting in some of these crops. They should remember that they are called upon by something more than the desire of getting money; humanity pleads for it, that the poor may not be so distressed the coming winter, as they will likely to be, if nothing of the kind is done. It seems to us that by a pretty extensive adoption of these late crops, much suffering will be avoided, by rendering provisions cheaper, and giving the farmer something to sell.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

APPLE BREAD.—This is something new under the sun. The New York Era says that a French officer has invented and practised with great success, a method of making bread with common apples, very far superior to potato bread. After having boiled one third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water, the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient. When the mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light.

Common lamp-oil will cure the ring-worm.

FRONT YARDS.

It is high time front yards were attended to—the fences repaired, the trees and shrubbery pruned, and the rubbish which has accumulated during the winter, removed. Nothing is more indubitably indicative of the husbandry of the farm, and the order of the house, than the condition of the front yard—and whenever and wherever you see one with its fences broken down, gates unhung, and its interior littered up with old shoes, dead cats, broken jugs, &c., you may call the man a sloven, and his wife a slut, without exposing yourself to be mulet in damages in an action for slander—for, if you go over the farm, you will find every thing neglected—buildings and fences out of repair—cattle in mischief—the fields and pastures rooted up by swine, &c. &c. If you enter the house, you will find every thing in chaos—dishes unwashed—beds unmade—rooms unswept, &c. &c. If you take the madam by surprise, you will find her surrounded by a group of squalid, ragged and dirty children—in perfect dishabille—hair uncombed—shoes slipshod—stockings about her feet, &c., and in her flight from your presence, she will blunder over and upset the cradle and dye tub—knock down one child—box another's ears, and drag a third after her, &c.—and leave you to survey the arrangement of her furniture, and see the manner in which she manages the affairs of her household.

Many front yards are neglected on account of the unsettled state of the law regarding the title to the "*locus in quo*." Some contend that the front yard is a part of the farm, and under the supervision and control of the husband; while others insist that it is a "part and parcel" of the house, and, being such, is within the jurisdictional limits of the wife; and consequently, subject to her government and entitled to her protection. We confess our attainments in martial law are not sufficient to enable us to adjudicate this "*questio vexata*," but we are inclined to the opinion that the husband owns the right of soil, subject, however, to the cirement of the wife; and that for certain purposes, such as building and repairing fences, planting and pruning shrubbery, dressing flower-beds, &c., both have a right of entry and possession. But whatever may be the law, there is no doubt if the time often consumed in moot-ing it, was spent in improving the yard, it would present a very different appearance. There are, however, certain members of the family to whom the care and management of this matter more especially belongs—we mean the daughters—and a young gentleman of taste and judgment, "in search of a wife," would be about as likely to "fall in love" with a young lady, who neglected her front yard, as he would if he first saw her at church with a hole in her stocking.—*Silk Cultu-rist*.

STONE MOUNTAIN.—This extraordinary elevation may be considered as not only one of the most remarkable mountains in North America, but as one of the greatest, natural curiosities in the known world. Imagine a perpendicular wall of solid marble five or six hundred yards in length, and four hundred yards high, rising in grandeur and sublimity, from the plain below. The *Macon Messenger* gives a full description of the mountain, made by a recent traveller, who states the circumference to be six miles, and the height twentytwo hundred and fifty feet. It rounds off

at the top, like the dome of some magnificent edifice, and may have been the lofty temple whence the savage sent up his sacrifices to his strange gods. The stone mountain is situated in De Kalb county, Georgia, and is, perhaps, the most stupendous of the many natural curiosities with which our country abounds.

PUNCTUALITY.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was *thine own property*."

A writer in the *Bangor Courier* in commenting on Dr C. T. Jackson's report on the Geology of Maine—mentions the following fact, which clearly proves the advantages of an acquaintance with the principles of Geology:

"While at Woodstock he was presented with a specimen of red slate covered with black oxide of manganese. An ordinary observer might have passed this by as an ordinary stone not deserving of notice, but Dr Jackson immediately expressed his opinion, that iron ore would be found at the locality, where the specimen was obtained. On being conducted there, his opinion was confirmed, as he discovered an enormous bed of ore 50 or 60 rods in width. The utility of this ore in the neighborhood of an important military post, like Houlton must be apparent to all."


INDIAN CORN.—All, or nearly all, the accounts that are published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the *entire* roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their office. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor.—*Albany Cult.*

BUCKWHEAT.—The nearly total failure of the corn crop for the two past years, and the small quantity planted on the present, together with the unfavorable appearance of the growing wheat in many sections of the country, should induce farmers not to neglect any crop which promises to be in any degree a substitute for these standard articles of cultivation. Of these substitutes for bread, there is none which can be grown to more profit than buckwheat; certainly not in those parts where wheat is the poorest, and corn the most liable to suffer from frost. Buckwheat itself

is sometimes untimely nipped, and the experience of a few years has shewn that in order to have the crop perfectly secure, it should be sown earlier than has been generally practised. Better to sow by the 10th, or the middle of June, than to put off till the 10th of July, which in some parts of the country, is considered sufficiently early.—The ground should be made fine, and the seed got in well; the quantity of seed from 20 to 24 quarts per acre. There is more danger of its suffering from drouth, than perhaps any thing else, as the plant is hardy and is rarely disturbed by insects. Buckwheat cakes as thousands can testify, are a healthy and palatable substitute for wheat bread; and with the exception of corn is probably equal to any grain for fattening pork.—The yield varies from 30 to 50 bushels per acre; and the straw well cured makes excellent fodder for all kinds of cattle.—*Gen. Far.*

FLOWERS.—For the benefit of all who have flowers—and who, from the midnight recollections of childhood and poetry, does not love them? we will tell them how they will be able to prolong, for a day, the enjoyment of their short-lived beauty. Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept twentyfour hours in the water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh water, but all (the most fugacious, such as the poppy, excepted) may be completely restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose, place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one third of the length of the stem; by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the coddled or parboiled end of the stems and put them into cold water.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

NEW PROCESS FOR WINDING SILK.—*new silk worm—silk worm gut.*—Mr Durant at Jersey city, is making extensive experiments in winding silk from worms of his own rearing. He has six different plans for the worm to wind the cocoon.—Dr D. has likewise discovered a native silk worm of our forest, whose cocoon is 50 to 80 per cent. heavier than that of the Asiatic. Its silent labors are often encountered in the solitary depths of the forests, on bushes and trees, chiefly the elder, but like many other of nature's works prepared to our hand, they have been passed by unheeded. Mr D. hopes to domesticate this worm, and direct their habits to the purposes of useful industry.—One of the great advantages resulting from this, would be the very superior quality of the silk worm gut, so much much used by amateur fishermen, and which this worm furnishes 80 per cent. heavier and stronger than those hitherto in use. This glutinous matter is known to be the most terebinous substance of any thing we are acquainted with, spun out to the same fineness. In fact, this of Mr D.'s, though not thicker than two horse hairs braided, and therefore scarcely perceptible to the fish, in which deception consists its value, is enabled to raise a weight of 100 lbs. and consequently with ease hold a powerful shark, for example, of 40 lbs. struggling with all his additional muscular force to escape. To give an idea of this article, we may mention, that sagacious fishermen pay for one selected from the Asiatic worms, from 12 1-2 to 25 cts. and there are thousands in the market of inferior description, because they are from a small worm, and which may be purchased for one cent apiece.—*N. Y. Star,*

 A friend has favored us with the following useful extracts.

FARM-YARD MANURE.—"This must be ranked in the first class; and when improved yards have been constructed for the soiling of cattle, and attention has been paid to the quality as well as the increase of dung, the manure thus produced becomes of inestimable value. No husbandman can carry on his business without it, and every one who attends for a moment to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of dung, as well as of preparing what is got, will acknowledge, that however imperfectly the subject be understood, none is more deserving of serious investigation; yet even the most superficial observer on the common state of culture, can hardly fail to remark, that the evident inattention to its management, is such as would almost lead to the supposition that it is not worth the farmer's care.

Nothing is more common than to see large heaps of manure thrown out of the stables and feedingsheds, and exposed in that state to the weather, without any regard to its being either laid up in a regular and careful manner, secured from evaporation, or carefully mixed in different proportions, according to its various qualities;—yet these proportions are severally of a very distinct and important nature."

"**SHEEP DUNG** decomposes quickly when it is moist, and compactly heaped together; but when dry and dispersed, its decomposition is slow and imperfect. Its effect upon the soil is soon dissipated, and is generally exhausted after a second crop. Much ammonia is disengaged from the excrements, and more especially from the urine of sheep, and this renders their manure particularly valuable upon soils which contain insoluble mould. That which is found on the floor of sheep cotes, when left undisturbed, is of two qualities—that of the upper layer, which is occasionally renewed with fresh litter, being strawy, dry, and not fermented; while, on the contrary, that of the under layer is moist, clammy, and fit for use. When the dung is removed, care should therefore be taken to mix both layers, so that they may be equally decomposed; and, when thus prepared, the manure should be spread sparingly upon the land, if used for corn [grain] crops, or it is apt to make them run to straw; but upon cold, sour soils, this may be used in larger quantities with considerable advantage. The most usual way of procuring it, however, is by *fotling*. It is only necessary to remark, that it appears from an experiment on record, that 134 ewes and wethers, with 30 lambs, were penned during six weeks in a sheep cote, and littered with one load of straw per week, which produced 28 large loads of dung. In another standing fold, containing an English acre, the plan adopted was to spread the straw a foot deep, and strew turnips upon one half of the fold, every two or three days alternately, until the litter became wet, when it was again covered with fresh straw: the sheep thus lay very dry; and in this manner, it is said, that in the course of the season, 800 tons of the best manure on a farm, in East Lothian, was produced by 308 wethers.—The quantity, indeed, appears so very extraordinary, as to seem almost incredible, and had it not been stated on the respectable authority of Sir John Sinclair, we should have hesitated to afford it insertion."

LEACHED ASHES, or *Shaper's waste*—"Are possessed of eminently fertilizing properties, and are particularly useful for dry, loamy lands, or on loam mixed with sand. It is only of late years that the value of this manure has been duly appreciated; and there are few soils on which it may not be beneficially employed. The quantity per acre, varies from 50 to 100 bushels. It is considered to be, generally, better for grass pasture, than arable, and crops of clover-hay have been more than doubled by it. The best method of using this manure, has been thought by many persons, to be that of a compost with dung and earth. So far as the earth is concerned, there can be no objection to the practice; but in regard to dung, it may admit of doubt, for, in proportion to the quantity of alkaline matter left in the ashes, the duration of the effect of the dung will be lessened, much in the same manner, as by a mixture of quick lime.* If applied as a top-dressing, there can be no doubt that it will be found to be a useful and lasting manure; it destroys slugs and vermin of every description; increases and brings in clover upon worn out pasture land."

(From the *Silk Culturist*.)

Avon, Me., Feb. 4, 1837.

F. G. Comstock, Esq.,—Sir: * * * The farm on which I reside, is well adapted to the culture of the mulberry and sugar beet—it being rather dry and of a loamy soil, well situated upon Sandy river, a branch of the Kennebec. I have a few hundred mulberry trees of four and five years growth, and about 30,000 seedling plants, which latter are the product of four ounces of seed, all White mulberry.

For two seasons past, I have reared the silk-worm with surprising success, and converted its product into sewing silk. I intend to make the culture of the mulberry, the rearing of silk worms and the reeling of silk, a permanent business. I have but a little opportunity of writing at this time, or I would go into the history of the silk enterprise in this vicinity. Yours, &c.

DANIEL FOWLE.

Fryeburg, Me. March 14, 1837.

F. G. Comstock, Esq.,—Sir: * * * I have had doubts about the silk business in Maine heretofore, which are now removed. The success I had in my small way, the last season, is a clear proof to me that it can be carried on in Maine, (when by experience, we become acquainted with it) to a handsome profit.—I was greatly encouraged by reading Gen. Talmadge's travels through the silk districts of Italy, that on the ninth day of March last, the snow was something like two feet deep, and in these cold regions they made the best of silk. Such information cheered my drooping spirits very much, and I shall go at it with re-

* The following account, among numerous other instances, of an experiment on its effects in equal proportions upon a crop of potatoes, is extracted from a report drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture:—

No.	produce.
1 No manure,	134 lbs.
2 Stable-dung and soap-ashes.	298 lbs.
3 Stable-dung alone,	315 lbs.
4 Soap ashes alone,	383 lbs.

doubled vigor and confidence this season, in planting out trees and sowing seed, as far as the small means I am in possession of, will permit. We in Maine need not despair, although the snow is towards twice as deep as above; it will shortly disappear, and vegetation comes forward rapidly when it does start, and our summers are long enough for the leaves to grow, and the weather congenial for one good crop, which is probably as much as we shall obtain to advantage, as far north as we are. The trees do not die, except the tender twigs. The main stem and the roots stand our winters well. Three years ago, this spring, I sent to Boston, six dollars for *Morus multicaulis*, and they sent me six trees in good order, of the true kind. I planted three of them in stony ground, the other three in rich soil. They all lived: the latter grew very luxuriantly to the height of four or five feet—the leaves very large, some of them eleven inches wide and as many long. One of those that grew so very rapidly, died the second winter, the rest are all alive. I have had the main stem live through the winter, above one foot high, without any protection. I have increased them a few, and had I known how to manage them, I might have had 1000 at least, by this time. The roots do not die;—they sprout up and grow well every year. Last fall I cut them down about six inches from the ground, and cut them into slips two or three eyes long, and put them in the cellar in wet moss.—Yesterday I examined them and found them in good order—green and fresh as they were when taken from the stump.

I am likewise much encouraged with my Chinese mulberry trees. I fed about 5000 worms the last season, the cocoons of which my wife and daughter spun off on the common wooden spinning wheel, having no better machine to work with, and no information but what we have obtained by reading. After all the waste that was made, (which was considerable) we obtained 1 1-2 lbs. of raw silk—when doubled and twisted it made 375 skeins of sewing silk, of the same length and number of threads as the common and imported article.

If it were not too much trouble, I would like to ask through the medium of the *Culturist*, whether it was any thing like a medium production, and also the best mode of planting my *Morus multicaulis* slips?—whether to lay them down and cover them up, or to put one end in the ground, leaving one eye out?

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES WALKER.

Answers by the Editor.—1. We have known 2000 cocoons yield a pound of reeled silk, but it was considered an extraordinary yield. When 3000 are required to the pound, we consider it a good yield, and in all our calculations of product and profit, we allow 4000. We should, therefore, think the 1 1-2 lbs. from 5000 cocoons, at least an average production.

2. It is not very material whether the cuttings are put into the ground in a horizontal or perpendicular position. The usual method is to put them in perpendicular, leaving the top bud just below the surface of the earth; but as those spoken of have two or three buds upon them, we are of opinion that more trees would be produced by placing them horizontally, and covering them slightly—to the depth of half an inch.

SPECULATION AND PRODUCTION.—The last three years have been eventful periods in the history of civil and political economy; and it would be well for every one to review the occurrences which have taken place, candidly and carefully, and mark well the results. The present pressure of the times, are well calculated to make even the thoughtless pause and enquire into some of the causes which have produced them. In doing this, it will not be necessary to go into the arena of politics, or scold at this or that party, as being the remote or proximate causes of the trouble. This we leave for those who delight in such warfare. But we may nevertheless turn the attention of our readers to one very important cause of much of the present difficulties. It is the increase of *speculators* and decrease of *producers*. When in 1835, so many splendid fortunes were floating about; dazzling the beholders, and apparently beckoning every one to stretch out the hand and take them, hundreds and hundreds left the farm and workshop—and launched into the abyss of speculation—it might have been foretold, and was foretold, that although a few might better their condition, the public at large, would reap the bitter fruits which must inevitably result from a diminution of production. Incidental causes may have concurred to hasten this result, but it would nevertheless have come. It must be laid down as a truth, as firm and as durable as Nature herself, that “all the means of human enjoyment and all the accumulation of wealth, are the products of human labor.” If then, you diminish human labor, you directly diminish the comforts of life—the enjoyments of life, and the accumulation of wealth, and the more you diminish, the more severe must be the remedy. The only way left for us now, is to wheel about. Conform to the times. Kick pride and extravagance out of doors—off coat and go to work. Do something. Produce something. Be patient—long suffering—cheerful and good natured. It is true, provisions are scarce and money scarcer, and no doubt there are scoundrels enough in every neighborhood to take the advantage and harass his brother mortal. But “don’t give up the ship.” Learn prudence from the pressure of the times. Remember the lessons of the past, and our word for it, by so doing you will die a wiser, if not a richer man, than you otherwise would.—*Mc. Far.*

TURNIP HUSBANDRY IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, speaking of the introduction of the sugar beet into this country, makes some forcible remarks on the prodigious impulse which the prosperity of a nation may receive by the introduction of a single new plant, which he illustrates by the following historical fact:

In an early part of the reign of George the 1st, the culture of the turnip was limited in England, to a few gardens, as that of the beet now is with us, and used most exclusively for culinary purposes. That monarch, in one of his visits to his electorate of Hanover, was attended by his secretary of state, Lord Townsend; whilst residing there, this nobleman was struck by the appearance of extensive fields devoted to the culture of the turnip, as food for cattle and sheep; impressed with the belief that this method might be introduced with advantage into his own country, he, before leaving Germany, took care to provide himself with seed, and, on his return, earnestly rec-

ommended to his tenants a practice, which, in Hanover, had been found to produce the most favorable results. His wishes were attended to, and the experiment surpassed in success, his most sanguine expectations. The field culture of the turnip spread rapidly through the county of Norfolk, which, from that epoch, dates its high reputation as an agricultural district. Lands, which rented for one or two shillings an acre, soon brought fifteen or twenty, and sterile warrens, on which were to be seen only a few half-starved rabbits, were reclaimed, and are now covered with rich harvests of grain. Colquhoun, in his statistical researches, computes that the annual value of a crop of turnips in Norfolk alone, amounts to no less than fifteen millions sterling. When it is considered that this root has been the means of bringing under culture, lands, which, without it, must have remained valueless; that it leaves the soil in a condition to ensure a good crop of grain or grass, and that the latter is a good preparation for wheat, we may safely consider the benefits resulting to England from the turnip culture, as incalculable. If it was now asked, says Colquhoun, who was the man in modern times, who had rendered England the most signal service, no one should hesitate to say, that it was the nobleman, whom shallow courtiers nick-named in derision “Turnip Townsend.” In half a century the turnips spread over the three kingdoms, and their yearly value, at this day, says the same author, is not inferior in amount, to the interest of the national debt!!

PERKIN'S STEAM GUN.—A correspondent of the United States Gazette, gives the following description of Perkins' Steam Gun, which has been daily in use for several years at the Adelaide gallery, in London, and never out of order, excepting a few hours suspension for repairs, made necessary by the constant action of fire on the steam generators. It discharges *seventy* balls against an iron target at the end of the hall, in four seconds, and can be re-charged in as many; propelling the balls either singly or in volleys; so that 420 may be discharged in a minute, 25,000 or more, in an hour! The barrel at present is fixed for security; but the plan is, to move it on a joint, so as to aim any way, like the jet of a water engine. The principle is extremely simple; merely that of blowing a pea through a quill. The balls, let into the upright tube of the gun, fall one by one into the barrel, and are propelled through that by a jet of steam from the generators; the tube having been stopped by a cock at the top, to prevent the balls going off in that direction.

WETTING BRICKS.—Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall 12 inches thick, built up of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect, than one 16 inches thick built up dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar, the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization, and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We extract the following paragraph from the Springfield Rep.:

“Under the Resolve of last session, appropriating \$2500 for a further ‘geological, mineralogical, zoological and botanical survey of the State,’ the Governor and Council have appointed Professor Hitchcock to attend to the two first subjects, which have in view the further discovery of coal, marl and ores, for the two latter subjects, having in view information relative to the animals, birds and plants of this Commonwealth, their connection with and their influence upon agriculture, an able committee of seven distinguished scientific gentlemen are appointed. The result of this investigation, we think, will be a very valuable and interesting report to the next legislature.”

We understand that the gentlemen appointed to report on the botany and zoology of the Commonwealth, are Messrs G. B. Emerson of Boston, (President of the Society of Natural History,) Chester Dewey of Pittsfield, Rev. W. B. O. Peabody of Springfield, Ebenezer Emmons of Williams' College, T. W. Harris of Harvard University, and Drs. D. Humphreys Storor and Aug. A. Gould of Boston. Each of these gentlemen is distinguished for his attainments in one or more branches of natural history. The very limited extent of the entire appropriation, of which a part only can be applicable to the subjects of botany and zoology, will of course prevent those researches, which require extensive journeying. But from the known talent and ardor in the pursuit of science which will be brought to the work by the gentlemen named, we are disposed fully to accord with the Editor of the Springfield Republican, in the opinion, that they will present a very valuable report to the Legislature.—*Boston D. Advertiser.*

WOOL.—This is the month in which it is usual for the farmers to bring their wool to market, or rather in which the manufacturers and dealers have been accustomed to scour the country, post haste, grasping every thing upon which they can lay their hands. The sheep have probably yielded their fleeces as usual, but as to buying there is a dead and universal silence. No one goes to the wool, and the wool which is brought to market, finds no buyers. Some barter trades might be made for goods at the prices of last year, on both sides, but for cash, we should think 20 to 37 cts. would cover the whole range of prices for native wool, and even at such prices, or at any prices at all, we hear of no buyers. Wool however, will be again wanted, and at no distant day. In the mean time, there are no men so well able to hold it as our farmers, and especially the wool growers, than whom a more independent class of men do not walk the earth.—*Jour of Com.*

WHITE CORN.—We were not till recently, aware that there was a sort of white corn in use in this State, as early as the Canada corn and yielding far better. It has been cultivated many years in Fairfield, and may be had there now.—*Kennebec Jour.*

We would advise people not to plant exotic trees of the following, among other varieties, viz: ailanthus, or tree of heaven: the weeping willow: the catalpa: the osage orange. We have tried them, but without success—the winter kills them.—*ib.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1837.

Mr. Colman's Letter to the Farmers of Massachusetts, will be found, in part, in this number of our paper, and will be concluded in our next. We are happy in an opportunity of submitting to our readers, this elaborate exposition of the views and objects of inquiry of the gentleman, appointed by the Legislature, Commissioner to make an Agricultural Survey of the State. All useful knowledge in Husbandry, has its foundation in matters of fact, such as Mr. Colman proposes to ascertain; and theories which are not founded on the basis of experiment, are fallacious, and serve to give plausibility to error.

Agriculture is not only the most important, but the most extensive and complicated of the arts. Success in its pursuits depends on a great number of modes of management, the results of protracted and repeated experiments, new objects of culture, improved breeds of domestic animals, new and untried kinds of vegetables, &c. &c., the uses of many of which are confined to individuals, and the public are but little the better or the wiser for the knowledge which such individuals are turning to their private advantage. Many valuable secrets in rural economy, well worth knowing, will not for a long time, if ever, be generally known, unless some person or persons take pains to find out the wealth producing processes, which cause some farmers to become rich, while others, with equal advantages and as much industry, remain poor and embarrassed; driven by, instead of driving their business. We ardently hope that every Massachusetts cultivator will consider it his privilege, as well as his duty, to contribute something in answer to Mr. Colman's inquiries, which may facilitate his labors, and promote the important objects of his contemplated investigations.

FARMER'S WORK.

ROOTS.—There is, we are sorry to say, no doubt but that the crops of grass, in this part of the country, will be less than an average; and cultivators will do well to raise as many roots as possible, to supply the deficiency of cattle food, which appears to be impending. There is, probably, no crop which it is not too late to sow, which promises so fair as the English turnip. We will therefore say something on its culture.

The seed of the English turnip may well be sown as late as the 20th of July, and some assert that the first of August will not be too late; and those which are put into the ground at or near the last mentioned period, will be less liable to be injured by insects than if they were sown earlier. Abercrombie, a celebrated British Gardener, gives the following directions for raising this crop:

Soil and situation.—Sand or gravel, with a mixture of loam, produce the sweetest and best flavored roots. It should be made fine, but not too rich, lest the turnips be rank and ill-tasted. Ground which has been newly cleared from the forest, yields the largest and sweetest roots, and on such spots there is the least danger from insects.

Let the ground be well broken by regular digging, and neatly levelled to receive the seed. Procure bright well dried seed. At a season when the turnip fly is not apprehended, the seed may be put into the ground without any preparation, either alone or mixed with a little sand; but in the hot weather of summer it is advisable to use some cheap and effectual preventive of the fly.—

It appears from a trial of Knight, at the suggestion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that lime slacked with urine, and mixed with a treble quantity of soot, if sprinkled in with the seed at the time of sowing, will protect the seeds and germs from the ravages of this pernicious insect; but this antidote cannot be conveniently applied, unless the sowing be in drills. A yet simpler remedy, found by Meane, to be perfectly successful, is to steep the seed in sulphur water, putting an ounce of sulphur to a pint of water, which will be sufficient for soaking about three pounds of seed."

The method of sowing is either in broad cast or in drills. In the former method, Abercrombie directs to allow half an ounce of seed to every one hundred square feet. Deane states that the quantity of seed to an acre in field culture, is never less than one pound, more frequently a pound and a half, and some times two. In sowing by broad cast, the seed may be covered by drawing a light harrow backward, that is, wrong end foremost, to prevent the tines which are generally set somewhat pointed forward, from tearing up the sods, and burying the seed too deep." If sowed in rows, the drills may be an inch deep, and twelve or fifteen inches asunder.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 1, 1837.

Our tables were this day decked with fine specimens of some of the gayest of Floras' productions. We hope our friends will send us a regular supply during the season of Flowers. We promise on our part to do all in our power to show them to the greatest advantage.—Among the specimens this day exhibited, we noticed some new seedling plants from the garden of Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline; Dahlias from Dr. J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline; Roses from Hawthorn grove, Dorchester, by Mr. John Donald, gardener to Col. M. P. Wilder, and also, some fine specimens by Mr. John A. Kenrick of Newton; seedling Pinks by Col. Wilder and Messrs William Miller and Samuel Walker of Roxbury. Some of Mr. Miller's pinks were fine, and deserved a name.

We should have been pleased with an interview with Mr. J. A. Kenrick, and to have learned from himself, the names and history of some of his fine Roses. Mr. Wilder's roses, Village Maid, and Ball of Snow, rank among the choicest of the choice.

Dahlias.—From Dr. J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline.—Queen Adelaide, Boot's fine purple, Marshall's Velvet, Foster's Incomparable, all very fine specimens for the season.

From S. Lee, Esq.—Rhododendron Maximum, Kalmia Latifolia, Magnolia Glauca.

Verbascum Compactum, Cleome Spinosa, Lupinus Polyphillus, Lysimachia Dubia, Leptosyphon Densiflora, Nemophila Insignis, Media Splendens, Penstemon, Stenactis Speciosa, Sallandia Bicolor, Lathenia Californica.

By John A. Kenrick,—Pæonies. Whilleji, Humei, Fragrans,—roses variety.

Boquets, by Messrs William Kenrick and S. Walker, containing many fine specimens of herbaceous plants.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 8th, 1837.

By the President, Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester,—Two boxes of Black Tartarian and White Bigreau Cherries; and a box of Methven Castle Strawberries.

By James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton,—Three boxes of Methven Castle Strawberries. The specimens above were large and perfect. For the Committee.

B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 8th, 1837.

By the Messrs Winships of Brighton,—Specimens of flowers, the product of seed collected by Prof. Nuttall, while on his recent excursion to Columbia River and California.

Phaulia California, Colinsia bicolor, from C. Coriopsis Californica.

Dahlias variety.—Agripina, Russell's maculata, Countess Liverpool, Hanover Striped, Emperor of Yellows, Daniel O'Connell, Dwarf Lilac, Picta formosissima, Royal William, Beauty of Chestnut Grove, Springfield Rival, Sable Queen, [both very fine] Sir Walter's Scarlet Aurantia, Purpurea, Lady Liverpool, Queen of Musty bough, Miss Ramsden.

By Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline,—Rhododendron maximum, Kalmia Latifolia.

Dahlias.—Thorburn's white, Columbine, New Calypso, Le Brilliant.

Verbascum Compactum, Digitalis Nerosa, Medea Splendens, Leptosyphon Densiflora, do. Androsæcus, Malva, C. Good Hope, Lartheria Californica.

Climbing Tea or Double Ayresshire Rose, Marie Leonidas do., Narsette do.

By Dr. J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline.—Dahlias var.—Taster's Incomparable, Boot's fine purple, Smith's do., Squibb's Yellow, Queen of Wirtemberg, Marshall's Velvet.

By Col. M. P. Wilder, of Dorchester,—A variety of seedling Pinks, and a fine collection of New French roses, among which we noticed Bobelina, Hybrid Camuset, Rose le Sage, Pallagiea, and Ball of Snow.

By Mr. Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown,—Rose Triumph de Arcole, and Phlox Drummondii.

Fine bouquets from Messrs Hovey & Co., of Cambridge, William Kenrick of Newton, and Samuel Walker of Roxbury.

S. Walker of Roxbury, also exhibited some specimens of Ranunculus Asiaticus, and seven varieties of seedling Pinks, which he has named as follows:

Walker's Claudius, do. Mary Louisa, do. Estelle, do. Col. Wilder, do. Cuslinistonia, do. Othello, do. Nealensis.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Saturday, July 8th.

A meeting was held. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider concerning the Anniversary, reported that it was expedient to notice the same by an exhibition and address. A Committee of Arrangements was then chosen, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr Samuel Walker, Mr Isaac P. Davis, Mr Samuel P. Grosvenor, Col. Marshall P. Wilder, Mr E. Weston, Jr., Mr Benjamin V. French, Mr D. Haggerston, Mr Charles M. Hovey, Mr Jonathan Winship, Mr Joseph Breck, Mr J. E. Teschemacher, Mr W. Kenrick, Robert Treat Paine, Esq., Maj. Henry Sheafe, Mr Samuel R. Johnson, Mr S. Sweetser, Mr Thomas Lee, Mr R. Manning, Dr J. C. Howard, Mr P. B. Hovey, Mr T. G. Fessenden, Mr L. M. Richards, Mr John A. Kenrick, Mr Wm. E. Carter, Mr J. L. L. F. Warren.

Voted to choose a Committee to write to some gentleman of science, to deliver an address—and the following gentlemen were made this Committee: Mr J. P. Davis, L. P. Grosvenor, E. Weston, Jr.

Voted that the Library Committee be directed to procure the latest edition of Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, for the use of the Chairman of the flowery Committee. Messrs C & A. J. Downing of Newbury, N. York, were admitted members of the Society. Adjourned to this day, two weeks, at eleven o'clock. A. M. E. WESTON, Jr., Rec. Sec.

(For the New England Farmer.)

THISTLES.—Sir:—I observe in your paper of the 2d ult., some inquiries in regard to Thistles. From my own knowledge of the thistle, I should apprehend no danger of spreading the seed by the foddering of hay containing them, provided the grass be cut as early as the 6th or 8th of July. I know, from twelve years observation, that they will not spread upon land that is mowed at that season of the year; but rather diminish, and that in no case have they appeared from the fodder. So far from being injurious to the hay, it is quite the reverse, as most creatures that eat hay, are fond of the thistles, and sheep will select them. A READER.

July 4th, 1837.

STATEMENT OF Domestic Imports of Grain for the first six months of the last three years.

	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
1835,	530,992	164,760	9,607
1836,	723,524	169,749	14,753
1837,	812,184	131,122	47,057

Northern yellow Corn was selling July of

1835, \$1.04 1.06 per bush.

do. do. do. 1836, 97 99 per bush.

do. do. do. 1837, 1.11 1.13 per bush.

The imports of Corn during the last week, exceeds 40,000 bushels.

Imports of Flour from January 1st, to June 20th

1835.	1836.	1835.
175,448 bbls.	175,439 bbls.	157,651 bbls.

Boston Courier.

MARL.—It would be well if every cultivator was aware of the important fact, that whoever finds marl, finds a mine of great value. It is one of the best and most general manures in nature; proper for all soils and all crops. Marl is usually found under moss or peat, in low, sunken lands, and especially nigh the sea or large rivers. It has been sometimes discovered by ant hills, as those insects bring up small pieces of shells from their holes. It may be known by the application of a mineral acid, and even good vinegar will cause an effervescence.

Subscribers who have written for the 40th number of the 15th volume, are informed that the number is exhausted. Those having that number to spare will confer a favor by sending it by mail to this office.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—Mr N. Harwood's communication on a disease in Apple trees, was published in the Horticultural Register for the present month, and shall be re-published in the next No. of the N. E. Farmer.

New England Farmer, vol. 15, can be bound at this office, for 75 cents a volume; the index and title page will be forwarded with it.

Mr Jonas Miller of Congress Hall, Cape Island, presented a friend with a Cucumber of the present season's growth, measuring 10 inches long and 6 in circumference.—Camden Mail.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

\$1,000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. June 20.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS.

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c. June 14.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented. July 5, 1837. J. R. NEWELL.

TURNIP SEED.

RUTA BAGA and ENGLISH TURNIP SEED, for sale at the Seed Store, by JOS. BRECK & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New-York Farmer, and American Gardeners' Magazine—published in semi-monthly parts of 16 pages, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements—published once a week, in a large octavo form of 16 pages, at five dollars per annum, in advance.

Mechanics' Magazine, and Journal of the Mechanics' Institute—published and forwarded, in weekly sheets of 16 pages, or monthly parts of 64 pages, if desired, at three dollars per annum, in advance.

Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain—Republication, in six parts. This work is from the pens of the most eminent Engineers in Great Britain. Price three dollars per copy, or five dollars for two copies; it can be sent by mail to any part of the country. The English copy, from which this is printed, cost ten dollars, and others were sold for the same by the importers. There will be about forty pages of Engravings, neatly done on wood.

Also, Pamphlet on Locomotion; Van de Graaff on Rail Road Curves; Nicholson's Abridged Treatise on Architecture, with over 40 pages of Engravings; and Views of the Thames Tunnel.

Subscriptions received at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH R. NEWELL. May 31. 3tis

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf. epistf
June 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 25	2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50	15 50
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	8 50	9 75
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	30
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	51	60
southern, geese,	"	40	50
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 37	3 10
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	10 75	11 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	10 40	10 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 37	9 50
Alexandria,	"	9 62	9 87
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 10	1 12
southern flat yellow,	"	1 6	1 08
white,	"	1 03	1 05
Rye, northern,	"	1 12	1 25
Barley,	"	1 10	1 10
Oats, northern, (prune)	"	66	68
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		22 50	
hard pressed,	"	15 00	15 50
HONEY,	gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	6	7
2d quality	"	4	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do	"	25	25
Baltimore city do.	"	25	28
do. dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	22
do. light,	"	19	21
LINE, best sort,	cask	37	45
MACREREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 00	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	23 00	25 00
clear from other States	"	22 50	23 00
Mess.	"	20 00	22 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top,	"	60	65
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern (none)	pound		
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	11
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	"	65	70
American, full blood, washed,	"	60	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	60
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	54
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Northern pulled.			
Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
1st Lambs,	"	50	55
2d do.	"	45	48
3d do.	"	25	33
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound.	13	15
southern, and western,	"	14	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"	18	19
BUTTER, (tub)	"	12	18
lump	"	20	24
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 10, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 220 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves and 1650 Sheep.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick, at a small advance. We quote first quality, \$7 50 a 8 00; second quality 6 75 a 7 50; third quality \$5 50 a \$6 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$24, \$25, \$30, \$32, 37 50, and \$45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 12, 2 33, 2 50 and 2 88. Old Sheep \$2 25, \$3 00 and \$3 50.

Swine.—None worth reporting.

MRS DEFLANT.

PROFANE SWEARING.—If there be one vice more disgusting and loathsome than any other, it is that of profaneness. It stamps the man who is addicted to it, at least in our esteem, with want of all those tender and delicate sensibilities which give a charm to society, and show the superior attitude of *man*, to all the rest of the creation.—When we hear a man customarily mixing in his language the fulsome oath and coarse jest, we cannot shake off the conviction that that man can never have a happy and loving home, so utterly at variance with every disposition of kindness and tenderness, seems this unnatural practice. However brilliant a man's talents and acquirements; however agreeable his person, and fascinating his address; however extensive his possessions, or however high he may be raised in office; if he be accustomed to this foul-mouthed habit, we cannot, for the life of us, conceive how any person of delicacy, or refinement can tolerate, far less enjoy, his loathsome conversation.

We have often thought, that if such an one could, for one hour, see himself as he seems to us—and we believe, as he appears to every virtuous mind—he would so loathe his identity, that he would never again be guilty of such a breach of all moral law and polite intercourse.

"To swear is neither brave, polite nor wise,"

says Pope, and we fully agree with him. There is, there can be, in our humble opinion, but one apology offered by the habitual swearer, and that is, that there is in his moral constitution an entire destitution of all moral principle and mental refinement.

We are aware that many *young men* swear occasionally, because they hear their elders do so, and because they think it manly and smart. But let them beware, lest what is occasional, become habitual, and ere they are conscious of it, they find themselves depraved and hardened oath-takers. They deceive themselves; for they swear with an ill grace, and disgust those of their friends and acquaintances whose good opinion they most prize, and whose friendship is worth an effort to retain. Above all, let them reflect that "*God will not hold him guiltless, who taketh his name in vain.*"—Christian Monitor.

ON BEING IN DEBT.—To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness.—Debt haunts the mind; a conversation about justice troubles us; the sight of a creditor fills us with convulsion; even the sanctuary is no place of refuge. The borrower is a servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is humiliating to be the object of pity. To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be miserable and wretched. Independence so essential to the virtues, and pleasures of man—independence can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man anything. A habit of boundless expense undermines, and destroys the virtuous mind where they seem to dwell. It becomes difficult and at last impossible, to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties prompted him to wrong his creditors without a blush. How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now

that the fence of truth is broken down! Friendship is next dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and professions which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspecting affection to insure the friends of his youth; borrowing money which he will never pay, and binding them for debts which they must hereafter answer. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being loved.—He swallows up the provisions of aged parents, and portions of sisters and brethren. The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still more importunate. Ingenuity, which in a better cause might have illustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law, to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow unobserved the seeds of fraud.

MONEY.—What a useful thing is money! If there were no such thing as money we should be much at a loss to get anything we might want. The shoemaker, for instance, who might want bread, and meat, and beer, for his family, would have nothing to give in exchange but shoes. He must go to the baker, and offer him a pair of shoes for as much bread as they are worth: and he must do the same thing if he went to the butcher for meat, or to the brewer for beer.

But the baker might happen not to want shoes just then, though he might want a hat. Then the shoemaker must find out some hatter who wanted shoes, and get a hat from him, and then exchange the hat with the baker for bread.

All this would be very troublesome. But by the use of money, this trouble is saved. Any one who has money may get for it just what he may chance to want. The baker is always willing to part with his bread for money; because he knows that he may exchange that for shoes, or for a hat, or for firing, or any thing that he is in want of. What time and trouble it must have cost men to exchange one thing for another, before money was in use!

DR FRANKLIN'S WIFE.—Franklin, in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following anecdote of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could scarcely make a prettier apology for purchasing her first piece of luxury. We have an English proverb that says,

He that would thrive,
Must ask his wife.

It was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for making paper, &c. We kept no idle servant, our table was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest sort. For instance my breakfast was for a long time, bread and milk, (no tea,) and I eat it out of a two-penny porringer, with a pewter spoon, but mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle; being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three and twenty shillings; for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought *her husband deserved* a silver spoon,

and a china bowl, as well as any of her neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house, which afterwards in the course of years, as our wealth increased, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837.

44

MOURAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Murray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph E. E. Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.
Medford, April 26, 1837.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1 For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1837.

NO. 2.

AGRICULTURAL.

LETTER TO THE

FARMERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(Concluded.)

Having thus given a sketch of the manner in which it is proposed to conduct the inquiries on particular subjects, in respect to which it would confer an obligation on me to have your suggestions, or those of any other experienced farmer, I proceed to other great topics to be embraced by the survey.

XII. Manures.

1. Animal manures.

Animal excrements; varieties; comparative value; preparations; uses.

Decayed bodies. Refuse of slaughter house. Bone; horn; hair; feathers; wool.

Fish; fish oil; Gurry and blubber; Soap suds.

2. Mineral manures.

Lime in various forms and compounds.

Salt; Marine shells; Gypsum; Clay; Sand; Marl.

Dock mud; ashes of mineral coal; Burnt clay.

3. Vegetable manures.

Ashes of wood and peat; soot; tanners' waste; straw.

Leaves; sea weeds; rape dust; street manure.

Green dressings, ploughed in; buck wheat; clover.

4. Artificial manures. Composts.

5. Modes of applying manure.

Mixed or clear; solid or liquid; in drill or in broadcast; in fresh or fermented and decayed state;—at what season of the year or crop;—annually, or how often; in what quantity.

Use and application to permanent pastures and mowing lands.

6. Manure houses or cellars; vaults for the preservation of urine; and provisions for forming compost manures.

Machines for the application of liquid manure.

XIII. Live Stock.

1. Black cattle; horses; sheep; swine; poultry.

2. Comparative value of different breeds of animals for stall, work and dairy; and notices of herds or individuals of improved breeds, with places where found.

3. Animals known among us. Native; Hereford; Black Spanish; Devon; Holderness; Yorkshire; Alderney; Ayrshire.

Improved Durham short horns.

4. The subject of Breeding.

XIV. Animals for Labor.

Horses and oxen; comparative value; mules; cost of keep; harness; shoeing; deterioration or improvement.

XV. Animals for Beef.

1. Sex most eligible.

2. How reared; as calves, how fed; how long with the cow; how managed the first winter.

3. What age at maturity. Age best for fattening.

4. If pastured—average number of acres to an animal.

5. If soiled; how managed and fed.

6. If stalked on dry feed, how fed; how long kept; amount of hay consumed per day; of meal; of vegetables; kinds of meal; kinds of vegetables; how prepared; meal ground with or without cob; mixed or unmixed; wet or dry; cooked or raw.

7. Use of flaxseed; oil, and oil cake in fattening.

8. Gain per day; per month.

9. Machines for cutting and steaming food.

XVI. Market; returns of Brighton and Danvers Markets.

1. Animals—how sold—on the hoof, or by weight after slaughter. If by weight, how determined; customs of butchers; what parts weighed; what considered as perquisites. Liabilities to error or fraud, if any; customs in other markets.

2. Different parts—how disposed of; relative value.

3. Modes of curing, packing, inspecting beef, pork, hams, &c. &c.

4. Drift of animals; customs of drovers; expenses; loss in weight by travelling.

XVII. Animals for the Dairy.

1. Choice of breeds; examples and history of Cows of extraordinary product.

2. Size and color as affecting produce; continuance in milking; effects of early coming in; disposition of the calf; times of milking.

3. Average yield of a good cow in milk; in butter; in cheese.

4. Trials of milk as to quantity of cream; of butter; and of cheese, per gallon.

5. Modes of feeding; vegetables; grain or meal; how given or prepared; quantity.

XVIII. Dairy Produce.

1. Butter; modes of making and preserving.

2. Cheese; “ “ “

3. Comparative profits of making butter and cheese.

4. Use of skim-milk, butter-milk and whey.

5. Advantages, if any, of giving it to the cow.

6. Value of dairy refuse for swine.

7. What proportion between number of cows kept, and number of swine kept.

8. Steaming; heating; freezing milk, with comparative advantages of each method for raising cream.

9. Effects of different kinds of salt upon butter; use of sugar and saltpetre for butter; coloring matter for cheese.

10. Protection from vermin.

11. Grasses for dairy purposes.

12. Churns; presses; spring houses; pans.

XIX. Swine.

1. Breeds. Maturity and age for fattening. Average weight when fattened.

2. Mode of raising; in sty or at large; pasturage or soiling on clover.

3. Fattening; value of vegetables; value of meal; preparation of food; raw; steamed; boiled; fermented. Gain per day, per month; season best for fattening; time of killing.

5. Assortment of parts; packing of pork; curing of hams; making of sausages, &c.

5. Trial of different kinds of food. Corn; rye; barley; oats; broom corn; pease; apples; potatoes, &c. &c.

XX. Sheep.

1. Breeds; crosses.

2. Yield in wool; time of shearing; mode of washing and cleansing; mode of doing up the fleece.

3. Yield in mutton; age for fattening; mode of fattening; comparative value of different kinds of feed. Vegetables; corn; oats; oil-cake, &c.

4. General management; choice of Buck. Time of lambing; mode of winter keeping.

5. History of particular flocks.

6. Sheep houses; sheep racks.

XXI. Horses. Mules.

How raised; how kept; shoeing; general management; comparative value for labor.

XXII. Animals kept for Breeding.

Bull; stallion; ram; boar.

Valuable points; defects; general management.

XXIII. Feeding of Animals.

1. Pasturage; winter keeping.

2. Soiling of animals; articles to be cultivated for this purpose.

3. Cutting feed; steaming or cooking; green vegetable feed; dry feed.

XXIV. Poultry.

Kinds; management; comparative value.

XXV. Diseases of Domestic Animals.

Of horses; cattle; sheep; swine; poultry and remedies.

XXVI. Farm Buildings.

1. Barns; stables; styes; poultry houses.

2. Modes of fastening and harnessing cattle.—Stalls; mangers; staunchions; ropes; chains; bows.

3. Yokes and harnesses.

4. Dwelling houses, with comparative cost of stone, brick and wood. Improvements in apparatus for cooking; and for warming houses.

XXVII. Bees.

Cultivations of feed for bees; construction of hives; protection against the bee moth.

XXVIII. Orchards. Gardens.

1. Varieties of Fruits, with methods of propagation and selection.

2. Varieties of Esculent Vegetables, with methods of cultivation.

XXIX. Diseases of Trees and Plants.

XXX. Injurious Insects and Vermin.

Borer; canker worms; caterpillars; potato worms; tobacco worm; slugs; bee moth; turnip fly; crows and black birds; woodchucks; field mice; rats.

XXXI. Fences.

Stone walls; rail fences; live hedges; hedge and ditch; raised banks, &c.

XXXII. Forest Trees.

1. For timber; for fuel.
2. Modes of raising; care of forests; time and modes of cutting.

3. Nurseries of fruit and forest trees.

4. Plants for hedges and fences.

XXXIII. General Improvements.

Clearing wild land.

Removing stumps and stones.

Draining.

Irrigation.

Paring and burning.

Gravelling low meadows.

Improving peat meadows.

XXXIV. Great Farming operations.

1. Ploughing.

2. Sowing; planting; laying down to grass.

3. Haymaking.

4. Harvesting.

5. Preserving and expending the produce.

6. Marketing.

XXXV. Examples in detail and in full of

1. General farm management.

2. Particular crops.

3. Particular improvements.

XXXVI. Labor.

1. Farm labor by the month or year.

2. " by the piece.

3. Cost of board and prices of provisions.

4. Use of spirituous liquors.

5. Laws and customs relating to labor.

Mechanical Labor.

1. Blacksmith. Price per pound of iron.

" Price of horse shoeing; ox do.

2. Carpenters' work per day.

3. Masons' do. do.

4. Wheelwrights' work, per piece.

5. General cost of farming utensils; Carriages, and equipments.

XXXVII. Farming Implements, &c.

Ploughs, harrows, horse rakes, cultivators and horse hoes, threshing machines, winnowing machines, vegetable slicers, hay cutters, rollers, drill machines, corn planters, corn shellers, wheel carriages, stump extractors, &c. &c.

XXXVIII. Condition of Roads and Improvements in construction of roads, as intimately connected with the agricultural prosperity of a country.

XXXIX. Miscellaneous subjects.

1. Size of farms.

2. Farm capital.

3. Farm accounts.

4. Laws relating to agriculture.

5. Taxes and burdens upon land.

6. Agricultural pauper establishments.

7. " and manual labor schools and colleges.

8. " Societies; funds; premiums; operations; cattle shows.

9. Agricultural libraries and publications.

XL. Manufactures connected with agriculture.

1. Household manufactures, manufactures of wool, silk, flax, hemp, hair, bristles, straw, &c.

2. Leather, with all its various preparations.

3. Glue; combs; buttons; bonnets and hats made from grass, straw or wool. Wooden ware. Barrels.

Maple sugar, maple molasses, beet sugar, potato syrup, starch, opium, sunflower oil, Indian corn oil, linseed oil, Neat's foot oil, wine from grapes, wine from currants.

Cider, perry, beer and ale, whiskey, gin.

Soap, candles.

XLI. Objects of particular inquiry, with a view to Agricultural Improvements.

1. Improvements in live stock.

2. " in utensils and farm building.

3. " in new vegetables, fruits and grasses.

4. " in seeds for earliness and abundant yield.

5. " in economical preparations and uses of food for man and beast.

6. " in economical uses of fuel.

7. " in economical application of human and brute labor.

8. " in application of water, steam or wind power to purposes of husbandry.

9. " in cultivation, — depth of ploughing; mixing of soils; compost manures; manuring with green crops; inverting and covering the sward; drill culture; sowing broad-cast; management of any particular crop, &c. &c.

10. Improvements in rotation of crops.

11. " in uses of lime; gypsum; bone dust.

12. " in application of ashes, crude or spent.

13. " in application or discovery of other manures.

14. " in construction of Farm buildings.

XLII. Exports and Imports of Agricultural Produce.

Capacity of the State to supply its own wants. General views.

XLIII. Specimens of Soil to be analyzed.

Models of improved implements.

" " buildings.

Sketches of improved modes of draining lands.

Collection of valuable seeds or plants.

Samples of wool, silk and sugar.

I have thus, sir, laid before you the principal objects designed to be embraced in an Agricultural Survey of the State. It is not, of course, expected that every farmer, possibly not any single farmer, will be able to give me information on every subject here enumerated; nor will any farm or any town in the Commonwealth furnish examples of all the various crops, operations and stocks here mentioned. But what is wanting in one, may doubtless be found in another; and as no subject is mentioned in which the agriculture of the State is not directly concerned, it is hoped that much valuable and practical information may be collected in regard to all. It will be my pro-

vince to gather up the fragments that nothing be lost. I earnestly solicit, therefore, your particular aid in acquiring this information; and the communication of your knowledge or experience, either by writing, conversation, advice, or in any form in which you will please to give it. Any trouble which any gentleman may take upon himself for the purpose of procuring information, shall be always most gratefully acknowledged.

My duty will require me to visit every town in the State; and my wish is to visit every principal farm in every town, the management of which promises to afford useful information. In determining what particular farms to visit, it is obvious that I must necessarily be directed by the advice or suggestions of others, which I shall always be most happy to receive; but, in order to avoid all invidiousness, I beg leave to state distinctly, in the outset, that, unless prevented by extraordinary circumstances, I will visit every farmer, who will do me the kindness to invite me to his premises; and I have perfect confidence in finding oftentimes as creditable and instructive management among small farmers, as among those who pursue agriculture upon an extensive scale. I therefore solicit such invitations; and will gladly avail myself of them.

I purpose to make the survey by Counties, and am anxious to prosecute it with all convenient despatch. I beg the farmers to whom this Circular is sent, to give it an attentive and repeated examination. The objects of the survey are most important to the farming interest. I go to seek information from practical men; and shall be happy to communicate all that I receive. I solicit the correspondence and co-operation of such men. — It is reasonable to hope that the inquiries will elicit much valuable knowledge; that they will contribute to excite and strengthen a spirit of improvement in agriculture, this most honorable and useful pursuit; that they will unfold agricultural resources and capacities of which we were not fully aware; that they will strengthen those which already exist, and present new reasons for a devoted attachment to our native State; a State, which, if its soil be comparatively hard and sterile and its climate severe, is in a high degree favorable to longevity, to strength of muscle, vigor of intellect, and moral energy; furnishes an ample reward to patient industry, temperance and frugality; and under the administration of upright magistrates, and wholesome and equal laws, which she has so long and eminently enjoyed, abounds in the elements of domestic comfort, and social improvement and prosperity.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY COLMAN.

Boston, June, 1837.

P. S. Communications and letters relating to the Survey, may be addressed to the subscriber at Boston. They may be forwarded by private conveyance to the Post office in Boston, or directly by mail, if otherwise not convenient.

THE CROPS.—Never were the prospects fairer, than at present, for an abundant harvest. Wheat, which early in the spring, promised but little, bids fair to produce as good a crop as has been produced for many years. Crops of every description, look well, and the farmer has the prospect of a rich return for his labor.—*Genesee Balance.*

CUT WORM.—Every farmer has experienced serious losses in his corn crops from the ravages of the grub, or cut worm, and nothing has hitherto been discovered which will effectually prevent or arrest its destructive depredations. A writer in the United States Gazette thinks the following a sovereign remedy.

"Take one gallon of common fat or slush, and one quart of spirits of turpentine, let them be put together in a tight barrel, having but one head, and being well stirred, add half a bushel of unslacked lime. In this condition the lime should be carefully slacked, and ultimately mixed with the other ingredients, and water gradually added until the barrel is full. As soon as the corn makes its appearance above the ground, let a portion of the mixture be applied by means of a common watering pot, to the amount of about a tea cup full to each hill of corn, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the worm will vacate the identical spot from the abhorrence that all kinds of worms and insects have to even the smell of turpentine." The writer is confident, from analogy, that this simple remedy will be found an effectual preservative against the attacks of this destructive insect. As it would be attended with trifling labor and expense, it ought to be thoroughly tested by experiment.

FRIEND COLE.—Wilt thou have the goodness to insert the enclosed in the *Yankee Farmer*, for the benefit of all good housewives. And thou wilt much oblige—thy friend and well wisher,

ZERLINE.

Nantucket, Aug. 1836.

An easy and wholesome method to make preserves and jellies without using brass, or tin, or any other poisonous utensil.

Currants, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries or damsons, may be preserved in the same way.

To make the jelly.—Take a peck of currants on the stem or strings, wash them thoroughly and let them set in a large wooden bowl or tray to drain, next day put them on common dinner plates and set them in the oven as soon as the flour bread is taken out,—in an hour or two they will be scalded through, take them out and separate the juice from the skins and seeds by straining through a clean coarse cloth, then return the juice into the plates and set them immediately into the oven to dry away,—have as many plates as the oven will hold, for the smaller quantity of juice on a plate the sooner it will be thick enough to add the sugar; let the juice dry away till it is about as thick as molasses, which perhaps will not be till the oven is cold—when the juice is sufficiently thick, pour it into a large pitcher, and add as many pounds of sugar as you had pounds of currant juice before it was dried away,—then set the pitcher into an iron dinner pot with water enough to reach half way up the pitcher—cover the pitcher with a saucer, and the pot with the pot lid or cover—put it over the fire and let it boil till the jelly is thoroughly scalded,—it must be taken off the fire two or three times and stirred with a large silver spoon or clean wooden stick; when thoroughly scalded, take it off, and when it is cold cover it close and keep it in a cool dry place.

To prepare Preserves. Wash the fruit and let it drain dry. Then set it on plates in a pretty

warm oven, (after the flour bread is drawn it will be about the right heat,) let it set about an hour or two, so as to be scalded through, take it out and pour off the juice and return the juice to the oven to dry away,—when it is as thick as molasses add it to the fruit from which it was taken, and put it in a stone or earthen pot,—add as many pounds of sugar as you had of fruit before it was put in the oven, then place the pot in a kettle of water, cover the pot with a plate and set the water a boiling; after they are well scalded, take them off and set them in a cool dry place. They may be made with molasses instead of sugar, only the molasses must first be boiled till it is thick as it can be, or as you would boil it for candy.

Strawberries make one of the most wholesome preserves, almost equal to the Guava, and by this method of preserving are entirely safe from the deleterious effects of poisonous metals, as brass and tin kettles.—*Y. Farmer.*

LIGHTNING.—It should be universally known that in very many cases, persons who have been struck apparently dead by lightning, may be restored by pouring cold water freely over them. A remarkable instance of such a resuscitation is related by the *N. Y. Gazette*, as occurring a few years since. About ten in the morning in the middle of July, during a steady rain, without the slightest apprehension of a thunder storm, the lightning descended with such tremendous effect as to strike several houses at a mile's distance from each other. The concussion of the air was so great as to cause the church bell to ring. Nearly opposite to one of the houses which were stricken and rent to pieces, a young gentleman was thrown from his seat in his store, where he remained several minutes before he was discovered. A friend, in passing, observed him lying on his back apparently dead. He immediately went in, removed him to the counting room, stripped his breast and neck, and dashed a bucket of cold water in his face. He soon showed signs of life, and was taken home and put into bed, where he remained senseless until five in the afternoon. It was several weeks before he recovered. When it was told him what had happened, he was entirely ignorant that he had been struck by lightning, and stated that he was unconscious of the shock, or the slightest degree of pain. His eyes, however, were so severely affected that he did not recover the use of them for several months.—*Bristol County Democrat.*

BEET SUGAR.—The process of manufacturing Beet Sugar is thus described by the *Vermont Chronicle*. The beet is first prepared by cleansing and scraping. Then it is rasped into a fine pulp, by being held against a cast iron cylinder armed with saw teeth, which reduces from 80 to 100 lbs. of beet to pulp in a minute. It is then put into coarse linen bags 18 inches wide and twice that in length, each bag three quarters full. A number of them are put in the press with wicker frames between them. The juice is received into a wooden tub lined with copper. Into the juice is thrown sulphuric acid and lime, to precipitate the potash and other foreign substances contained in the beet. Next the juice is concentrated by boiling, in which the white of eggs or blood is used. Next it is clarified; that is, the coloring matter and any other foreign substances

which still remain in the juice are separated, by the use of animal carbon chiefly. Next the juice is filtrated through a flannel cloth; and then as it cools, it crystallizes into a fine light colored sugar, which produces a larger proportion of refined sugar to the weight than any made from the cane. During the process considerable molasses is obtained, which is boiled over again and more sugar obtained, and the last residuum is valuable for cattle and other purposes.

REMEDY AGAINST THE DEPREDATIONS OF ANTS.—In the last No. of the *Cultivator*, p. 31, an inquiry is made for a remedy "against the depredations of black ants." An ounce of prevention, which is worth a pound of cure, may perhaps be found in that quantity of gum camphor, placed in their paths, or in small pieces around the shelves, if the odor is not offensive to the silk worm. The tables may be insulated by the feet standing on pieces of camphor, or the feet surrounded with the powder of the camphor; they have a mortal aversion to camphor, and this substance placed around in places where they frequent, will effectually dislodge them. They are, however, as ingenious as they are industrious and troublesome. I had a tub, containing a quantity of sugar, in which legions were indulging themselves every day in riotous living, and ardently desired to expel them. For this purpose I tried many expedients, waylaying my enemies with water, sweetened in cups, stopping up their holes, and crossing their paths with viscid substances, etc. etc. I surrounded my cask with rings of tar, but after a day or so they were again found triumphantly revelling in my sugar. On closely examining the rings of tar, they had made bridges of materials on which they could travel, and thus scaled the fort. At last as a dernier resort, I put a piece of camphor of the size of a hickory nut into the cask, which completely routed the whole army, and put them to flight. The effects of the war was rather disastrous however to the sugar, for the whole of it, upwards of one hundred weight, imbibed the taste of the camphor to the bottom of the tub, which to me tastes very disagreeable and might to others. If, as I before said, the odour is not prejudicial to the silk worm, I should think that camphor would be a complete remedy against the depredations of the black ants, at all events a small bit in the box wherein the eggs of the worm are kept, will preserve them from injury.

WM. B. MUNSON.

Brooks Grove, Livingston Co. N. Y.—*Silk Cult.*

CROPS IN NEW JERSEY.—The *Woodbury Herald* says the crop of hay in that vicinity, this season will be greater than ever was known before; and it is added, "that the great difficulty will be to get it cut and safely put away." A farmer told us the other day, that he had in his meadow timothy heads from 12 to 13 inches long. Of wheat and rye, the crop will be double what it was last year—they are both filling astonishingly well. The harvesting it is thought will not commence till about the middle of July, twelve days later than usual.

Scatter English turnip seed among your corn and peas. Let every vacant spot be filled, for man and beast will need food next winter.

WHEAT. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The New York Farmer publishes a letter from the Rev. Mr Colman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a few years past, has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited, wherever he made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the State of New York, wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured, that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I knew another instance in the same State, where, though the straw was large, and the appearance promising, yet from 13 bushels sown, not more than 7 were obtained.

I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and hundreds of acres so destroyed, that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and has been found this year in the oats: the progress of the insect has been about 40 miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insect have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to light upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending to the inner side, to deposit her egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any farther observations are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the insect. No preparation of the seed or ground has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security, as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack.

Spring wheat sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June, has been untouched, though in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe, will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me, on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by

Dr Elihu Lyman, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, an intelligent, enlightened, and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat, just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper breadth or cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet, or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime or alkali, mixed with the dew, is carried down upon, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr Lyman has now tried this preventive three successive years, and has invariably as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited, at the same time, the field of a Mr Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Dr Lyman, to make this application.—The field consisted of several acres. He did it; it has proved successful, and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr Bellows, adjoining this wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr Bellows, which as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received indirect and indefinite communications, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmantown, N. H.; but I have not been able to obtain either the name or the details.

HENRY COLMAN.

Meadowbanks, May 10, 1837.

(From the Horticultural Register)

ON THE DISEASE OF YOUNG APPLE TREES.

Having, for some years past, discovered that there was an evil attending our young apple trees, I have made some observations on the subject, which I shall communicate, in hopes they may be the means of leading to the discovery of some more effectual remedy.

The difficulty is what is commonly called lice, and is generally considered, by a superficial observer, nothing more than a kind of natural cutaneous eruption of the bark; but they are, in fact, living lice. They appear, in form, like half a kernel of rye, but not more than one-tenth part part so large, with the flat side sticking to the smooth bark of the tree. They resemble blisters, and are near the color of the bark of the tree.—These blisters contain nits or eggs, in form like a snake's egg, which, in a common season, begin to hatch about the 1st, and finish about the 15th of June. These nits produce a white animalcule resembling a louse, so small that they are hardly perceptible by the naked eye, which, immediately after they are hatched, open a passage at the end of the blister, and crawl out on the bark of the tree; and there remain, with but little motion,

about ten days, when they stick themselves to the bark and die. From this little carcass, arises a speck of blue mould, which is most plain to be seen between the 15th and 25th of June, and continues about twenty days, and then gradually wears off until the old carcass appears, which by this time is formed into a new blister, and contains the spawn or nits before mentioned. These blisters prevent the circulation of sap in the tree, in the same manner that filthiness and diseases of skin retard the circulation of blood in the human system, and prove as fatal to the tree as the cancer worm.

In order to remedy the difficulty, I have made some experiments within a few years, but principally to no good effect, not knowing then the particular season when these animalculæ could be most easily destroyed. This I have found to be any time between the 1st of June and the 10th of July. The application that I have found most effectual, is washing the tree with ley. Lime, also, mixed with ley, to the consistency of white wash, may be useful. And, although the small branches cannot be cleansed in this manner without much difficulty, still if the body of the tree and the branches near the body are kept clean, until there comes a rough bark, I think the lice will not kill the tree. Some people have recommended the application of train-oil to the tree, which indeed is a powerful antidote against lice; but being of a glutinous nature, is very detrimental to the tree. Grafting has been proposed, which I since found to have no effect at all on the lice, except when the stock can be conveniently cut down below the surface of the earth; this process will exterminate them without fail.

These lice are natural in the uncultivated forest, on what is called moose-wood and other bushes. Much care should be taken respecting lice, on their first appearing in an orchard or nursery, as the cutting down and destroying a few young trees, is of no importance, compared with the difficulty of having an orchard overrun by them.

Yours, &c.

N. HARWOOD.

Littleton, June 20th, 1837.

THE CROPS.—Grass throughout our country is unusually light this year, we believe. Farmers have informed us that it was extensively winter killed—so much so, that many fields, in the hill towns particularly, have, until very recently looked almost as barren as a desert. It is believed that neither hill nor meadow lots (all have suffered from this cause) will yield much more than half the quantity of hay they did last year. Grass is a number of days later this year than usual, and our farmers will allow for this in harvesting. Those who do not cut their grass too early, may harvest one good crop.

Corn promises well—looks bright and is growing bravely; is earlier by some days than it was last year—but not so forward as they would like to see it. However, if this and the next month, (which are said to be the months for corn) are at all favorable, they will realize a pretty fair crop.

Rye, generally, is not very promising, we understand. Thin from some cause or other.—*Bangor Farmer.*

Horses that are confined in a stable never have the staggers.

(From the Vermont Telegraph.)

TO FARMERS.

MR. EDITOR:—As I believe farmers in general intend, in future, to pursue the good old way of increasing their wealth by raising and keeping more of those valuable animals called horned cattle,* I will name, as I believe, an infallible remedy for such as may be in the distressed situation of being choked with an apple, potato, or other hard substance. The remedy is simple and safe, when given without Loco-focos, Lucifers, or any other forms of fire. *Don't laugh!* Take gun powder—the most convenient way is to put it up in a paper in the form of a common cartridge, say 3 inches in length—and introduce the cartridge into the throat of the animal with the hand, (all farmers know how this is done by holding out the tongue) let the head of the creature be held up for a moment, to prevent spitting out the powder, and the choking substance will be immediately ejected. Remember it and try it. Very many of the human species have been relieved by taking powder in desperate cases. This simple remedy ought to be more generally known—as thereby many valuable lives may be saved.

JOHN CONANT.

Brandon, June 20, 1837.

* Would it not, especially at this time, be for the best interest of the cattle growers to improve their breeds? Much depends on raising the finest animals. Were I more of a farmer, I would purchase your fine Durham bull calf for the above purpose.

BY THE EDITOR.—As our correspondent has brought us before the public as a cattle grower, this may be a favorable opportunity for saying that the calf of ours which he alludes to, is of the breed of the Durham Short Horns, is seven weeks old, and has been pronounced by good judges, to be a very fine animal. One gentleman, from a neighboring town, who called to see him, informed us that he was acquainted with the breed;—and he thinks this develops the points indicating the pure blood, more than any other he has seen in this region.

The calf may be had for \$25, or the cow and calf for \$55, if called for soon. "Were we more of a farmer," as our correspondent says, we should ask at least twice this sum for him. But in our present situation, it is inconvenient to keep him.

One of the principal excellencies of the breed, consists in the goodness of the cows for milk.—They are preferred to any others, by the English dairymen.

Since the above was written, the calf has been weighed. He is now two months old, and weighs 230 pounds: he has been kept in the barn, has had only the milk of one cow, and is not remarkably fat. Notwithstanding his great size, he is every way justly proportioned, and is as lively and vigorous as those of smaller size.

MR. CLARKE'S DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SILK WORMS, 50 years since.—When the worms are hatching, save all you can of those which come out the first day, and consider them your best worms, and you will not be disappointed.

Let your worms be divided into classes—those hatched the first day, be taken from the papers, put on a board by themselves, and called the first

class—those hatched the second day to be considered the second class, and so on from day to day.

When the worms are moulting or changing their skin, give them only a few leaves, for the feed of such worms as may be a little later in moulting, and for some that are in advance and forwarder. It may so happen that when the class in general is moulting, there will be some that have got through, and others that have not begun, and both will want feed.

In this climate, they moult the first time at 8 days' old, then sick again in four days. In five days more are sick the third time, and in five days afterwards, are sick the fourth time. They then eat voraciously five or six days more, till they wind up. The continuance of sickness is uncertain, generally one or two days.

When they begin to wind up, they ought to be followed up close with a great plenty of leaves, till they have all left the shelves.

They ought to travel as little as possible from the shelves or tables where they are fed, to the place where they are winding up.

In gathering leaves, instead of picking them when free from moisture, I have found it best to pick them when the dew is on, or even wet with rain, and given to the worms in that state, and to sprinkle with water, if they have been kept so as to wilt or dry. In gathering leaves this season, I have plucked off the sprouts or twigs of this year's growth, with the leaves on, and given in that state to my worms, and have found this advantage from it—that the worms wasted no leaves as they commonly do when leaves only are strewed over them, and pressing them down so close that they never can eat them. But when the leaves are given them on the twigs, forming hollow places, so that the worm can crawl both under and over, they eat with less waste than when leaves alone are given them. Besides, they eat a considerable part of the twigs, which afford as much nourishment as the leaves. Another advantage is, that the worms are not incommoded by the offal which falls down below the twigs upon the table or shelves; and many worms are inclined to wind up when they are fed; the opportunity is improved by winding the cocoons between the twigs, affording convenient and clean places for the worms to form their cocoons without waste of silk or floss.

EXAMINER.

—Northamp. Cou.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Essex Agr. Society, at the hotel in Topsfield, June 29th, 1837—

Voted, To approve of Topsfield, as the place for the next Exhibition, (to be on Wednesday, Sept. 27) in conformity with the report of the Committee.

Pursuant to the recommendation of Capt. Hector Coffin—now of Philadelphia,

Voted, That Augustus L. Forrestier, Esq. of Batavia, be admitted an honorary member of this Society.

Voted, That Rev. Nathaniel Gage of Haverhill be invited to deliver an address at the exhibition.

Voted, That the Sec. be instructed to communicate with such persons in each town in the county, as he may think proper, soliciting their aid to Mr Colman, in the Survey he has commenced; and particularly that the trustees and officers of the society, be requested to lend him all the assistance in their power. J. W. PROCTOR, Sec.

EASY METHOD OF HIVING BEES.—Mr Moses Winslow of Westbrook, has described to us his method of hiving bees, which he has practised with complete success, for 15 years, and has never known his bees to pitch on any other place than that prepared for them.

Drive down two stakes, about four feet apart, fifteen feet in front of the bee house; tie a pole across these stakes, about three feet from the ground; then take a board about one foot wide and twenty feet long, and lay one end on the ground at the front of the bee house, and lay the other part on the pole between the stakes. Put up this board in the beginning, and let it remain till the close of the swarming season. The bees will pitch on the under part of this board, and then that end which lays on the ground should be raised to a level with the other, and put on a barrel, box, or something else. Then turn the board upside down, and place the hive over the bees, and fasten it with props, to prevent the wind blowing it down. By having a board not more than a foot wide, the hive will extend over the board, and be less likely to kill the bees when it is placed over them, and it will leave room for the bees that may be outside the hive to pass into it. Mr Winslow observes that he has sometimes found three swarms at once pitched on one board in different places. When he first puts up the board, he usually rubs on it some honey or salt water, herbs or the like, but this may not be necessary.

We think that this method of hiving bees is a great improvement, as it saves time and trouble, and danger of being stung, and injury of trees frequently occasioned by cutting them in hiving bees. Another great advantage, the timorous can be saved the misery of being frightened half to death, lest they should be stung while on a ladder or tree, without the privilege of running from the enemy.—*Yankee Fur.*

SENTRY CATS.—Robert Brooks, Esq. of Melton Lodge, near Woodbridge, has four or five cats, each with a collar, and light chain, and swivel, about a yard long, with a large iron ring at the end. As soon as gooseberries, currants and raspberries begin to ripen, a small stake is driven into the ground, or bed, near the trees to be protected, leaving about a yard and a half of the stake above ground; the ring is slipped over the head of the stake, and the cat thus tethered in sight of the trees, no bird will approach them. Cherry trees and wall-fruit trees are protected in the same manner, as they successively ripen. Each cat, by way of a shed, has one of the largest sized flower-pots laid on its side, within reach of its chain, with a little hay or straw in bad weather, and her food and water placed near her. In confirmation of the above statement, it may be added that a wall of vines, between two hundred and three hundred yards long, in the Nursery of Mr Cirke, at Brompton, the fruit of which, in all previous seasons, had been very much injured by birds, was, in 1831, completely protected in consequence of a cat having voluntarily posted himself sentry upon it.—*English pa.*

A New Haven City Ordinance, requires dogs not only to wear a collar, but a muzzle over the nose, made of brass or leather. Penalty, seven dollars, one half to the complainant—or any one may kill the dog.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1837.

FARMERS' & GARDENERS' WORK.

Seeds of plants are wonderful productions. They contain in embryo, or a minute form, the plant they are to produce, in all its parts; these they have preserved from age to age, seeds producing plants, and plants bearing seeds. Seeds are covered with coats which are fine and closely wrought, the better to keep the moisture of the earth from coming too suddenly upon the lobes, or the little plants, which might occasion their rotting, and we find that almost every sort of seed, by means of these coverings, must remain different times in the earth, before they begin to germinate. Some will not spring in the ground till the second year after they are buried, while others will begin to shoot in three days after sowing. This is owing to their requiring different degrees of moisture, heat and air to make them germinate, or begin to vegetate.

Seeds may be so small as not to be discernible, even with the help of the microscope, and there are many which may be seen with a magnifying glass, which remain invisible without them; and such very small seeds take flight easily, and are scattered in every direction to great distances.

As to certain plants appearing where none were before, this occurrence is thus accounted for by philosophers. Some seeds will keep many years, when deeply buried, and being afterwards brought to the surface, will vegetate. This fact accounts for the otherwise mysterious appearance of new plants, in lands where no seeds of the kind have been sown for years, perhaps for centuries.*

By selecting the ripest and best seeds from such plants as are most forward and vigorous, you may improve your breed of vegetables, in a manner similar to that by which breeds of domestic animals are improved by the celebrated European breeders of cattle. New and improved sorts of wheat, peas, beans, &c., have been brought into use by careful and observant cultivators, taking notice, among growing crops, of some individual stalks, pods, ears, &c., which were distinguishable from the rest by a greater degree of health, luxuriance, productiveness, earliness, or some other desirable peculiarity; gathering and preserving them exclusively for seed, till sufficiently multiplied for propagation on a large scale. The subject of forwarding and improving kinds of vegetables, by selecting to propagate from the fairest, finest and first ripe seed, has often been recommended to the notice of farmers and gardeners, but we have never heard of much attention having been paid to such recommendation.

In the 3d volume of the N. E. Farmer, p. 60, was published "an experiment shewing the importance of selecting the first ripe seeds," communicated to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Sept. 1, 1805. By James Freeman, from which the following are extracts:

"To ascertain whether the ripening of seeds can be forwarded by sowing those which are earliest. I have made experiments, all of which have been successful, and on several different sorts. It will be sufficient to mention one only.

"In the year 1801, I planted the case-knife bean.—The pods first formed, which are commonly those nearest the root, were reserved; and when the quantity of a peck was fully ripe, they were gathered on the same day. The largest and fairest of the seeds were planted the next year, and the first formed pods reserved as

before. The same method has been pursued without any variation, till the present year; by means of which, whilst the bean has not degenerated in its quality, the ripening of the seeds has been forwarded 26 days, as will appear from the following table:

	Planted.	Gathered.	No. days.
1801,	May 20,	Sept. 9,	112
1802,	May 11,	Aug. 21,	102
1803,	May 8,	Aug. 8,	90
1804,	May 8,	Aug. 1,	88
1805,	May 6,	July 31,	86

The first column denotes the time of planting the seeds; the second that of gathering the seeds, which were first ripe; and the third the number of days which had elapsed between the time of planting and the time of gathering."

(For the New England Farmer.)

INSECTS ON SPRUCE TREES.—Mr Fessenden: Do you know the name and history of the green worm that is now infesting the black spruce, and threatens by the destruction of the young shoots, to deprive our pleasure grounds wholly of their most beautiful ornament: and can you point out a remedy? By so doing in the pages of the New England Farmer, you will greatly oblige

A LOVER OF FINE TREES.

By the Editor.—We have never seen, nor, before the reception of the above, heard or read of any worm, or any other insect that infested spruce trees. Any of our friends or correspondents, who may be in possession of information relative to any insect of the kind, will confer a favor by its communication.

FINE RHUBARB.—Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport, who deserves well of his country for raising and exhibiting rare and excellent articles of horticulture, has recently, conferred a great favor by presenting the Editor with choice specimens of Rhubarb, raised in his garden. These excellent esculents were, we believe, of the variety called *Wilmot's Superb*, and are as remarkable productions as the Giant Asparagus, which Mr Pond cultivates with success.

The samples of Rhubarb which Mr Pond presented to us, consisted of 6 stalks, each 2 feet 8 inches long, 4 inches in circumference, at the largest end, and the weight of the whole five pounds. As the culture and uses of this salutary plant may not be known to some of our readers, we will give the following from the Albany Cultivator.

"*Rhubarb*.—This is one of the many plants which a farmer may have in his garden, and which may be made to contribute to the delicacies of his table, and to the health and comfort of his family, with very little expense or labor. The plant is perennial, and resembles much in its habits, the burdock, though the leaves and their stalks may be somewhat larger in a good soil. A dozen plants will serve to supply a family. The leaf stalks are the parts used. The skin or cuticle is peeled off; they are cut into quarter or half inch pieces, and used without further preparation, with sugar and spices, like unripe gooseberries, for pies and tarts, which fruit it very much resembles in flavor. It may be used in the spring, and till mid-summer. Medical men ascribe to it a salutary influence on health, particularly to children, when used in this way. The seed ripens about mid-summer, at which time it may be sown."

This plant may be raised from seed, or by dividing the roots; and we believe Mr Pond can furnish the means of their propagation in either mode.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 15, 1837.

Raspberries,—from Mr Thomas Mason's Vineyard, Charlestown.—White Antwerp. Also, beautiful red Raspberries, called Grapes, from their hanging in clusters—being a new seedling.

Gooseberries,—from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brookline, Roaring Lion, and one other variety.

Apples,—of last year's growth, from B. Guild—Pearmain, Russet, and one other kind, in as perfect a state of preservation as they were in January.

Tomatoes,—ripe, from S. Sweetser, Cambridge.

For the Committee.

L. P. GROSVENOR.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

There was much to admire, and many admirers, at our Rooms this morning. Our friends spread our tables with many *charming things*.

By Charles Hood, Esq.—*Liriodendron tulipifera*.

By Col. M. P. Wilder.—*Geraniums*, *Roses*, *Mimulus*, *Grandiflora* and *Schizanthus retusus*.

By Dr J. C. Howard.—*Fine Dahlias*: the specimens shew they are highly cultivated. There were other plants from Mr Howard, but we have mislaid our minutes of them, as also of the fine collection of choice plants from the Messrs Winship.

By Thomas Lee, Esq.—*Dahlia*: var. *Columbine*; its color is splendid, but it lacks the other good qualities to make a good flower.

By Mr Thomas Mason.—*Dahlias*: var. *King of the Whites*, *Dennisi*, *Matilda*, *Bunker Hill*, &c. *Roses*, *Carnations*, and some very fine specimens of *Scabiosa*.

The Messrs Hovey displayed good taste in the arrangements of their bouquets, which contained many good, although not rare, specimens. It gives us pleasure to see nature and art thus united.

Bouquets from Messrs Sweetser, Kenrick and Walker. Seedling Pinks; var. *Walker's Cushingtonia*, do. *Othello*, do. *Claudius*.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Since the above was written, we have seen a specimen of *MATTAPAN*, a seedling dahlia, raised by John Richardson, Esq. of Dorchester. Had Mr Widball sent this lovely variety to our friend Breck or Hovey, with a tag to it marked "*Widball's perfection surpassed*," it would have commanded universal attention and a high price. We call it a *first rate* flower.

This variety was produced in the summer of 1836, from seed raised by Mr Richardson in 1835, and the whole plant distributed among his friends with his usual liberality. S. W.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET—Wednesday, July 19, 1837.—String Beans, \$1.50 a bushel; Beets 6 cents a bunch; Cabbages 6 cents a piece; Lettuce 2 to 1 cents a head; Carrots 6 cents a bunch; Turnips 6 cents a bunch; Early Bush Scalloped Squash, 50 cents a dozen; Peas \$1.00 a bushel; Onions 6 cents a bunch; Radishes 3 cents a bunch; new Potatoes \$1.50 a bushel; Cucumbers 25 to 50 cents a dozen. A few Tomatoes of Green House culture, have made their appearance.

FRUIT.—Strawberries 25 cents a box; Cherries 12½ cents a quart; Currants 6 1-4 cents a quart; Blueberries 25 cents a quart; Gooseberries 12 1-2 cts. a quart; Raspberries 31 cents a quart.

This season, from all accounts, will be as propitious for market gardeners as could be desired. Every crop

MISCELLANY.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Marlboro' Hotel, which has long been known as one of the most commodious public houses in the centre of this city, has been lately purchased by a company of gentlemen, and fitted up and furnished in the most elegant style, for the accommodation of boarders and travellers. The bar room has been abolished—and all the arrangements have been made on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. This hotel is leased to Nathaniel Rogers, whose obliging disposition, and gentlemanly deportment, are well known to the frequenters of the "Eastern Stage House." It was thrown open to the public yesterday, for the first time under the new arrangement—and the friends of temperance celebrated the occasion and the day, by an appropriate festival. About 200 persons were present, all of whom can bear witness to the neatness and order of the establishment—and the excellence of the culinary arrangements, as proved by the capital dinner provided for the occasion. Richard D. Fletcher presided at the table, assisted by John Tappan, Moses Grant, and John Benson, as Vice Presidents.

After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were drank in pure, sparkling iced water—which has lately been ascertained to be the great secret of prolonging life, that was so long and perseveringly sought after by ancient philosophers and chemists. A number of odes and songs were sung with capital effect—and addresses, characterised by much poignant wit, eloquence and correct moral feeling—were made by a number of the guests; among whom were, the President of the day—Rev. Dr Pierce of Brookline—Rev. Mr Pierpont—B. F. Hallet—Rev. Mr Colman—Geo. H. Snelling—Rev. E. T. Taylor—Stephen Fairbanks—Moses Grant, and others. Indeed this celebration proved in the most plain and satisfactory manner, that when the heart is right, and the blood circulates freely and healthily in the veins, there needs no artificial stimulus in the shape of brandy and wines to produce hilarity, wit, sentiment or song.

Among the Odes sung on this occasion, with capital effect, was the following:

O D E,

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

In Eden's green retreats,
A water-brook, that played
Between soft, mossy seats,
Beneath a plane-tree's shade,
Whose rustling leaves
Danced o'er its brink—
Was Adam's drink,
And also Eve's.

Beside the parent spring
Of that young brook, the pair
Their morning chant would sing;
And Eve to dress her hair,
Kneel on the grass
That fringed its side,
And make its tide
Her looking-glass.

And when the man of God
From Egypt led his flock,
They thirsted, and his rod
Smote the Arabian rock,
And forth a rill
Of water gushed,
And on they rushed,
And drank their fill.

Would Eden thus have smiled
Had wine to Eden come?
Would Horeb's parching wild
Have been refreshed with rum?
And had Eve's hair
Been dressed in gin,
Would she have been
Reflected fur?

Had Moses built a still,
And dealt out to that host,
To every man his gill,
And pledged him in a toast,
How large a band
Of Israel's sons
Had laid their bones
In Canaan's land?

"Sweet fields, beyond" death's flood,
"Stand dressed in living green;"
For, from the throne of God,
To freshen all the scene,
A river rolls,
Where all who will
May come and fill
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength and bloom,
Cold Water thus hath given,
If, even beyond the tomb,
It is the drink of heaven,
Are not good wells,
And crystal springs
The very things
For our HOTELS?
Boston Merc. Jour. July 5.

CONFLICT WITH A CATAMOUNT.—The Lakesville (Ohio) Journal, gives the following case of maternal courage, as a recent occurrence. A number of Catamounts had come over the Michigan boundary, and caused great terror among the farmers. One of them entered the window of Mr Israel Hawkins, which had been left open, while his wife was engaged in an adjoining room, and crept to the cradle, where a babe, six months old, was sleeping, before he was discovered. The mother, on perceiving him, seized a broad axe, which lay upon the hearth, and commenced an attack. The first blow stunned without injuring the beast; he recovered, sprang upon the woman, and throwing her down, tore her left arm severely. She contrived to raise herself upon her knees, with the animal clinging to her, and struck a second blow. The edge of the axe penetrated the skull, and laid the monster dead upon the floor. Her husband came home shortly after, and found her lying prostrated and exhausted with the Catamount stretched at her feet, and her two eldest children weeping over her. The woman was considerably injured, but the account states that she is recovering rapidly. Her arm and side were badly torn, but she has received no dangerous wound.

A FRIEND AT COURT.—In illustration of Scottish sagacity, Count Browne related an anecdote of one Grant, a Scotsman in the service of the great Frederick of Prussia. Grant was observed one day, fondling the King's favorite dog. 'Are you fond of dogs?' said Frederick. 'No, please your majesty,' replied Grant, 'but we Scots have a saying that it is right to secure a friend at court.' 'You are a sly fellow,' said the monarch, 'recollect for the future that you have no occasion at this court for any friend but myself.' Grant rose afterwards with great rapidity, and was intrusted with the command of the most important fortress in the kingdom.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with learners or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street,
Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.
Boston, May 10, 1837.

44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breech Co Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.
March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 19 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill.
GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.
Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.
July 5, 1837.

J. R. NEWELL.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six months of the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1837.

N. 3.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the New York Farmer.)

POUDRETTE.

French mode of Preparation; its value in France, &c. &c.

We are enabled by the politeness of an intelligent French gentleman, to give useful information in relation to the mode of preparation, in Paris, of this valuable manure.

The material, the contents of privies, is taken beyond the limits of the city, into a large enclosure, with reservoirs, into which the solid part is put, to the depth of 18 to 20 inches, when from one tenth, to one eighth in quantity of dry earth is mixed with it—and then the mass is left to the influence of solar evaporation. The length of time required to carry it through the process of preparation, varies from one to two, and sometimes even to three years—which renders it both tedious and expensive; yet so highly is the article valued, by the agricultural community, that the privilege of the monopoly, is sold by the city, to the highest bidder, for periods of nine years each; and companies are formed, consisting of intelligent and wealthy men, which compete for the privilege of monopoly. The present company pays to the city of Paris, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, for the exclusive privilege of removing and using the contents of the privies—the company, of course, have the right to charge the proprietors a certain price for the removal.

The estimated value of the article may be readily understood by the prices paid in Paris, and the distance to which it is carried. The price varies from six to eight francs the hectolitre, which is equal to about 3 1/2 cubic feet, or to two and eight tenths Winchester bushels; which will give about an average of 47 to 50 cents per bushel—and then it is transported from 60 to 100 miles from Paris, and even exported to the West India Islands.

Chaptal entertained a high opinion of the value of this manure, and speaks of it as follows:—“This pulverulent product is sought for by our agriculturists, who acknowledge its good effects; but us here, that becoming more enlightened, they will employ the fecal matter itself, as being more rich in nutritive principles, and abounding equally with salts; they can easily govern and moderate the too powerful action of this, by fermentation, or what is better, by mixing with it plaster, earth, and other absorbents, to correct the odor.” The suggestions of Chaptal, induced a distinguished chemist of Paris, in connexion with a friend of mine, to undertake a series of experiments, to ascertain whether Poudrette could not be made, of equal quality, without the necessary delay of solar evaporation, as in France; or by artificial heat, as in London—which experiments were, we are satisfied, altogether successful—and the conductor and friend of that chemist is now in this city;—

and will undertake the superintendence and management of the scientific and mechanical department of a company in this city, for its manufacture, as soon as \$50,000 more are subscribed, to provide the necessary outfit and buildings.

The general business of the company, will be under the superintendence and management of an active business man, who will give information and receive subscriptions at this office.

It has been ascertained that from one thousand five hundred, to two thousand bushels may be made per day, in this city, from the materials which are now thrown away—and that it would be worth from twelve and a half, to twenty five cents per bushel. Taking the lowest quantity and price, it would be worth over one hundred and eighty dollars per day, for at least 250 days in the year, the average working time.

Of the improved process of preparation, we will say that it is simple when understood; it is completed in from twelve to forty eight hours, by the addition of a preparation, or compound of vegetable substances, which disinfects it of, or allays the odor, without deteriorating the quality of the manure aided by machinery, which prepares it for use, by dividing it into particles while drying, from the size of a mustard seed, to that of a hen's egg—or it may be reduced to a powder and put into barrels, or made into cakes of any size and dried for transportation, and then ground for use.

The entire cost of outfit, including teams, apparatus, machinery and buildings, for preparing fifteen hundred bushels per day, will be less than fifteen thousand dollars; and six thousand dollars will commence it on the scale of 500 bushels per day. The capital to be entitled to one third of the profits, which will be over four per cent. a month—and subscribers to the amount of \$500, to have the privilege of using manure at half the market price.

When in successful operation in this city, measures will be taken to give other cities and large towns, the benefit of so valuable an improvement in city and agricultural economy.

Any information in our possession, will be cheerfully communicated, as our desire is to contribute all in our power to the cause of agriculture and health.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the New England Farmer, which contains much useful information on the subject, prepared by the Editor of that valuable publication, in reply to a letter which we addressed to him, for which he will please accept of our thanks; and especially for the medium of communication.

We shall give it place in our next number, with further facts in relation to its preparation and use, and estimated value in Europe.

The following communication should be read and practised upon, by every man in the Union who keeps sheep. It establishes beyond controversy, the importance of sheltering them during

winter—and furnishes the proof in a shape not to be questioned. Our readers, will, we are sure, unite with us in expressions of thanks to the intelligent writer for what he has given us, and a request that he will pursue the subject, as his avocations will permit, until he shall have convinced the unbelieving, and effected a reform in this important branch of husbandry.—*Id.*

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

MESSES EDITORS:—I am happy that my communications are acceptable to you. I have not exhausted the above subject, and shall therefore continue it. But, if I had anticipated proceeding thus far, I would have endeavored to have treated the subject a little more methodically. Farmers are not practised in arranging their thoughts for the press, and this, in a measure, must constitute my apology for want of order or method. For all my facts and deductions, thus far, I have drawn solely upon my own experience, and what has fallen under personal observation, and for the present, shall continue to do so.

As my principal aim has been to direct attention to the vast importance of protecting sheep during the winter, and having but one more point to dwell upon, I will so far recapitulate as to name the advantages resulting therefrom, and which my experience has fully confirmed, viz: saving of life—prevention of disease—and the improvement of the quality of fleece.

I am highly gratified in being able now to add one more, and, especially in a pecuniary point of view, of the highest importance, viz: increased weight of fleece.

All my shearing, previous to that of '36, my sheep have yielded only from 2 lbs. 7 1/2 oz. to 2 lbs. 9 oz. per head. This variation, I discovered, was to be attributed to no other cause, than the difference of winter seasons, being colder or milder. When the latter, an increased weight of fleece was a certain consequence. The winter of 1836 my sheep were duly protected, and the yield was an average of 2 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. per head, notwithstanding 300 of the flock were yearlings, which, all wool growers are aware, on account of deficiency of size, yield but light fleeces. But this so much exceeded any former yield, I was well persuaded it was to be ascribed to warm shelters. I forbore, however, to mention this in my last communication, preferring to wait until the present clip was off, but fully confirmed in the belief that my hopes would be realized of an increased average weight beyond that of last year. I am happy to say that my hopes were well founded, and have been more than confirmed. The number of my flock sheared, amounted to 1751, and the entire product is 5082 lbs., making an average of over 2 lbs. 14 oz. per head. With all those, doubtless, who are inexperienced in growing of fine sheep, this may seem not an extraordinary yield; but those who are, know that it is, and that fine fleeces and light, go hand in hand. At all events, taking into view the same number

of sheep, with the same proportion of yearlings, viz: 470, and the quality of wool, of which some judgment can be formed from the price it has commanded in the Boston market for cash, and stated in a former communication—I challenge any wool grower, either in the State, or out of it, to go beyond it.

But, a few words here, as regards the weight of fleece of Saxony sheep, in general, may be considered in connection, as apposite.

I have been informed by Major Grant of Walpole, N. H., who has as fine, if not the very finest flock of Saxons in the United States, that the average weight of his clips is but 2 1-2 lbs., and some years is scarcely beyond 2 1-4 lbs. per head. As regards the flock of Mr Grove, of Hoosack, which is exquisitely fine, it appears from a statement of his, that the average of his sheep is nearly, or full 3 lbs. Considering the quality of his wool, it is a most extraordinary product. But the system of management, of those gentlemen is perfect.—Their sheep are closely housed during winter, and if I mistake not, are not exposed at all. In this particular, I differ from them:—a space of some 8 or 10 feet wide is always open to admit of mine going in or out, at pleasure. I now call upon the doubtful and sceptical, to appeal to these gentlemen, and all others, whose system of management are similar, and ascertain what would now be the condition of their flocks, if they had not been adequately protected, and also, to decide the point I have endeavored to maintain, viz:—whether protecting sheep with, or will not, increase the weight of fleece. I will pledge myself to say a unanimous affirmative will be the answer.

But the allusion to the above gentlemen, and the remarks connected, is only for the purpose of setting the inexperienced right in regard to the general weight of fleece of fine woolled sheep: what has been written will answer as a reference, although rather a digression from my subject.

In order to save your readers any trouble, I will get at the *cream* of the advantage of sheltering sheep, so far as increase of fleece is concerned, by figuring out my own gains, and most sincerely do I hope the time will not be distant, when theirs will be likewise. With the same management of their flocks throughout the year, I will guarantee the result will be the same.

I have already stated that when my sheep were exposed, the highest average yield was 2 lbs. 9 oz.,—the winter of 1836, my sheep were sheltered, and the yield per head of that year, was two lbs. 10 1-2 oz. Here then was a gain in the aggregate of 141 lbs., producing the snug little sum, at the price sold, of \$104. But the present clip comes up to the purpose exactly; the average as stated, is 2 lbs. 14 oz., therefore giving an aggregate gain of 547 lbs., and peradventure my wool sells at prices of last year, would produce the sum of \$400.

And now Messrs Editors, I have done with this branch of sheep husbandry. I have developed my private affairs not a little, in order to furnish proofs of the great advantages to be derived from affording adequate protection to sheep during the winter season. I have not only urged the importance of attending to the subject on the score of humanity, but leave it, scattering dollars and cents in the path I have marked out, which only needs to be followed, to find and gather up.

I shall endeavor in my next, to expose some of the sins of omission and commission in washing and shearing of sheep. M.

Lausling, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

CORN BREAD.

The South has been long celebrated for its grateful corn bread, cakes, muffins and hominy. In consequence of an invitation in the Albany Cultivator, a young lady in Tennessee, has kindly sent the following directions for making these domestic delicacies of the table.

PLAIN CORN BREAD.

Six pints of meal, one table-spoonful salt, four pints water; thoroughly mixed with the hand, and baked in oblong rolls, about two inches thick. Use as much dough for each roll as can be conveniently shaped in the hand. Many persons use hot water; in winter it is certainly best. The bread is better to be made half an hour or more before it is baked. The oven must be tolerably hot when the dough is put in. All kinds of corn bread require a hotter oven and to be baked quicker than flour.

LIGHT CORN BREAD.

Stir four pints meal into three pints tepid water; add one large tea-spoonful salt; let it rise five or six hours; then stir it up with the hand, and bake in a brisk oven. Another method is to make mush, and before it grows cold, stir in half a pint of meal. Let it rise and bake as the first.

CORN CAKES.

Six eggs well beaten, one pint milk, one tea-spoonful salt, two pints mush almost cold, two pints meal, and three table-spoonfuls melted lard. Grease the oven, put one large spoonful of batter in each cake. Do not let them touch in baking.

CORN MUFFINS.

Made in the same way as corn cakes; grease the muffin hoops, and heat the oven slightly, before putting in either corn cakes or muffins. A better muffin is made by substituting two pints of flour instead of meal.

BATTER OR MUSH CAKES.

Beat the yolk of eggs very light, add one pint milk, two pints mush almost cold, one and a half pints flour, one tea-spoonful salt, three table-spoonfuls melted butter—to be well beaten together. Just before frying them, whip the whites to a strong froth, and stir it lightly into the batter. For frying all kinds of batter cakes, use no more lard than is necessary to make them turn well.

MUSH.

Put two pints of water into a pot to boil; then take one pint cold water and mix smoothly into it one pint meal. When the water in the pot boils, stir this well into it, and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes, or until it looks clear.

COMMON BATTER CAKES.

Six eggs well beaten, two and a half pints milk, one tea-spoonful salt, stir in three pints of meal that has been thrice sifted through a common sifter. Keep the batter well stirred while frying, otherwise the meal will settle at the bottom.

FRANKLINIAN ECONOMY.—Aside from Dr Franklin's discoveries in Electricity and Philosophy, a correspondent in the Washington Sun thus speaks of Dr Franklin's discoveries in matter of domestic economy:

"To no native American, is more honor due than to Dr Franklin. His science, patriotism, industry and morality, as well as his political sagacity, have been and are the subjects of general approbation; and, as common property, it is not necessary to dilate upon them. It is his investigating spirit of inquiry, as to whatever new his mind rested upon, and the beneficial results of his observations, that are now brought to view.

"Broom corn, now cultivated to so profitable an extent in this country, owes its cultivation to Franklin's acute mind. A lady in Philadelphia held an imported clothes whisk in her hand, and whilst examining it as a novelty, he found a single grain still attached to the stalk; this he planted, and a large and increasing article of usefulness has been thus perpetuated in the U. States. A paragraph from a northern newspaper of 1835 has a corroborating proof of the value of this discovery: 'The broom straw speculation bids fair to run as high this year as it did last. A week ago, speculators were offering \$50 an acre for the growing brush.'

"The yellow or golden willow, which now flourishes in most parts of the Union, was introduced by the same friend to his country and mankind. In a wicker work imported basket offered to his view, Dr Franklin found some of the twig were sprouting. He then took them out, and presented them to Mr Norris, of Philadelphia who succeeded in raising them very successfully and to a great height."

The Nashua Telegraph says:

"Notwithstanding there has been a good deal of grumbling the present season, the promise of an abundant crop of almost every thing which grows, comes in from every quarter. From north to south, and from east to west, throughout the whole extent of our country, the prospect is represented as good. In our vicinity, there are no symptoms of famine this year—grass, it is true is at present light, and considerably winter-killed; but for the last week, it has come forward with astonishing rapidity, and though hay-time will be very late, there will no doubt be a medium crop. Winter grain is not very promising, but spring grain is making up the deficiency—corn looks well—oats never looked better—and the pea-vine which are every where to be seen, are enough to make one's mouth water, in anticipation of the rich fruit.

The New York Herald says:

"Agriculture is again coming into vogue.—Banking, speculation, shaving, and the terrible mania of overtrading are passing away like the clouds of heaven before the northwest wind. Even in Wall street, people now begin to talk farming and short horns, and in the drawing rooms, the furniture of which has just been knocked down by the auctioneer, fine ladies want study dairy matters, and wonder if they can make good butter in Indiana. The whole fabric of banking, credit, towns on paper, and lithographic cities, are going to perdition. Real farming—ploughing—raising wheat—planting corn—seeding—harvest—are broached by many of our fashionable people."

The Yankee Farmer suggests that putting tenner's waste around vines, will protect them from the ravages of insects.

DISEASE OF FRUIT TREES.—*Mr. Seward:* Having observed within the last few days, that the peach trees in this vicinity, are suffering from what I call the yellow curl, permit me through your paper to suggest a remedy.

This disease is caused by an insect that deposits its larvæ at the root of the tree. My remedy is, to remove the earth from around the roots, to the depth of from six to twelve inches from the surface, and pour around the roots a pail full or so, of the lye of wood ashes, then to fill in round the tree with wood ashes. This will prove a sure remedy, and the ashes around the tree will form so dense and hard a body, as to prevent the insect from burrowing again; as wood ashes is a good manure for fruit trees, it is well to remove old ashes, and replace them with new, every spring and fall. By following this method, peach trees may be kept free from insects, and be preserved in bearing order. Wood ashes has a good effect around the cherry and plum.

The cherry and plum are subject to a disease (also occasioned by an insect) called the blight. The insect penetrates the branches, causing a gum to exude, and making black, rough, wart like protuberances, which soon causes the death of the tree. The only remedy I know of, for this disease, is the pruning knife; cut off the branch whereon it appears, as soon as discovered: should it have progressed much in the top of the tree, cut the whole top off at once, if you wish to save the tree; new branches will shoot out, and you will, in two or three years, have a vigorous bearing tree again. Should the disease appear in the body of the tree, remove every appearance of it with the knife; and if the tree is weakened thereby, support it by means of stakes, and the difficulty is remedied.

Against the attacks of the caterpillars, my method is to cut the branch off, bearing the nest, and destroy them by burning it, being careful that not a worm is left to form a new colony. Firing into a nest from a musket, smoking with brimstone, and all the suggested remedies of this kind, but increase the evil, scattering the worms, and forming a dozen nests from one. Smoking with brimstone, destroys the branch, and not more than half the inmates of the nest, for sulphuric acid gas is full as fatal to vegetable, as animal life. A little care and watchfulness, will prevent the inroads of those insects, and the gardener will be amply repaid for the same, by the thriving condition of his trees, and the abundance of his fruit.—*Ohio Argus.* H.

HAYMAKING.—As the season is drawing near, when this important branch of industry is about to be commenced, it may not be improper to give a few hints to our farmers concerning the most approved method of making hay.

The grass should not be cut until the seeds are approaching maturity, and the stalks begin to turn a little brown, as at that time the grass is much sweeter, contains more nourishment, and is more easily cured. Great care should be taken not to dry hay, and particularly clover, too much in the sun, nor suffer it to remain exposed to a fall of dew, as a heavy dew is more injurious to hay, than a shower. The experienced Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, makes the following remarks respecting the process of making hay, which we consider so much better than any thing we can

say on the subject, that we shall adopt it.—*Western Agr.*

"The more improved practice, is to dry it partially in the swarth, and finish by what is termed the sweating process, or drying in small cocks, the heat of a very slight fermentation assisting—The labor of spreading is thus saved, there is little injury from exposure to dew, and the thin leaves and succulent stalks become equally dried together. Where this plan has been tried, many successive days of rainy weather have not prevented the making of excellent hay; and indeed, while the outside of the cock is wet by the falling rain, the interior has been constantly drying by the slight heat generated. Every farmer should at least try this method; and every one who tries it fairly, adopts it.

MR. EDITOR:—In my travels during the past winter and the present spring, I have observed that many farmers suffer their cattle to remain in the road for a large portion of the day, instead of confining them in a yard. This is a slovenly practice, and it is not only improper on account of the annoyance it must give to persons who may have occasion to pass such farms with teams or in sleighs, but it is a wicked waste of manure, the farmer's fountain of wealth. It is remarked by an English writer, that "The attention paid to manure in any country, indicates with certainty the state of its agriculture. Where no exertions are made, by artificial means, to increase the quantity beyond the ordinary supply, there agriculture is ever in a low and debased state."

What, then, must be the indications, when a stock of cattle, with colts and sheep too, in some instances, are suffered to block up the public highways? Here, it is manifest, no pains are taken to increase the quantity of manure, but a great loss is incurred through wanton neglect. It requires no prophet to tell what the state of such a farm already is, or will become in a very few years. It is, or will be, running the owner into debt, and instead of abundant crops, may be seen briars and thistles. He will talk of the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood from a farm in N. England, and of emigrating to the West. But if he goes to the West, the same negligent habits will keep him poor, whatever may be the fertility of the soil.

It is a fact which many are slow to learn, that worn out and exhausted lands, may, by proper management, be recovered and rendered productive. But some will say, we have no capital, and therefore we can make no improvements. It does not require capital to make improvements. If the farmer will save a few shillings and take an agricultural paper, he will obtain a knowledge of the means of improvement, and this with ordinary attention and industry, will constitute a better capital than money.

It is said that there are farmers in this country who take no paper, political, religious or agricultural. I hope the number is small. Newspapers do not cost much the present day, and the knowledge that may be gained from any respectable paper, will help a man to earn its cost many times over in the course of a single year. If New England Farmers mean to "go ahead," they must read and think more, be more ready to adopt improvements, talk less and dream less about the far West, and consider, that if they have not the

best land, yet they have the best of all other good things. A. B.

—*N. H. Seelind.*

CURE FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA.—A physician of Paris having been bitten by a little dog, had felt the horrors which foretell an usually precede the invasion of an attack, he resolved to put an end to his life through fear of doing mischief to others, and chose for the instrument of his death a vapor bath, hoping that in it he should suffocate in the soonest possible manner. Some friends entered the bathing room the very moment when he had become insensible, and satisfied of his fatal resolution, they took him out, wrapped him up in coverlets, and took him to his bed where he sweat excessively, and experienced afterwards great weakness, but finally was restored to health. It was himself who cried up this remedy, of which several physicians have since made trial, and from which they have uniformly obtained the most favorable results.

A peasant in one of the provinces of France, was in his turn bitten by a mad dog and had already experienced several paroxysms of this disease. In accordance with a barbarous prejudice, which still exists in some of the departments of France, they imagine there is no possible cure for this disease and they determined to put an end to it by the frightful means of suffocation—in order to execute their design they put the wife of the patient out of the chamber, and kept her by force in an adjoining room. They placed the wretched man between two mattresses and used all imaginable efforts to obtain success in the frightful tragedy which they were enacting. The wife of the sick man, unable to expel from her mind the idea of this dreadful scene, called up within herself extraordinary strength repulsed all those who opposed her way, succeeded in entering the chamber of the dying man, drove out the mattress assassins and found her wretched husband in a swoon covered with sweat, as if he had been plunged in a bath—the consequences of those rude efforts he had made to throw off the enormous weight which was suffocating him. She took him, wrapped him up in some coverlets, placed him in his bed, where he perspired still more freely. After a few days he regained his strength and was radically cured.

The fact being in support of the first mentioned circumstance, the French physicians were only the more eager to continue their experiments, and this kind of treatment has always been favorable to those attacked with hydrophobia, especially when it has been used at the first symptoms of its approach.—*French paper.*

MAINE SILK.—Happening on Saturday to go into the Silk Dying establishment of Phinney & Packard we were shown a quantity of sewing-silk made by Nathaniel Norcross of Livermore, which had been sent there to be colored. We were told that it was of superior quality. There was about a pound and a half of it, which at \$10 per pound, amounted to \$15. Mr Norcross we understand expects to make a much larger quantity this year.—*Kennebec Jour.*

APOPLEXY.—Tight Boots.—A physician of N. York says, that during the past week, he has attended four cases of apoplexy, caused by wearing tight boots.

[For the New England Farmer.]

SMUT IN WHEAT.

To T. G. Fessenden,

Editor N. E. Farmer:

DEAR SIR: As a *practical farmer*, I have been desirous of availing myself of the experience of others of my occupation, whenever and wherever I chance to find it. And, among other sources, I have derived much satisfaction and profit, by reading your valuable paper, the "N. E. Farmer," and your "Complete Farmer." But, yet I must say, that I have some reason to complain, either of some of your prescriptions for practical purposes, or of my misunderstanding or misapplying them.

For instance, *Smut in Wheat*—Last year, 1836, I prepared my seed wheat, first by washing in pure water, then steeped twenty-four hours in sap suds, then rolled in dry lime. This produced no effect on the crop, so far as could be perceived by comparing it with my neighbor's field adjoining, the seed of which was obtained at the same place with mine, but sown without any preparation. About one third part of the heads in each field were smutty.

Again this year, I resolved to try again—sowed about six bushels, prepared one half by first washing, then stirring in thick white wash, made by pouring boiling water on quick lime; let it remain eighteen hours, then applied dry lime.—About one fourth part of the heads are smutty.—The other half was soaked eighteen hours in a lye, made by dissolving five pounds of Potash in as many pails of water. This wheat, except perhaps, 100 kernels, remains still in the ground—the strength of the lye having destroyed the vegetative principle. Among those that have "come up," there is the usual proportion of smutty heads. My neighbor sowed his wheat without any preparation, and though inferior in prospect of a crop, yet there is about the same proportion of smutty heads as in mine. Again; I read in your paper that seed kept over one year is not so likely to smut. I purchased one bushel to test the truth of this. But find this too, has smutted as well as the rest. Now I ask, why have I thus been disappointed? Not in regard to the total loss of the one half referred to, which was the consequence of being "wise above what is written," but in regard to *smut*. Was it owing to my "wrong doing," to the season, or the fallibility of the prescriptions found in the *New England Farmer*, vol. 14, p. 312, 380, &c? *Complete Farmer*, p. 118, (2d ed.) And in volume 15 of the N. E. Farmer, to which I cannot refer for want of an index. I should be glad of more information on the subject, that I may avoid, if possible, future disappointment. A YOUNG FARMER.

July 17th, 1837.

By the Editor.—We are not sure that we can add any thing material on the subject of smut in wheat, which we have not given in the works alluded to above. It is possible that the *contagion* of smut may exist in the manure, the soil, or be caught from materials infected with the disease. If the following preventives and precautions should not prove effectual, we should be glad to be informed of more efficient remedies.

1. Wheat is not to be sown on ground which has borne smutty wheat in the year preceding.—This would be bad policy if smut were out of the question, as two white crops should never succeed

each other, which is against the rules of rotation in husbandry.

2. Manure tainted with smut, should not be used for wheat land, unless it be made into a compost, in which lime is an ingredient.

3. When manure is used, it should not be spread too thickly, but as evenly as possible.

4. Pure seed should not be left within the reach of infectious materials. The caution extends not only to avoiding the use of a threshing floor employed for smutty wheat, but that of tainted sacks, casks, and vessels for measuring wheat.

5. Wheat should be sowed early, that the crop may ripen early, and it should not be kept back by being fed in the spring.

6. The seed should be of good quality, not light, unripe, mouldy, bruised or worm eaten, or otherwise imperfect or injured.

7. None but good land, and land which admits of early crops, should be employed in raising wheat.

8. Wheat should not be sown in very wet weather, even when the soil is dry.

9. A change of seed is recommended by writers on this subject, and few that are wise will procure worse seed to sow than they possess already.

10. The purest portions of the plants in a crop should be set apart for seed; and when ripe these plants should be harvested by themselves, and the seed preserved apart in a safe place. This rule will commonly prove more important than the one preceding.

11. The thick sowing of wheat is improper, for the double reason that it produces feeble plants and dampness, both of which encourage smut.

12. No favorable moment for sowing wheat is to be lost, nor any unfavorable moment to be adopted, from a supposed necessity of paying attention to the state of the moon.—*Mass. Agr. Rep.* vol. v., p. 134.

From the preceding, and from other sources of information, we are inclined to believe that smut in wheat is contagious. That a small quantity of smut is sufficient to contaminate a whole field; and that the steeps, the lime, &c., intended as antiseptics to smut, in order to be effectual, must be universal in the neighborhood; as the contagion may be caught from one field to another, as well as from different parts of the same enclosure.

[Selected for the N. E. Farmer.]

POND MUD.

"The mud from ponds, when they are cleaned out, has always been an object of attention to farmers, so far as regards its collection; but it must be presumed that its different properties, and consequently the most judicious modes of its application to the land, are either but little understood or neglected; for some cart it directly upon the ground, and plough it in, either for turnips or for corn-crops; others spread it upon old leys; and many lay it out in thin heaps to dry, after which they mix it with lime or dung. Upon this it has been remarked, by an eminent agriculturist, that in reasoning with the farmers upon the cause or principle by which they are guided in those different proceedings, the reply is generally 'that it has been their practice to do so—that it has answered very well—and that they know of no better mode of treating it.' It may be observed, that ponds, being usually placed at the lower parts of

the fields, receive, after every hard rain, a part of the soil, as well as of the substances with which they have been manured. If the ponds be large and deep, they may also acquire much decayed vegetable matter, arising from the aquatic plants with which such pools usually abound; and if near the yards at which cattle are commonly watered, they must likewise receive a portion of their dung: such mud is, therefore, particularly applicable to light soils, both as containing nutritive matter, and adding to the staple and consistency of the land. The most common time of mudding ponds, is during the summer months, when it is usual to let the slime lie near the edge of the pond, until the water is drained from it. A spot is then marked, either upon a head land of the field upon which it is to be laid, or as near it as possible, of a size to raise a compost with alternate layers of either lime or dung.

If dung can be had, the best mode of preparing this manure, is to lay a foundation of mud, of about a foot or a foot and a half in depth, of an oblong form, and not more than eight feet in width, upon which the freshest yard dung is laid to about double that depth; then a thin layer of mud; after which alternate layers of mud and dung, until the heap be raised to about five or six feet in height—keeping the sides and end square, and coating the whole with mud, at least twice, at different periods.

If quick lime be used, and there remains any moisture in the pond scourings, it will be sufficiently fallen for turning, in a few days; but if the compost be made with farm-yard dung, it may require to remain six or eight weeks to ferment and decompose, before it is in a proper state for turning. To form them, in the first instance, with both quick lime and manure, is injudicious: the former ought never to be brought in contact with the latter—though manures may be advantageously incorporated with an old compost, in which a little lime has been used. It appears the better mode to apply it in the latter end of autumn, or early part of winter, and to bush-harrow it well after it has been hardened by frost.

Sea mud or Sleigh, has been also used in some places in large quantities, and has been found of so very enriching a nature, as to amply remunerate for carrying it to considerable distance.—It is generally laid upon grass in autumn, and ploughed in without any addition in the following spring. It is also found that its effects remain longer on the land than manure; and although that which is over-marled is spoiled for grass, yet that which never happens to sea-mud.—*British Husbandry*.

WHITE WEED.—What benefit is white weed to the farmer? One would be led to suppose, from witnessing the great amount of this article growing over many fields, that it was some valuable thing, suffered to grow and spread itself, or carefully cultivated, until scarcely a blade of grain can be seen without a very close inspection. What benefit is it? We never heard any person (save one) say it was good for any thing but to poison and root out every thing valuable from the ground. We never heard one speak of it, but to scold that it should have existence; still it is suffered to keep quiet possession. If it is a noxious weed, why not destroy it? It can be done—and now is the time to do it. The field is even now white for the harvest. How can it be done? Simply

by pulling it up, root and branch, and carrying it from the field, and putting it where no soil can nurse it—where its seeds cannot be blown about by the winds, even into the fire. It will be giving fresh labor for old pains, to pull it up and throw it upon the soil, for its seeds will grow thus disposed of. It will be a great job to pull it up, granted; it will be a good one, no one will deny. In some fields, we observe but few of the plants; spare them not now for their beauty; they spread like the contagion of vice; they may be here conquered with comparative ease. Out with them, we say, spare them not. Suffer them not to enter your barns with your hay, to be spread with your manure, over the whole of your grounds.—The seeds of each flower are numerous—their name is legion. Burn, sink and destroy them while you can without the labor of Hercules.

We speak of the worse than uselessness of this weed, on the authority of many farmers, who, in purchasing grass seeds, are careful to see that there is no white weed among it. Still, if they are mistaken, and any farmer can show that there is any value in it—that it makes good hay—that it ought not to be abated as a nuisance—let them come forward, if they please, and state what they know about it.—*Portland Far.*

PIGS AND WEEDS.—Reader, have you a garden? Do you "live pretty and keep a pig?" If so, you can keep that same pig pretty, and healthy, and thrifty in a great measure, from that same garden, by pulling up its weeds and grass, and giving them to him. Do this, and you will do two things at once, you will "kill two birds with one stone."

Nothing is more certain than that most pigs will grow and keep in prime order upon weeds and grass; and that some will even fatten sufficiently to make substantial pork—we have seen such. So we repeat the hint, pull up all your weeds as fast as they grow, often in the course of a day, and throw them to your pig. If you give more than he can eat, nothing is lost by it, for what will not make pork will make manure, and this is cash in hand. We know of but few garden weeds that pigs will not eat. If you have a grass spot, you will often find plaintains in it, of which pigs are very fond, root and leaf. Give also, an occasional bite of charcoal.—*Id.*

BROKEN LIMBS OF ANIMALS.—An idea prevails with many persons, that broken limbs of horses and other quadrupeds, cannot be cured, owing to the difficulty of keeping the part sufficiently at rest during the time necessary for a broken bone to heal, or acquire sufficient strength to support its share of the animal's weight.

I heard of a case, some months since, which was successfully treated in the following manner, viz: Two pieces of scantling sufficiently strong to support the horse, were placed over and parallel with him in the stable; a piece of strong linen was then passed under him, and the two opposite ends confined to the scantling, so as to raise him from the ground or floor when required; a wooden box was provided with a bottom, two sides, and one end, composed of boards nailed together, and of sufficient length, width and depth, to contain the leg from the knee to the foot, inclusive, besides a space of half an inch or more, on each side of the leg to admit the necessary

bandages, &c., with the bottom cut away sufficiently for the foot to enter and retain its natural relative position with the leg. The broken leg was confined in this box and treated in the usual manner that bones are when broken, and the box together with the leg from the knee to the foot confined in a horizontal position or nearly so, by straps of leather or other suitable substances passed over the horse's back, and the two ends confined to the box; the horse was permitted to put his other three feet upon the floor, sufficiently to preserve a healthy action to the limbs, but not so as to permit him to displace the broken limb in the box and injure it. A cure was effected in the course of a few weeks. This was one of the anterior (or fore) legs. I see no difficulty in treating the hind leg, by partially suspending the animal in this manner, and varying the other parts according to the particular nature of the case.

Z.

Chester Co. (Pa.) June 1837.

Far. Cab.

We learn by a gentleman from Cumberland county, that the chintz bug have been committing ravages upon the wheat fields, and that the rust has also produced much injury since the late rains and hot weather set in. The value of the crop is consequently materially lessened. The same gentleman informs us that the chintz is now at work upon the cornfields in greater numbers than have ever been known, and that the farmers are resorting to tar and hot water to kill these voracious insects. He suggests a plan by which the evil may be remedied, if attended to in time—it is one by which he invariably succeeded in ridding his fields of the bugs. As soon as these insects leave the wheat, they commence upon the corn, destroying each stalk before they leave it. The husbandman must take them at the outset.—In order to prevent them from lodging, let the interstices of the blade and stalk be filled with sand, flatten the earth at the root, and then shake the insects off. By this means they will all fall on the hill, where they can be covered with dirt.—The hill must be clapped smooth with the hoe each morning, and left in that way, so as the better to get at the bugs the next morning. This process should be followed up for a few mornings, which will be sufficient to prevent them from getting headway in the field, and will destroy them for the season.—*Richmond Enq.*

WORMS ON FRUIT TREES.—We find the following statement in the *Lansburgh Gaz.*:

Mr Stephen Beach, who resides in Ferrisburg, Addison co. Vt., tried the following experiment with complete success: He took a slip of birch bark, about the width of three fingers, this he put around the trunk of the tree, 2 or 3 feet from the ground, and fastened the ends together, by means of a small nail driven into the tree. This bark he besmeared with the skimmings of a pot where salt pork, &c. had been boiled. The worms as it is well known, spin down from the trees every night, and when they attempt to ascend the tree, they are arrested by the bark or rather the grease on it. They approach this, and can pass no further. They gather in large quantities below this strip of bark, and remain for a season, and then disperse. Some who attempt to cross the bark, would be found stretched out at full length, and dead. It seems probable the grease and salt together destroys them. By this simple contrivance

this gentleman succeeded to rid his orchard of every worm in a very short time. He informed me that one of his neighbors applied grease, or oil, on the tree itself; this, he said, prevented the worms from ascending, but it well nigh destroyed the trees. It is believed that when birch bark cannot be obtained, that pasteboard would answer the same purpose.—*Balt. Far.*

PISMIRES OR ANTS.—Now is the time for those who have pots of honey, or tubs of sugar and molasses, to be visited by these little insects; and if suffered to make an undisturbed acquaintance, their visits will be made so frequently, and by such numbers, that serious loss and trouble will ensue. To prevent their attacks, some have recommended a piece of camphor to be suspended in the vessel containing the sweet, yet not to touch it, and this, if done before they get a taste, will probably keep them away. But if they have once found their way in, they will continue to feed in spite of camphor. The best way where these insects are plentiful and voracious, is to insulate the vessels containing the sugar or honey. This may be done by making a platform of a plank with short legs, and placing these in shallow earthen or tin vessels, which are to be filled with water, which is to be renewed as often as necessary. This, however, is only a preventive. To destroy them, next fall before the ground freezes, finally, and after they have assumed their torpid state, go round to their hills, and with a shovel or spade, cut out the centre below their habitation, and scatter it on the surface. If in that situation, they or their young can stand such winters as we have had for two or three years past, why then they are tough fellows, that's all.—*Genesee Far.*

SWEET APPLES FOR HOGS.—It is generally supposed that none but sweet apples are suitable food for swine. This we believe to be erroneous. The nutritious quality of the apple consists in the weight; the heaviest juice contains the most nutritious substance, and the sweet apple does not always contain the heaviest juice, but the juice of sour apples is often as heavy as that of sweet apples. Besides, if hogs are fed exclusively upon sweet apples, the stomach becomes clogged, and the teeth cloyed. It is better that they be mixed—sweet and sour together.—*Western Ag.*

EMIGRANTS RETURNING.—The *New York Post* says:—The difficulty of obtaining employment, and making suitable arrangement for their future comfort, has induced nearly three hundred emigrants to return to their native home, within a few days. From eight hundred to one thousand are now ready to follow, and will sail in a short time. The most of them have been here but two or three weeks.

Gentlemen who have passed through this State, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, all agree in saying that the prospects of the crops are very fine. Nothing is wanting but sunshine to ripen and cure them. Great quantities of potatoes have been planted, and look finely. Corn is small, but looks green and healthy.—*N. Jersey Gaz.*

☞ A skilful agriculturist will constitute one of the mightiest bulwarks of which civil liberty can boast.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1837.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We shall forward to our subscribers in this and the next week's paper, their bills for the N. E. Farmer, including the present year, in advance.

Many of our patrons have always been remarkable for their punctuality, and we give them thanks for practicing so great a virtue.

We wish we could include all our subscribers in this vision of payers. We are sorry to say that there are some delinquents who owe for three, five, eight or ten years. It would be very acceptable at this time, to receive some of those old arrearages, and as we shall be satisfied with any good current bills, we trust those who are behind hand, will forward us without delay by mail, and at our risk, the amount of their bills.

We have, for the sake of convenience in remitting, charged \$5 for the past and present year, although we are entitled to 50 cents in addition, where the subscription is not paid within sixty days from the commencement of the year.

There are some who may, perhaps, receive their bills, who have recently paid our agents. If so, they will please to make an allowance for our not being apprised of such payments.

FARMER'S WORK.

HARVESTING.—It is a correct general rule, to reap wheat and rye before they become dead ripe. The proper time is when the straw begins to shrink and become white about half an inch below the ear. This appearance indicates that the grain has ceased to receive nourishment from its roots; and by cutting too late, the loss is considerable, both in the field and under cover. By cutting early, provided the grain is not taken to the barn or stack too green, the following advantages will be gained: 1st. The grain will make more and whiter flour. 2d. There will be less wasted by the grain's shelling. 3d. By commencing harvest early, you will have a fairer prospect of finishing before the last cuttings will become too ripe, so that much of the grain will shell out in reaping and securing the crop. 4th. If you cut your grain as soon as it will answer, the straw and chaff will contain much more nourishment, than if it were bleached and made brittle by the sun, air, dew and rain, all of which combine to deprive it of most of its value for fodder. 5th. Should you plough in your stubble soon after harvest, or now it, and secure it for fodder or litter, (either of which modes of management would be perfectly according to the rules of good husbandry,) the stubble will make much better food for your cattle, or manure for your ground, than if it had yielded all its sweets and much of its substance to the sun, air and wet weather.

If your wheat or rye is much affected by blight or rust, it should be cut, even while still in the milk, and exposed to the sun and air till the straw is sufficiently dry, and the grain so much hardened, that it may safely be deposited in the barn or stack. The heads in such cases should be so placed by the reapers as not to touch the ground. This may be done by placing the top end of each handful on the lower end of the preceding one. Loudon gives the following directions for harvesting wheat:

"The mode of reaping wheat is almost universally by the sickle. When cut, it is usually tied up in sheaves, which it is better to make so small as to be done by

bands the length of the straw, than so thick as to require two lengths to be joined by bands. The sheaves are set up in *shocks* or *stooks*, each containing twelve, or if the straw be long, fourteen sheaves. In the latter case, two rows of six sheaves are made to stand in such a manner as to be in contact at the top, though in order to admit the circulation of air, they are placed at some distance below: along this line, two sheaves more are placed as a covering, the grain end of both toward the extremities of the line. In a few days of good weather the crop is ready for the barn or stack yard. In the stack yard it is built either in oblong or circular stacks, sometimes on frames supported to prevent the access of vermin, and to secure the bottom from dampness; and as soon afterwards as possible, the stacks are neatly thatched. When the harvest weather is so wet as to render it difficult to prevent the stacks from heating, it has been the practice to make funnels through them, a large one in a central and perpendicular direction, and small lateral ones to communicate with it. In the best cultivated counties, the use of large barns for holding the crop is disapproved of, not only on account of the expense, but because corn [grain] keeps better, or is less exposed to damage of any kind, in a well built stack."

TO OBTAIN NEW AND IMPROVED KINDS OF WHEAT.—The same author above quoted, observes that to procure new varieties of wheat, the ordinary mode is to select from the field a spike or spikes, which has the qualities sought for; such as larger grains, thinner chaff, stiffer straw, a tendency to earliness or lateness, &c.; and picking out the best grains from this ear or ears, to sow them in a suitable soil, in an open, airy part of a garden. When the produce is ripe, select the best ears, and from these, the best grains, and sow these, and so on till a bushel or more is obtained, which may then be sown in a field apart from any other wheat. In this way many of the varieties of our common winter wheat have been obtained; as the hedge-wheat, which was reared from the produce of a stalk found growing in a hedge in Sussex, by one Wood, about 1790. Other varieties have assumed their distinctive marks from having been long cultivated in the same soil and climate, and take local names, as the Hertfordshire red and Essex white, &c.

(For the New England Farmer.)

BOSTON LAUNDRY AT NEWTON.

Having noticed the advertisements for the sale of this property, which is to take place at Brigg's reading room, Boston, in August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, we are induced to make some remarks respecting it; and we are the more ready to do this, as we were acquainted with the views of the projector, from its commencement.—We have seen and examined this establishment in all its parts. The public seem not to understand that there is any novelty or originality in this undertaking, and may be surprised to learn there is no washing establishment upon the same plan, in this, or any other country. There are washing *companies* in London and Paris, and other large cities in Europe and this country; but none upon the labor-saving plan of the one at Newton. This is altogether a new thing, and upon a new plan. Many of my readers can recollect, when cotton manufactories were considered of doubtful utility; and how many failed? We ourselves, remember when it was a great thing to get wool carded by machinery; and farmers would send their wool so be carded, and have it returned in bolls, to be spun in their families.

Family washing in a city like this, is a great business, and the scarcity of pure water renders it particularly desirable to have it done in the country; and to have it performed in so cheap a manner, as to make it for the convenience and interest of every family to get rid of the inconvenience of it in their houses.

Every family is more or less incommode about one third of the year, by washing and ironing. The gentleman who arranged the Laundry at Newton, intended to do a great work.—He expected to wash 2 or 3000 dozen per week. Not only the washing, but a great part of the ironing, was to be done by machinery, and by water power; and in this way, to make a great saving of manual labor. His arrangements were judiciously made to effect this object, which would have been gaining a great desideratum in the affairs of house-keeping. He intended to have it upon the plan of a cotton or woollen manufactory, or a bleachery; and to have it governed by similar rules and regulations. There is no question with those who have seen the process, but what washing can be done by machinery, with much less wear and tear to the articles, than by hand; and a great portion of the ironing can be done in the same way, thus making a great saving in manual labor.

We regret that the proprietor was compelled, by the pressure of times, and disappointment in the aid he was encouraged to expect, to close his work, at the *very moment* when every thing was completed, and ready to go into full operation. We have been expecting that some of our wealthy gentlemen would purchase the concern, and enable the proprietor to carry it on as it was originally intended. It will probably be sold for less than one half what it cost. It seems a damper on enterprise, than an individual should be allowed to suffer so great a loss in getting up an institution for the convenience of the public, when it is acknowledged by all judges, to have been judiciously arranged, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. And not only that, but much originality and ingenuity displayed in the design and construction of the machinery. We are not aware that it would be agreeable to the proprietor to take any part or portion in this business again. He has resumed his profession, and we understand that his patients are very glad to avail themselves of his professional services. We, however, see no way by which he can be reimbursed for the money he has expended, except by being enabled by some benevolent gentleman or company to put this concern into full operation according to his original plan, or a company of benevolent individuals purchasing it at cost.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 22, 1837.

The tables of the Society were well filled to-day with a variety of fruits. The Gooseberries in particular we have never seen look finer. They were very large and perfectly free from the mildew, which has been so destructive to the fruit in former years.

The Downer Cherry exhibited by Mr Downer, who originated this variety, was excellent fruit, large and of rich flavor. The specimens were from the original tree, which, Mr Downer informs us has never failed to produce a good crop of fruit.

From J. G. Thurston, Lancaster—very large Gooseberries—not named.

From J. L. F. Warren—late scarlet Strawberries, desirable as a late variety. Large and handsome Gooseberries of the following sorts: Washingtonian, Lancaster Lad, and Fair Maid of Perth. Mr Warren also exhibited a fine head of early Cauliflowers.

From J. T. Buckingham—beautiful specimens of the red and white Antwerp Raspberries, and Champagne pale red Currants.

From Mr. Mason, Charlestown—seedling grape Raspberries, large and fine. Also, white Antwerp Raspberries, and several varieties Gooseberries, all very large.

Russet Apples in good preservation, from the farm of J. Mackay, Weston.

For the Committee.

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

In our last report, we mentioned that our minutes of the contributions by the Messrs. Winship, had been mislaid. These minutes have since come to hand, and we wish to complete our last week's report, by stating that the Messrs. Winship exhibited *fine* varieties of the Passion flower, all of which were fine specimens, and some of them extremely beautiful: double flowering Ayrshire Rose, sometimes called climbing tea Rose; *Gaolthera glauca*; Martagon lily; *Silene virginica*; *Staphelia variegata*, and *Collinsia atrophylla*, from California, by Prof. Nuttall.

This day the Messrs. Winship presented Carnations: *Tucca filamentosa*; Passion flowers, and a variety of Dahlias; some of them very good; but the season has not yet arrived to expect *prime* specimens. When it does, we anticipate to see the Village Maid, the Salem Beauty, and other beauties from the garden of the Messrs. Winship of Brighton.

From Jos. Breck & Co.—Dahlias, *Coreopsis*; variety *atrovirens*. Superb striped Marigolds; seedling Delphiniums.

From Mr. J. R. Johnson—Perpetual Roses, var. *Triumph of Luxemburg*, *Triumph d'Arcole*, *Countess of Albemarle*, and some fine Carnations.

By Thomas Mason of Charlestown—Bouquets, Dahlias and specimens of other fine things. We noticed among his Dahlias, *Village Maid*, *Picta*, *Denim*, king of the Whites, and the *Globe*. *Nerium*? This was a new variety to us. If our friend Mr. Mason will furnish us with a list of his new specimens, he will oblige us.

By Mr. Sweetser—*Nerium*, two varieties, both double; one highly scented and fine shape. A variety of other flowers.

From Dr. J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline—Dahlias: var. *Brown's Ophelia*, *Boat's fine purple*, *Globe*, *Queen Adelaide*, *Squibb's Yellow*, and *Prince George*.

From Col. Wilder—Dahlias: var. *Lord Liverpool*, *Well's Dictator*, *Lady Fordwich*, *Douglass Anterior*, and *Barrett's Susannah*.

By S. Walker—Carnations and other flowers

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held. On motion of Mr. Walker, the following gentlemen were added to the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Russell of Mount Auburn, Mr. Mason of Charlestown, Mr. D. Murphy of Roxbury, Mr. Cheever Newhall, Mr. Nathaniel Davenport, of Milton, P. Sawyer, Esq. of Portland, Jacob Field, Roxbury, A. D. Williams, Samuel Pond, J. P. Bradlee.

Mr. Davis of the Committee appointed to select some gentleman of science, who could favor the Society with an Address—reported that Hon. William Lincoln of Worcester, has accepted the appointment. The report was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Caleb Eddy was chosen a subscription member. Adj. to this day two weeks.

E. WESTON, Jr. Rec. Sec.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, July 26, 1837—String Beans \$1.00 per bushel; Peas 75 cents; new Potatoes \$1.00, Tomatoes 50 cents a dozen; Cucumbers 25 cents a dozen; Early Scallops Bush Squash 12½ cents a dozen; Beets, Carrots, Turnips and Onions 6 cents a bunch; Lettuce and Cabbage 4 cents a head; Radishes 3 cents a bunch; green Butternuts for pickling 25 cents a hundred.

FRUIT—Strawberries 25 cents a box; Thimbleberries 25; Currants, 6 to 8 cents a quart; Blueberries and Raspberries 25; Gooseberries 12 1-2 to 17 cents; Peas 17 cents a quart; early Apples 50 cents a peck; Cherries 12 1-2 a quart. We are happy to observe an abundant supply of vegetable and fruit of the above sorts, with the exception of Tomatoes, which have only appeared in small quantities.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending July 22.

JULY, 1837.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	64	88	68	E.
Monday,	54	72	70	E.
Tuesday,	52	82	70	E.
Wednesday,	62	84	72	N. E.
Thursday,	64	80	70	N. W.
Friday,	52	82	68	N. E.
Saturday,	54	86	70	N. W.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY WANTED

For a smart, active Girl, 11 years of age, in a small family, where her services would be useful. All her clothing would be furnished. Enquire at the New England Seed Store.

July 26. 3t

LONDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, London's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

London's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of London's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

\$1000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$2000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New-York Farmer, and American Gardeners' Magazine—published in semi-monthly parts of 16 pages, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvement—published once a week, in a large octavo form of 16 pages, at five dollars per annum, in advance.

Mechanics' Magazine, and Journal of the Mechanics' Institute—published and forwarded, in weekly sheets of 16 pages, or monthly parts of 64 pages, if desired, at three dollars per annum, in advance.

Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain—Reprinted, in six parts. This work is from the pens of the most eminent Engineers in Great Britain. Price three dollars per copy, or five dollars for two copies; it can be sent by mail to any part of the country. The English copy, from which this is printed, cost ten dollars, and others were sold for the same by the importers. There will be about forty pages of Engravings, neatly done on wood.

Also, *L'Embarcadore*, on Locomotion; *Van de Graaf* on Rail Road Curves; *Nicholson's* Abridged Treatise on Architecture, with over 100 pages of Engravings; and *Views of the Thames Tunnel*.

Subscriptions received at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
Beans, white,	barrel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50	5 50
No. 1,	"	12 50	3 00
prime,	"	3 50	9 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	30
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, goose,	"	54	60
southern, geese,	"	40	50
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quantity	2 37	3 10
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	10 75	11 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 50	10 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 37	9 50
Alexandria,	"	9 02	9 57
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	barrel	1 10	1 12
southern flat yellow	"	1 06	1 08
white,	"	1 03	1 05
Rye, northern,	"	1 12	1 25
Barley,	"	1 12	1 15
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	63	75
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		17 00	19 00
hard pressed,	"	15 00	15 50
HONEY,	gallon	52	55
Hops, 1st quality	pound	6	7
2d quality	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country to	"	25	26
Baltimore city do	"	26	23
do dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do slaughter,	"	21	22
do light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	87	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	2 06	2 25
PORK, Mass inspect extra clear,	barrel	23 00	25 00
clear from other States	"	22 50	23 00
Mess,	"	20 00	22 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top,	"	60	65
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern, (none)	pound		
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	70
American, full blood, washed,	"	60	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	60
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	54
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Northern pulled,	{		
Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
1st Lambs,	"	50	55
2d do.	"	15	49
3d do.	"	26	33
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"	18	19
BUTTER, (uh)	"	12	18
hump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	22	
POTATOES, new	bushel	1 00	1 25
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 24, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 400 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 2300 Sheep, and 50 Swine.

975 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—Prices have further declined, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, \$6 50 a 7 25; second quality 6 00 a 6 50; third quality \$5 00 a \$5 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$22, \$25, 25, \$30, \$35 and \$37.

Sheep.—"Dull." We noticed lots, some of which were ordinary, at \$1 25, \$1 67, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$2 75.

Pigs.—All of which were small pigs and were chiefly

MRS. CLARENT.

(From the Dover Enquirer.)

THE FESTIVAL.

At Washington Hall, Dover, N. H.

"There are some happy moments in this lone
And desolate world of ours, that well repay
The toil of struggling through them, and atone
For many a long, sad night, and weary day."

Halleck.

Yes, there are some hours of romance in this matter of fact and work day world, which gleam like Hesperian Isles amid the tempest-tost ocean; some sweet and quiet streams by the way side, to which we can wander when faint and weary, and gather from their banks "life's lily bells."—It is good for us occasionally to find up our every-day banner, and fling to the breeze as we glide down the ocean of time, something of a brighter hue; to turn aside from the old road, and seek flowers of a sweeter fragrance and more delicate color.

Such an oasis in the desert of life, was the Picnic festival on the evening of the glorious 4th of July. That old Hall never saw a more brilliant assemblage than was gathered together within its hospitable walls on that memorable night. "Music was on the breeze," and the glad voice of mirth echoed and re-echoed along its decorated roof.—The eye too, could find the same enjoyment as the ear, for never did hall or lady's bower of olden time, sparkle with more taste and beauty.—The skill of woman was there, and showed itself in fanciful ornaments which hung about the walls, and in the garlands that crowned the luxurious banquet. On that beautiful table might be seen the delicacies of many climes, and the more substantial viands of our own dear native country.

To those who are accustomed week after week to breathe the hot, dusty atmosphere of the city, who are wont hourly to jostle with the crowd, through piles of smoky bricks, it was a sigh calculated to awaken the most pleasant feelings.—As we went wandering onward through the festive scene,

"Mid the heart's light laughter, crowning the circling jest,"

greeted with the cheerful smiles of white-robed fairies on either hand, it seemed like flying away on the wings of fancy, to be indeed and at last at rest. Poor Burns! he would have clapped his hands with merry glee, could he have looked upon those festoons of flowers, and traced his own beautiful "Auld Lang Syne," as it stood out from beneath the orchestra. Yes, the scene would have taken the poet's soul "like the music in Cynos, and lapped it in as bright an Elysium."—Would that some kind fairy had turned the key and locked up those walls forever from the busy daylight; the evergreen never to fade; the oak leaves never to crumble, and the same glad hearts to beat for aye, beneath that bannered roof. Alas! alas! we may never forget "to trace the feathered feet of time," but as we float down the rapids of existence, often will memory turn back our sails, that we may "view the haunts of long lost hours," and "breathe over the mind like a

spring gale," the recollections of that festive evening.

"God bless our Yankee girls." F.

To a Lady who stole a Rose at the Pic-nic Festival.

"I would that in such wings of gold,
I could my weary heart unfold."—Willis.

That stolen rose! that stolen rose!

Ah! how I envy its repose

Beneath thy sunny smile.

Well-favored flower, to me it seems,

While with a summer glow it teems,

So happy all the while.

That stolen rose! that stolen rose!

I would that I might like it close,

Or wend my steps apart

Awhile from this unlovely world,

To thee alone should be unfurled

That shrine of shrines, the heart.

Then, lady, practise one more theft,

Of mischief you're not quite bereft,

Just come and steal me—do:

Or, if you think 'tis too deep sin,

So soon again to venture in,

Why, lady, I'll steal you! OAK LEAF.

THE NORWEGIAN FARMERS.—If there be a happy class of people in Europe, it is the Norwegian borderer. He is the owner of his little estate; he has no Pen-duty or feudal service to pay to any superior. He is the king of his own land, and landlord as well as king. His poor-rate and tithes are too inconsiderable to be mentioned. His seat or land tax is heavy, but every thing he uses is in consequence so much cheaper; and he has that which renders the heaviest tax light—the management of it by his own representatives, and the satisfaction of publicity and economy in its application. He has the satisfaction of seeing, from Storthing to Storthing, that the taxes are diminishing, and the public debt paying off. He is well lodged, has abundance of fuel, and that quantity of land, in general, which does not place him above the necessity of personal labor, but far above privation, if sickness or age should prevent him from working. He has also no class above him; nobody who can look down upon him, or whom he or his family look up to, either to obtain objects of a false ambition, or to imitate out of a spirit of vanity. He has a greater variety of food than the same class in other countries; for besides what his farm produces, which is mostly consumed in his housekeeping, the fields, lakes and rivers, and the fords, afford game, fish, and other articles. He has also variety of labor, which is, perhaps, among the greatest enjoyments in the life of a laboring man; for there is recreation in change. He has no cares for his family, because he knows what their condition will be after his death. He knows that his wife succeeds to him, and as long as she remains unmarried, the only difference made by his death is, that there is one less in the family. On her death or second marriage, he knows that each of his children has a right to a share of his property; and according to their number he makes his arrangement for their either living on the land as before, or dividing it, or for being settled in other occupations, and taking a share of the value when it comes to be divided.—*Living's Norway.*

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with forgers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner, will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.

Edward S. Rand, No. 6, Court St.

Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837.

44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas C. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph E. Beck & Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principle and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

July 5, 1837.

J. R. NEWELL.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration, and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store, April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GIBBONS & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—ERNESTER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bristolport—JOS. SEEN, Bookseller.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARLOW.
Hdpsr. N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
Louisville—SAMUEL COOPER, Bullitt Street.
St. Louis—H. L. HOFFMAN, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1837.

NO. 4.

(From the Boston Gazette.)

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Address to the People of Massachusetts.

The Board of Education, established at the last session of the Legislature, has recently been organized (the members of the same having been appointed some time ago) by the choice of Gov. Everett as Chairman or President, and Hon. Horace Mann, President of the Senate, as Secretary. The great burthen of the labor in prosecuting the objects of the Board, will devolve principally upon the Secretary, for whom a salary is provided of \$1000. The distinguished individual appointed to this office, is eminently qualified for the discharge of its duties; and we have no doubt will give universal satisfaction.

The establishment of a Board of Education in this Commonwealth, is an experiment, to be tested by experience—yet we believe it will be attended with complete success, if the Board are sustained in their efforts, by the countenance and co-operation of their fellow citizens. The individuals who constitute the Board, are well known to the community, as men of distinguished reputation, and of strong attachment to the cause of education—and nothing will be wanting on their part to advance the interests of this cause.

The Board have published an Address to the people of the Commonwealth, inviting their cordial and active co-operation in the enterprise, and designating to some extent the course intended to be pursued by the Board, in prosecuting its purposes. One of the measures to be adopted, as appears by the address, is the holding, in the course of the year, of County Conventions throughout the Commonwealth.

The following is the address referred to above:

Fellow Citizens:—

At the last session of the Legislature, a Board of Education was established by law, consisting of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, *ex officio*, and eight other persons, to be appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth. It was made the duty of this Board, to prepare and lay before the Legislature, in a printed form, on or before the second Wednesday in January, annually, an abstract of the school returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the Board was authorized to appoint a Secretary, whose duty it should be, under the direction of the Board, to collect information of the actual condition and efficiency of the common schools, and other means of popular education; and to diffuse as widely as possible, throughout the Commonwealth, information of the most approved and successful methods of arranging the studies and conducting the education of the young;—and it was also made the duty of the Board of Education annually to make a detailed report to the Legislature, of all its doings, with such observations as experience and reflection may suggest, upon the condition and efficiency of our system of popular education, and

the most practicable means of improving and extending it.

It will be perceived that the province of the Board, as constituted by the Legislature, is principally confined to the collection and diffusion of information. The most valuable results may be anticipated from the action of the Legislature and the people of the Commonwealth, upon the subject of Education, when the facts belonging to this all important interest shall have been collected and submitted to their consideration. The undersigned, members of the board, are anxious to discharge the duty devolved upon them to the best of their ability; and no efforts will be spared by the Secretary of the Board, under its direction, to collect and diffuse information on the condition of our schools, and the means of improving them. It is obvious, however, that with the limited powers possessed by the Board, the success of its efforts must depend mainly on the general and cordial co-operation of the people; and it is the object of this address, to call upon the friends of education throughout the Commonwealth, to come to the aid of the Board in the discharge of their duty.

It has been judged by the undersigned, that this co-operation can in no way more effectually be given, than by a Convention to be held in each county of the Commonwealth, at some convenient time in the course of the summer and autumn.—These Conventions might be attended by teachers from each town in the county, by the chairmen and other members of the school committees, by the Reverend Clergy, and generally by all who take an interest in the great duty of educating the rising generation. The liberality of friends of education not able themselves to be present, might be honorably employed in defraying the necessary expenses of those, of more limited means, who are willing to give their time and personal exertions to the cause. It is proposed that the time of holding these meetings, should be arranged by the Secretary, hereafter, in such manner as best to promote the public convenience, with a view to general attendance, and so as to allow the Secretary to be present at each County Convention. The Convention will also be attended by those members of the Board, whose residence is near the place of meeting. Seasonable notice of the time of holding each county convention, will be duly given, and though the Board respectfully invite the presence of all persons taking an interest in the cause of education as above suggested, they would also recommend that meetings be held in each town, for the purpose of appointing delegates specially deputed to attend;—and to effect this object, a circular letter will be addressed by the secretary to the school committee of each town, requesting that a meeting of the friends of education may be called to appoint delegates to the county convention.

The conductors of the public press are particularly requested to call the attention of the community to this subject, and to lend their powerful

aid in promoting the design of the Legislature in creating the Board of Education. Deeply convinced of the great amount of good which, under Providence, may be effected by carrying that design into execution, the undersigned respectfully recommend it to the countenance of all the friends of education in the State, and earnestly solicit their support and assistance.

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE HULL,
JAMES G. CARTER,
EMERSON DAVIS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
HORACE MANN,
EDWARD A. NEWTON,
ROBERT RANTOFL, JR.,
THOMAS ROBBINS,
JARED SPARKS.

Boston, June 29, 1837.

NEW RASPBERRY.

Visit to the Charlestown Vineyard.

We were highly gratified yesterday morning, with a visit which we made to Mr Mason's gardens and green houses, in Eden street. The flowers and fruit were in a most flourishing condition. The variety of both is very great, embracing not only many rare kinds, but very superior varieties of the common kinds. We have always thought that many persons who have gardens, act unwisely in cultivating inferior plants and fruits—requiring in all cases quite as much labor, care and attention, as better varieties, which more abundantly repay the labor and expense bestowed upon them. Every one who takes an interest in floriculture or horticulture, cannot but perceive the correctness of this remark, and regret that it is so. There is no reason why good fruit should not be more abundant, except that persons do not take care to procure, even at a slightly increased expense, the best to be had.—We are certain that persons who have grounds to improve and occupy, will find great satisfaction to themselves, as well as advantage, in selecting the best varieties, even though they may cost more at first.

In connection with these remarks, we may mention a new seedling Raspberry, raised from the seed of an imported plant, two or three years ago, by Mr Mason. He calls it the Grape Raspberry. It is a very healthy and thrifty plant, of beautiful foliage, very long spikes, very large fruit and a most remarkable bearer. We observed spikes of this season's growth, about 15 inches in length, and bearing from 30 to 50 berries, ripe and ripening. Nearly all the berries measure about two inches in circumference, and are of a deep red color. They resemble the Barnet raspberry, but are much larger, and of finer flavor, the Grape, however, is a greater bearer, and ripens its fruit well. Mr Mason may well feel a pride in producing this fine variety, and in introducing it to the notice of cultivators. Mr Mason's white Ant-

werp Raspberries are the largest and finest we have ever seen.

Plants of both these and of other varieties, will be furnished by Mr. Mason at the proper season—and those who want a rich and delicious fruit, will find it to their advantage to obtain some of them, before they are all engaged. We can recommend both to our friends.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

(From the Maine Farmer.)

HARVESTING WHEAT.

The Cradle.

Mr. Holmes: The wise and liberal encouragement given by this State to the farmers, to bring into view its ability to furnish bread for its population, has been well received, and will probably produce the end proposed—free the State from the annual expenditure probably of \$900,000 to \$1,000,000, according to the season, for the purchase of flour.* The importation has drained our country of specie, or its equivalent, has misapplied its labors, and diverted it from that channel, so essential for the supply of food for our existence, to other less profitable objects.

It is the purpose of this communication to offer to the growers of grain, but particularly of wheat, a mode of reaping it which may save a sum equal to, if not greater, than the bounty offered by the State.

It must be evident that to harvest such an increased quantity of wheats from present appearances will be grown this year, will take more labor than may at first be supposed; and must enhance the price of labor, or cause the wheat to be reaped out of season, to the material injury of the quality, and also a loss in quantity from what will be shed in the act of reaping and housing it. Let us suppose the bounty to amount to \$96,000, and at 6 cents per bushel as the amount of bounty, there will be 1,600,000 bushels, and it will take 160,000 days work to reap them with the sickle; allowing 20 bushels to the acre, and that half an acre per day is reaped with the sickle. The proposed saving is by substituting a scythe, with a bow or cradle on the snath, instead of the old fashioned heavy cradle over the scythe. With this scythe, a good mower will reap two acres in a day with more ease than the half acre with the sickle. The labor in this case saved will be 120,000 days, which must exceed the bounty to be paid, and from my own experience for six years, the wheat can be placed in the best state for gathering and binding.

The scythe so fixed is described as follows:

I. The preparation of the snath.

* It is estimated that in the last year, about 20,000 barrels of flour have been brought into and through Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, for the consumption of the counties of Kennebec and Somerset, containing a population of 62,377.—These two counties may be considered as agricultural, and needing a less supply on an average than the whole state; but if we make our estimate from this, the population of the state being 475,451, will take 150,000 barrels for its support, which at \$10 per barrel, is equal to one and a half millions of dollars! In common seasons the price of flour, and of course the expenditure, would be under this valuation of \$10.

1. A staple is to be inserted in the inner part of the snath, about 4 1-2 inches above the ring that secures the scythe.

2. A hole is to be made through the snath from the upper part of it, about 3 inches above the ring; this is for the upright stake or staff that supports the bow.

3. Another hole is to be made in the upper part of the snath to receive the smaller end of the bow. This should be made about 23 inches above the other hole.

II. The staff is

4. To be made of a stiff stick, as it is to give strength to the bow, and enable it to support the weight of the grain. In wheat, the top should be as high as the lower end of the ear, in oats a little higher.

III. The bow

5. Is to be made of a supple but tough twig.

6. The larger end 3-4 of an inch in thickness. This end may be reduced a little, and then put into the staple No. 1.

7. Then secure on the heel of the scythe, bend it upwards, making the bow project about five inches beyond the heel or back of the scythe;—then bend it over to the top of the staff, into a crotch left to receive it; then the small end is to be secured in the hole 3, next the nib.

8. There is a space between the staff and the swell of the bow, through which the grain may pass. To prevent this, a string is to be used.—Tie the end of it to the lower part of the staff, then pass it to the middle of the swell of the bow, secure it there, and then pass it to the top of the staff, and secure it there.

A short trial will regulate a man's practice in the use of the above. If he be a good mower, and can leave a snug swath, and not leave scattering grass on the ground where mowed, he will make a good reaper. At the end of the strokes, in cutting grain, there should be a slight elevation of the heel of the scythe, and a little cant in withdrawing it. This course will leave the grain in a good state for gathering and binding, and as good as when reaped with a sickle.

To this I add my practice in binding the sheaf. The English use the grain for hands, but whatever is used, the practice is to prepare the hands, then rake up together what is needed for a sheaf, and take the ends of the band in each hand, lay the band on the top of the grain, pass the hands under it until they meet, turn the grain up and secure the band.

I have been informed this has been a practice in some part of Connecticut, and that one good hand will bind as fast as one can reap with the sickle.

In England, where division of labor has been so profitable, a boy makes the band, and a man binds the sheaf as fast as one man will cut down the grain. I have never made the comparison, but am satisfied this is a quicker mode than the old one.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, July 14.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON VINES.—A gentleman informs us that he put tan (tanner's waste) around his vines, covering the hill with it, and found it an excellent remedy against the ground flea. He put the tan on every second hill, and found that it saved the vines, while those not protected in this manner, were much eaten. He thinks that the tan will be a protection against the yellow bug.

He finds advantages in putting tan around his vines besides that of preventing the depredations of insects. The tan retains the moisture, and those hills on which it was put are considerably the largest.—When water or suds are applied, the tan will hold it and cause it to run into the ground, when without the tan, if the ground be very dry, the water will run off instead of soaking into the ground. It remains to be seen whether tan, though at first beneficial, proves to be favorable to the growth of the vines through the season. As the greater part of the *gallic acid* is extracted from the bark in the vat, that which remains would not be likely to injure vegetation in the small quantity necessary to be used as a protection to vines.—*Yankee Farmer.*

THE RAISING OF DUCKS.—These birds being aquatic in their habits, most persons suppose they ought to give the young ones a great deal of water. The consequence is, they soon take colds, become droopy, and die. This mode should be avoided. Ducks, when first hatched, are always inclined to fever, from their pinion-wings coming out so soon. This acts upon them as teething does on children. The young ducks should, consequently, be kept from everything, which may have a tendency to create cold in them. To prevent this, therefore, I always allow my young ducks as little water as possible. In fact, they should only have enough to allay their thirst, and should on no account be permitted to play in the water. If the person lives near the city, liver and lites should be procured; and these should be boiled, and chopped up fine, and given to the young ducks. Or, if fish, crabs, oysters, or clams, can be procured, these should be given. In case none of these can be got, all the victuals should be boiled before feeding. Boiled potatoes mixed with homoeopathic are also excellent. Half of the ducks which are lost, are, because raw food is given them. To sum up all in a word—if you wish to raise almost every duck that is hatched, give them little water, and feed them on no food which is not boiled. By observing this plan, I raise for market, and for my own table, between two and three hundred ducks every year.—*Southern Agr.*

The fish in the Thames are stated to have suffered greatly from the ravages of influenza, and odd as it may seem, many of them have in consequence met with "a watery grave." Nothing, in truth, either on earth or under the earth, seems to have escaped the wide-destroying pest. Horses, dogs, sheep, and rabbits, have all suffered from symptoms of influenza, but we have not heard that they have died a bit the faster for want of regular doctors. As regards the fish, Dr Roche, physician to her Grace of St Alban's has given it as his opinion, that they have suffered a good deal from the late damp weather!

GREAT BUTTWOOD TREE.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that the great buttwood tree in South Reading has been felled. The main body of this tree, is twenty-eight feet long, and of this length, sixteen feet is hollow. At one foot from the butt end, its circumference is twenty feet. At six and a half feet, it is sixteen and a half feet. And at twelve feet, it is nearly fifteen feet in circumference. The hollow trunk now lies nearly horizontal, and a man six feet in height may stand erect within it.

(From the New York Farmer.)

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

We copy the following article from the "New York Daily Express," because there is *much truth in it*. It is too true that agriculture is not justly estimated.—Parents who have accumulated a fortune by cultivating the soil, prefer to make any thing but farmers of their sons. This should not be so. Educate them well, and then use all proper means to induce them to cultivate the soil—with education and such habits, they are prepared for any station to which they may be called in the service of their country. They know the *value* of liberty, property and independence, and will always be safe agents to employ to discharge public trusts.

"The poets of old Rome sang in loud strains the praises of the country, and happy was that Roman who had his farm, his garden or his villa, around the base of Soracte, or on the shores of the beautiful Baiae. Cicero was a farmer as well as a statesman and an orator. All the illustrious men of Rome delighted in quitting the Forum, the Campus Martius, and the walls of "the Mother of Empires," to pass the summer solstice in the cool groves, with nymphs and satyrs—or, in the season of the harvest, to rejoice with the bacchantes, and to see them frolic in the games. Even so in England, and the Continent of Europe now. London, the mistress of modern times, as Rome was of the olden, is deserted of much of its population in summer and autumn. The possession of land is the passport to gentility in Europe. The great Metternich boasts of his famous vineyard on the Rhine. A landed estate is the first aim of nobility in England. Titles, there come from land. Hence agriculture is the work of science and of art, and as much knowledge and art are demanded to cultivate and to lay out the park, to adorn it with trees and with fountains, as to fill the gallery, or the studio, or the niche of the palace.

How happens it then, that in *our part* of our country—it is not so in the South—that agriculture is avoided, as much as it can well be—that the son flies off from the fields to the counter, the laughter to the city or the factory—all panting to exchange the free glorious air of Heaven, for the dusty, noisy, crowded thoroughfare, say of Wall street, Pearl street, or the Bowery? Whence comes the passion for cities, and of herding together? Whence that madness that makes the workingman cherish the cellar or the garret, for himself and his children, when he can live better and wealthier, even on the borders of the wilderness, with sky enough over his head, earth enough under his feet—with the green grass to trample over, and the proud trees for a shade?

There is a belief in our country—it exists nowhere else—that agriculture is a vulgar occupation, demanding no taste, no genius, and nothing but the turning of the sod, and the levelling of the rees. How false is this. Why, the Vatican in its way, is not more beautiful—with the choicest works of ancient and modern art in it—a Belvedere Apollo here, and a Raphael fresco there—than an English park in its way—where a landscape is *worked out* as a picture has been—a tree shaped to fit this view, and a hedge designed to hide that—now perhaps a fountain or a waterfall, now a herd of deer—it may be a hill created by industry, or a little river, with the gods and god-

esses presiding over, fitted to run in the line that beauty is demanding—and all harmonizing with Nature, as taste and genius and science have aided in adorning it. Even the cottage of the laboring Englishman—with his front door so neat, the roses, and ivy, and woodbine creeping over and adorning it, and the well-trimmed hedge in its front, is a jewel upon the face of the earth, and taste has made it so, for Nature has done but little for her father-land. The idea then is preposterous, that the highest effort cannot as well be expended in adorning the surface of the earth, as in chiselling out the rough block of marble, or in putting colors on the canvass to speak. All art is but subsidiary to agriculture. The Vatican, and the galleries of the Roman capital, and of Naples, and Florence, have been made up from the Roman villas—from the ruins of the Tivoli of Adrian—the Tusculum of Cicero, or the gardens of Salust.

We know not why it is, but so it is, there is in the Northern States, a most unconquerable aversion to agriculture, and the consequence is, with New England in particular, that a farming people are fed from abroad, by the agriculture of other States, or of foreign nations. The multitude seem more to love the throng—the city—the tinkling of money in the shop of the broker, or the rustle of silk and calico in the shop of the dealer, than the notes of the sweet songster of the woods, the rich beauty of the trees, or the inviting verdure of spring and summer. One reason is, that we have no farmers, such as the farmers of England, of Holland, or of Lombardy, who embellish Nature, and make their homes more delightful than the loftiest palaces of the town. Our men of wealth, in the country, who have sons to educate, prefer to make them into third-rate lawyers, fourth-rate parsons, and sixth-rate doctors, rather than to bring them up in the way that should teach them to raise a double crop from the same acre of land, or to introduce some new product, which should double the available means they now have.

As a farming people, the means of creating wealth from landed estates, are not yet half developed. There is no reason on earth why this should not be a vine-growing country, and yet it is not! There is no reason why the Old World should find us in silks, and yet it does. So varied is our soil, our climate, and so extended our line of latitude, from the rocky and frozen regions of the river St. John, to the sandy Sabine, that we have all the capacities for doing every thing for ourselves; and yet at this moment, we are oppressed, and over-burthened with a prodigious foreign debt. The cotton planters make money. Why may not the hemp growers? The sugar planters make money; and why not the stock growers of even the Green Mountains? Science is what is wanted first, and then art and taste will come as handmaids. Educate then your boys in college, if you choose—a good education hurts no man—but make farmers of them afterwards, if you wish them to be happy and wealthy.

Wall street is a big-sounding place in the history of our time now. We live there some 20 hours in a day, and therefore we know something about it. When the Wall street banks suspend specie payment, the whole Union follow the example. When the Wall street banks expand, the hearts of the people are made glad. Wall street is the money throne of the U. States of America. Its bankers are the money princes of the day.—

States of the Union have their destinies settled there—and Wall street tells them whether they shall have railroads or not, canals or not, money or not; for the Rothschilds of Wall street make and unmake empires here at will. But Wall st., the Threadneedle street of the new world, is a vile place at best. The street is so dusty, dirty, and so filled up with old bricks and stones, that respiration even is difficult in it; and a lusty old tree, which has long felt that it was not at home in such a street as this, is sickening and dying away daily in this busy thoroughfare of man.—When the clerks within it go home, many of them lie down in boarding houses in rooms no bigger than the coffins of the ancients, and when the money makers of the day reach their families, they are harassed and agitated by excitement, trembling lest a packet ship should bring them the news of the shipwreck of their fortunes, or some convulsion blast all their hopes. Now in what is this Wall street to be compared with some beautiful river or lake of the country? Not twenty of these men of wealth have a garden as large as the pea-patch of the farmer. Not one of them who, on a warm summer day, does not envy the farmer, who has his green grass, his garden, his trees to look at, and above all, his pure air to breathe, and his pure water to drink.

The true art of living is the Roman life, or the life of the English of the present day—the mingling of the country and the town—the country for summer, and the city for winter—with its books, its libraries, its excitement, and the collision of mind with mind. Say not the farmer cannot afford a residence in the city in the winter, for with economy he can. He needs no big palace for himself and family there; let him live as the French do in Paris—in some one story of some large house, with a kitchen and all its appurtenances—and not in a princely habitation.—Economy, a judicious expenditure of money, prudence and skill, will make a little go far. That wealth is the great object of life, particularly in a country where "wealth is" NO "sign of merit," is one of the most delusive and ruinous ideas of the day. All of *matter* that we can gather together, it has been well said, will but give us our bread and clothes, but there is double means of living upon the resources of man's own mind, upon taste, upon science and the arts, when books answer for companions, and when with them, a man can throw himself into every country, and every circle of the habitable globe, now in the saloons of the European prince, now with the Arab in the desert, and anon with the Indian in his wilderness—reading instruction in every spear of grass he walks over, every stone his foot-fall strikes, in every star above him, and the whole atmosphere, in and around him. To live, and how to live, and *what* is living, are topics we should like to discuss, if we can ever find room and time."

INTEMPERANCE.—The tremendous fact mentioned at the meeting of the Port of Dublin Temperance Society, that £6,300,000 were last year expended by the Irish nation on the bare article of whiskey, paying duty to the crown, is certainly enough to account for the poverty and irregular conduct of the lower grades of our population.—If the cost of illicit spirits consumed there be added to this sum, it would amount to near about £8,000,000!

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

COOKERY.

White Walnut Pickles.—Make a brine of salt and water, in the proportion of a pound of salt to a gallon of water; put the walnuts in this for a week; stick a fork through them in half a dozen places; this will allow the pickle to penetrate, and they will be much softer and of better flavor, and ready much sooner for use; put them into a bell-metal kettle, with such brine, and give them a gentle simmer; put them on a dish in the air to drain, until they turn black; this may take a day or two. Put them into a stone jar; have your pickle prepared in the proportion of a quart of strong vinegar, one ounce of black pepper, same of ginger, some salt, and half a drachm of cayenne pepper, if you have it; make it quite hot, and then pour it on your walnuts, and then cover them very tight with leather on the top. The walnuts should be got when soft enough to pierce them with a pin.

Pork Pie.—Make a common pie-crust; put it in an oven or pie-pan; take the small ends of the chine-bone, cut it into small pieces; beat them a little; season them with pepper and salt, and fill your pie; put on the top and close it, and pinch it round the edge, and bake it two hours with paper over, to prevent the crust from burning; there should be some gravy in it when done.

Veal and Lamb Pie can be made in the same way, the best end of the neck, and the meat off of the chine-bone taken away. The yolk of three eggs is an improvement to the veal pie.

Parsley.—To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c., let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put it in a tin-pan, and place it close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle, when it may be rubbed fine, and put into glass bottles for use.

Rusk and Dough-nuts.—One pint of new milk, one pint of brown sugar, and three quarters of a pound of butter melted in the milk until it is quite hot; beat the sugar and eggs together, until they appear quite light, then add the milk and butter, with as much flour as will make a stiff batter; beat it well, then put in one spoonful of good hop yeast; let it stand all night in a crock; if raised good in the morning, add as much flour as will make it into dough; put it back into the crock, and let it raise a second time; then make it out into small cakes, and put them in an oven a little warm, not crowded, and let them raise the third time; then heat your lid and oven as your judgment may dictate, and bake them a pine brown. You can take part of the dough and cut into any shape you fancy, and fry them in some nice hot lard of a light brown.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF APPLES.—During the two last summers and falls, my duties called me into the apple regions of the North. The following facts were obtained in reference to the subject:

Good eating apples are worth on an average, twentyfive cents a bushel. Eight bushels of apples make a barrel of cider, and twelve barrels of cider, make one barrel of brandy. Brandy, at 50 cents per gallon, would give but fifteen cents per bushel. This, on an orchard of one hundred

trees, in ten years, would be over one thousand dollars! No allowance is made for capital and labor connected with distilling. Take these into consideration, and the loss is much greater.

It costs no more to raise good apples, suitable for market, than to raise apples only suitable for distilling. Very often apples are worth one dollar per bushel, and the loss is immense, by turning them into brandy. I am told that at Mobile, apples are now worth \$10 a bbl.

Engrafting and budding will change the character of an orchard, and more than compensate for the time and amount lost, in producing the change in ten years.

Apples make most excellent food for horses.—Several physicians of extensive practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts, feed their horses on apples and hay. I have never seen fatter horses, more sleek and spirited. Their hair is much more lively, and requires less grooming than that of horses fed on grain. Mr Norton, of Farmington, Connecticut, has about the finest pair of horses I have ever seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast, and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not so much grain is given to horses at the north, as is customary at the south. One thing is worth noticing: horses fed on apples do not eat as much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour raw apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one year.

Apples are most excellent food for bees.—The fattest beef I have seen, was made so with sweet apples.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best, to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples; if sweet the apples may be given without boiling; if sour they must be boiled. Mixed with corn meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milk cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true, that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever, and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold to a fine profit—when to fatten them on corn would ensure a loss.

Sweet apples and good eating apples, are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs; though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet apples for hogs.

If these remarks should induce any to test their correctness by making a fair experiment, the object of my writing will be fully answered.

THOMAS P. HUNT.

—N. Y. Farmer.

The Wilmington Advertiser states, that the proprietors of six steam saw-mills in that town, have effected a saving of \$12,000 per annum, by burning saw-dust instead of wood.

FERTILE COUNTRY.—The Isle of Wight, produces in one year, sufficient grain to maintain the inhabitants seven.

CURING CLOVER HAY.

Clover hay should never be scattered out of the swath, because in addition to the labor in scattering and again raking up, the hay is thereby greatly injured. Indeed, if the weather be favorable for curing, neither timothy nor any other kind of hay should be scattered, because the less any green grass is exposed to the sun and air in the process of curing, the greater will be the value of the hay, and the less the labor required.

Let the clover lay in the swath untouched, until about two-thirds of the upper part be sufficiently cured, which in good weather will, if the swath be tolerably heavy, be effected in eight or ten hours; if the swath be light, in a proportionably shorter time. When thus far cured, turn the swath bottom upwards with the fork, an operation speedily performed. Let it then lie exposed to the sun until the under side be cured, which will be, according to the thickness of the swath, in from four to six hours; then throw 3 swaths together in winrows, and commence hauling in, the wagon running between two winrows and loading from each. It can hardly be necessary to observe, that all these operations must be performed after the dew has dried off. It is to be recollected that clover will keep with less drying than almost any other grass. A common test is, to take up a bunch of grass and twist it, if no juice exudes, the hay may be hauled in with safety. We have often hauled in clover cut in the morning, in the evening, and always the succeeding day, unless prevented by bad weather. Sprinkling every layer of hay with salt, at the rate of twelve or fifteen pounds to the ton, or interposing a layer of dry straw, from six to twelve inches thick, between every two layers of clover of the same thickness, we found a great preservative; and especially the latter mode will enable the farmer to put up the hay in a greener state than could otherwise be done with safety. Besides this advantage, the straw interposed between the layers of hay, by absorbing its juices, will be rendered much more valuable as provender, and if salt be sprinkled on the hay it will be greedily consumed by both cattle and horses. From the great quantity of this grass produced on an acre, its highly nutritive quality, the ease with which it is cut and cured, farmers will find that clover hay is the cheapest food on which they can keep their stock in good order during the winter. If put up in good order in the fall, sheltered from bad weather, and salted, both horses and cattle will keep fat on it alone through the winter, without the aid of grain, unless when worked.

The prevalent notion of the difficulty of curing clover hay, is entirely erroneous. In a climate like ours, there will seldom be found any; in a wet and cool climate, like that of England, the difficulty may exist to some extent, as clover when put in cocks will not resist rain as well as timothy and some other grasses; but in the course of fifteen years' experience, we have seldom lost any, or had it much injured by the weather;—indeed we have found it comparatively easier to save clover hay than corn blades, and as three or four tons of the former, with the aid of plaster, can be made at less expense than one ton of the latter, the farmer must be blind indeed to his own interest, who does not take care to provide himself with at least as much clover as will furnish an abundant supply of provender for his stock.

Clover should be cut for hay, when about one half of the heads have become of a brown color. If cut earlier, it is believed the hay will not be so nutritious; if later, the stems will have become harder, and the grass be on the decline. For hogs, however, and young stock, it will be advisable to cut some so soon as it is in full bloom;—when cut in this state and salted, hogs are very fond of it, and it is believed, might be chiefly wintered on it, if otherwise carefully protected from inclement weather. At all events, by the use of it as food for hogs, in part, a great saving of corn may be effected.

When the farmer can do it, he will find a great advantage in providing himself with long, narrow and high sheds, open at least on the south side, for the preservation of his clover hay, and when hauling it in, to begin at one end, and spread a layer of hay along the whole length of the shed, and then repeat the same process; by this means he will be able to put up his hay in a much greener state than could safely be done, if put up either in a stack or mow, and as yet there are but few persons in this country sufficiently expert in the art to stack it so as to insure its preservation. In narrow sheds, one load is considerably dried, before another is thrown on it, and when the sheds are filled, the narrowness of the bulk being so much greater, there is far less danger of injury to the hay by heating.—*Tennessee Farmer*.

A CALCULATION.—There are, by estimation, 150,000 improved farms in this state, upon three fifths of which, we believe it is the practice to summer yard manure; that is, to leave it in the yard to rot during the summer, by which one half of its fertilizing properties are lost to the farm.—It will not be considered extravagant to suppose, that the manure thus permitted to waste upon these 150,000 farms, will average ten loads to each. This would give an aggregate of one and a half millions of loads of manure, which are annually summered in our farm yards, and about our farm buildings. If the calculation of Davy is correct, that yard dung loses one half of its fertilizing properties by undergoing a complete fermentation in the yard, there is an absolute loss, from this reckless or ill-judged mode of managing dung, of 750,000 loads, worth, to a good farmer, one dollar a load. Let us now see what this lost manure would produce, if applied to the corn and potato crop in the spring, instead of being suffered to lay till autumn in the yard; for no one will pretend that dung wastes more in the soil, than it does upon the surface of the ground, exposed to the weather. Von Thuer, after a series of experiments, has stated, that the fertility of an ordinary soil is augmented 50 per cent. by the application of twenty loads of dung to the acre. Although we believe this estimate will hold good in regard to the corn and potato crops, we will, in our calculation, consider the augmentation only one third. The 750,000 loads of lost dung, would manure 37,500 acres of corn land, at the rate 20 loads to the acre. Assuming 30 bushels per acre as the ordinary crop, the manure then, by our rule, which is certainly graduated low, would have added ten bushels to each of the 37,500 acres, or in other words, would have produced 375,000 bushels of corn, worth now nearly half a million of dollars. But if we assume, what we believe to be within the bounds of truth, that every load of

long manure, under good management, will augment the product more than one bushel, the gain to the state, by a general adoption of the mode recommended, of fermenting all our long manure in the corn field, would amount to 750,000 bushels, which at present prices, would be worth nearly a million of dollars.—*Cultivator*.

RAISING WHEAT NEAR THE SEA.—A great many farmers have observed that they cannot raise wheat near the sea; this erroneous opinion is so common in some places, that no attention is paid to raising wheat, and even some that do attend to it in other sections, have not the advantages of information to enable them to manage so well as those who have more experience in the business. Some farmers near the sea raise wheat every year, and have not failed of a good crop for many years. We have seen fields of wheat near the sea, in as flourishing a condition as any we ever saw in the interior.

Capt. Charles Hannaford, of Cape Elizabeth, raised, last year, twenty bushels of wheat on 125 square rods—about twenty-five bushels to the acre. This grain grew within a few miles of the salt water. The crop was excellent, and we have paid three dollars a bushel for all of this wheat which we could obtain, it being excellent for seed, making seventy-five dollars for the produce of one acre. This ground was not very rich,—it was planted the year before, and dressed tolerably well; last year there was a moderate share of dressing put on it.

We hope that farmers that live near the sea, will give proper attention to this subject, and do away the false notion that prevails, to the discouragement and injury of many. One advantage they have, as they can use lime for manure on their farms, at less expense than it can be obtained in the interior; and lime is an excellent manure for wheat. With the bounty on wheat, and the improvements in threshing, &c., many farmers will find a profit in raising it, who have heretofore neglected it.—*Yankee Far.*

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that in October, 1834, we published some interesting details of the opening of a British tomulus, near Maiden Castle, by Mr Maclean, who found therein a human skeleton, and a portion of the contents of the stomach, containing a mass of small seeds, which neither the operation of the gastric juices, nor the lapse of probably twenty centuries, had sufficed to destroy. Many of these seeds have been subjected to various careful experiments, to ascertain whether the vital principle was extinct; and we have the satisfaction of announcing that Professor Lindley has happily succeeded in producing plants from several of these seeds. These plants have confirmed the opinion expressed by the learned professor, on a first inspection of the seeds, that they were those of the *rubus idæus*, the common raspberry. The plants are now very vigorous, have produced much fine fruit this season, and form an object of the greatest curiosity and attraction to horticulturists. This highly interesting circumstance proves the raspberry to be an indigenous plant in this country, growing at a very early period, and then constituting an article of food.—(Dorset Chronicle, as quoted in the Bath Journal, of Sept. 12, 1836.) We have seen the raspberry plant alluded to, in the Horticultural

Society's Garden. The facts are extremely interesting; and we hope Dr Lindley will compare this case with others of the kind upon record and favor the world with a memoir on the subject.—*London's Gard. Mag.*

GOOSEBERRIES.—In all cases, the gooseberry should be kept free from suckers, and trained near the ground to a single stem; this mode of training them being found to cause a far greater product in quantity, as well as an increase in the size. They need much attention in other respects, and one third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up; as the finest fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, it is also necessary every autumn, to dig in a plenty of old well-rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair. Where the summers are very hot, a northern aspect is preferable, and the fruit will be twice the size if they are planted against a north fence, or in any other situation where they are sheltered from the intense heat of noon-day, which, when differently situated, often scorches the fruit to such a degree as to entirely stop its growth.—*Prince*.

FINE BREEDS OF CATTLE.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Adv. says:

The lovers of fine stock are referred to an advertisement by Mr George J. Pumpelly, of a fine English bull, of the short horned Durham breed. This animal is now three and a half years old, and was imported by Mr G. Gossip. He is a noble animal, is beautifully proportioned, and weighs 2000 pounds, and far excels any specimen ever brought into this section of the country. He is of the best blood in England, and farmers who wish to improve their stock will do well to examine him; they are assured that there is no deception—he being purchased directly of the importer. Much credit is due to Mr Pumpelly for his exertions to introduce this breed; and all who wish to improve their stock, will not let this opportunity pass. It costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one, and this breed is in the highest repute for the stall as for the dairy.

BANKS.—The bank of Venice was the most ancient in Europe. In 1423, its revenue amounted to about £200,000 sterling.

The bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609.

The bank of Hamburg in 1619.

The bank of Berlin in 1765.

The bank of Vienna during the "seven years war," by Maria Theresa.

The bank of Stockholm in 1657, by Government.

The bank of Copenhagen in 1736, with a capital of 500,000 florins.

The bank of Assignats in Russia, was founded by the Empress Catharine, at the commencement of the war against the Turks.

The bank of England in 1711.

Mr Simeon Dunham of this town, has made the present season, from the sap of the Rock Maple, 110 pounds of good dry sugar, from 256 gallons of sap—and a part of it yielded about a pound of sugar to two gallons of sap. Beat this sugar beet.—*Woodstock (Vt.) Cou.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1837.

FARMER'S & GARDENER'S WORK.

DESTROY BUSHES.—This is the season for extirpating bushes, thistles, and other vegetable intruders, which infest the farmer's premises. Wet weather is to be preferred for this purpose, because the sap vessels will continue open longer than they would in dry weather, the sap will thus be discharged, and the roots so much weakened, that eventually their power to produce new shoots will be annihilated. The same method of management will answer for thistles, which should be cut in hot weather, before their seeds are ripe. Bushes, which grow in clusters, such as alders, &c., may be most effectually subdued by pulling them up with oxen.

A writer for the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. p. 306, says in substance, that bushes in pastures are best destroyed by sowing plaster of Paris, at the rate of about one bushel to the acre on land which is infested with a shrubby growth of small size. It appears that the plaster gives such a degree of exuberance to clover and other grasses, that the bushes are checked, and eventually stifled and extirpated.

The Rev. Jared Elliot, in a work entitled *Essays on Field Husbandry*, recommends the cutting of bushes in the months of May, June and July, in the old of the moon, that day the sign removes out of the foot into the head, especially if the day be cloudy, when it will kill all before it; for the bushes will bleed more in a cloudy than they will in a fair day, when the sun dries up the sap.

"To show such regard to the signs," continued Mr Elliot, "may incur the imputation of ignorance or superstition, for the learned know well enough, that the division of the Zodiac into twelve signs, and the appropriating these to the several parts of the human body, is not the work of nature, but of art, contrived by astronomers for convenience. It is also well known that the moon's attraction hath great influence on all fluids.

"It is also well known to farmers, that there are times when bushes cut at such a time, universally die. As regard to the sign, as it serveth to point out and direct the proper time, so it becomes worthy of observation.

"If farmers attend to the time with care, and employ hands on those days, they will find their account in it. This rule attended to, may save the country many thousand days' work. A farmer of good credit, told me that he had found by experience, that bushes cut with a sharp tool, would die more than when cut with a dull one. This looks agreeable to reason, for the sharp scythe leaves the mouths of the sap vessels all open, by which means they bleed more plentifully; the dull instrument bruises the part, and in a degree doth close up the wound."

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who superintends the cultivation of a large farm in the vicinity of Boston, has for several years, employed men to cut such bushes as he wished to destroy, in the old of the moon in July and August, with great success in effecting their destruction.

Green peas, strawberries and fine weather, are now blessing the down easters. Crops look charmingly—and the hearts of all are made glad by the richness of the promise, for an abundant and overflowing harvest. Mr State Treasurer, you must make ample provision for the payment of the wheat bounty—\$100,000, at least.—*Bangor Fur.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 29, 1837.

The Committee of Arrangements met at the rooms of the Society at 10 o'clock, agreeably to notice; and on motion of Mr L. P. Grosvenor,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to procure a suitable place for the next annual exhibition. Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Isaac P. Davis, and Ezra Weston, Jr. Esquires, were appointed that Committee.

Resolved, That the exhibition take place on Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

Also *Resolved*, On motion of Mr Joseph Breck, that committees be elected to solicit contributions of Fruits and Flowers, for the exhibition, from gentlemen, amateurs and cultivators in Boston and its vicinity; and therefore, the following committees were appointed.

For *Boston*, Messrs M. P. Wilder, J. P. Davis, J. P. Bradley, R. T. Paine and M. P. Sawyer.

For *Charlestown*, Messrs S. R. Johnson and Thomas Mason.

For *Cambridge and Watertown*, Messrs J. W. Russell, S. Sweetser, S. Pond, C. M. Hovey and W. E. Carter.

For *Brighton*, Messrs Jona. Winship and J. L. L. F. Warren.

For *Brookline*, Messrs Thomas Lee, J. C. Howard, M. D., and Jos. Breck.

For *Roxbury and Dorchester*, Messrs J. E. Teschmacher, A. D. Williams and T. Willott.

By order.

S. WALKER, Chairman

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Currants—from A. D. Williams, Roxbury.—Large white and red. J. T. Buckingham, Cambridge—black and white. S. Walker, Roxbury—red seedling, very prolific.

Cherries—from R. Manning, Salem.—Plumstone morilla, a beautiful large red cherry.

Thimbleberries.—A specimen of white, from Mrs Bigelow, Medford.

Gooseberries—from S. Newhall, Dorchester, and Mr Miller, Roxbury.

Raspberries.—White Antwerp, from D. Murphy, Roxbury.

Peaches.—R. Milne, from Mr Sawyer's garden, Portland, very large and beautiful.

Grapes—from Thomas Wolcut, Roxbury,—two large bunches of Black Hamburg, very handsome.

For the Committee.

L. P. GROSVENOR.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

By Joseph Buckingham, Esq. of Cambridge—*Papaver somniferum*, of various colors and forms.

"Balm that gods have made for care."

"Tempered well and wisely tasted,
It warms the bosom that lay wasted;
Smoothes pain, and labor, and disease,
And sheds a magic oil on passion's stormy seas."

By Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline—Dahlias, Roses, and a variety of other flowers.

By Mr Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown—Rose var. *Ren ame hoin*. Dahlias var. *Lady Fordwich*, (an extra fine specimen,) *do.* Douglass, *Criterion*. Also, several specimens of Carnations; among which we noticed a seedling, raised by Mrs Johnson, and which is known by the name of *Johnsonia*. This specimen is very superior and widely different from others that have been exhibited at our rooms under that name. The flower this day presented by Mr Johnson, we consider as the

only specimen of the *Johnsonia* which has been placed in our tables for some time.

By the Messrs Hovey & Co.—several fine bouquets. By Mr William Miller of Roxbury—Dahlias; var: *Widnall's perfection*, *Globe*, and *Barrett's Susannah*. fine Carnations, Bouquets, &c.

By Mr Thomas Willott of Roxbury—a splendid bouquet; in it we noticed a fine specimen of *Dahlia*; var. *Barrett's Susannah*.

By Mr D. Murphy of Roxbury—Dahlias; var. *Negro Boy* and *Theodore*.

By Mr Thomas Mason of Charlestown—eight varieties of Carnations, some of them very good. Dahlias; var. *Picta*, *Magnet*, *Globe*, *Village Maid*, *Dutchess of Bedford* and *Dennisi*.

From Joseph Breck & Co.—German Stocks; Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspurs; *Coreopsis*, var. *atrosanguinea*; *Delphinium grandiflora plena*; Double Pink and Purple *Jacoba*; *Lupinus Crookshankia*; *Lupinus lutea*. Dahlias of various sorts, some of them fine.

By Mr William E. Carter—from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge—two very fine bouquets of choice flowers.

By Mr N. Davenport of Milton—bouquets containing many good specimens.

By the Messrs Winship of Brighton—Fifteen varieties of *Delphinium grandiflorum*, and many specimens of other flowers. The seedling *Delphiniums* strike us as very fine. We should be pleased to see other specimens of this beautiful class of plants.

Our friends will oblige us, by giving in a list of the flowers they exhibit, and enable us to give a more detailed report for the future. For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

FINE RASPBERRIES.—Mr Thomas Mason of Charlestown, has sent to the Editor, a box of Red Raspberries, of great beauty and exquisite flavor. This fruit deserves to be more generally cultivated than it is, and Mr Mason's example will, we hope, find many imitators.

Mr London, in treating of the Raspberry says: "The fruit is grateful to most palates, as nature presents it, but sugar improves the flavor; accordingly, it is much esteemed when made into sweat meats, and for jams, tarts and sauces. It is fragrant, sub-acid and cooling; allays heat and thirst, and promotes natural excretions in common with other summer fruits. Raspberry syrup is next to the strawberry, in dissolving the tartar of the teeth; and as, like that fruit, it does not undergo the acetous fermentation in the stomach, it is recommended to gouty and rheumatic patients."

There are many varieties recommended by different writers on Horticulture, but we have seen none equal to those of Mr Mason, who probably can furnish means and directions for their culture

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, August 2, 1837.—Shell beans 25 cents a quart; String Beans 75 cents a bushel; Green Corn 37½ cts a dozen; Tomatoes *do.* *do.*; Peas 75 cents a bushel; new Potatoes 75 cents; Cucumbers 12 cents a dozen; Early Scollop Bush Squash, 12½ cents a dozen; Beets, Carrots, Turnips and Onions, 6 cents a bunch; Lettuce and Cabbage 4 cents a head.

FRUIT.—Strawberries 25 cents a box; Thimbleberries 25 cts.; Currants 6 to 8 cents a quart; Blueberries and Raspberries 25; Gooseberries 12 1-2 to 17 cents; Pears 17 cents a quart; early Apples 50 cents a peck; Cherries 12 1-2 a quart. Peaches 25 to 50 cts. apiece.

A communication on *Crowfoot* *alias* *Buttercup*, is unavoidably omitted. It shall appear in our next.

PEA STRAW.—Not long since, I saw a communication from some brother farmer *out west*, stating that pea straw was entirely worthless. I think his saying thus, was in consequence of his never having tested the value of it. Last year I raised a fine crop of the green pea, and was careful to preserve them from storms. I got them into the barn in a good condition, and wintered my sheep on the straw, without grain or roots, and never had my sheep look better than they do this spring.—I think there is no straw better worth saving than pea straw, if properly taken care of and preserved from the weather. Let some other person try them and tell us the result.—*Gen. Far.*

SALT PETRE.—Experiments in France have proved that salt petre is prejudicial to the growth and injurious to the quality of the sugar beet. Hence the importance of selecting soils and manures that do not contain it.—The earth under barns and other buildings, is highly charged with it, and consequently should never be used as a manure for a crop preparatory to the beet.—*Silk Culturist.*

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner, will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 26, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.
Boston, May 10, 1837. 44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.
March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.
Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

July 5, 1837. J. R. NEWELL.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price 31. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 29.

JULY, 1837.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	56	80	70	S.
Monday,	62	82	66	S. W.
Tuesday,	52	72	62	S. W.
Wednesday,	54	78	72	N. E.
Thursday,	68	78	72	N. E.
Friday,	54	78	68	S. E.
Saturday,	58	60	60	N. E.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

ALL orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY WANTED

For a smart, active Girl, 11 years of age, in a small family, where her services would be useful. All her clothing would be furnished. Enquire at the New England Seed Store. July 26. 3t

LODGE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Lodge's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Lodge's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Lodge's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

\$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$4000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. June 20. tf

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.
June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

May 31.

36s

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & CO. No. 10, Commercial Wharf. June 27. epist

TURNIP SEED.

RUTA BAGA and ENGLISH TURNIP SEED, for sale at the Seed Store, by JOS. BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 00
BEANS, white,	barrel	15 00	15 50
BEEF, mess,	"	12 15	13 00
No. 1,	"	8 50	9 00
prime,	"	25	30
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	9	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	54	60
FEATHERS, northern, green,	"	40	50
southern, geese,	"	9 12	
FLAX, American,	"	2 37	3 10
FISH, Cod,	quintal	10 50	10 87
FLOUR, Genesee,	cask	9 50	10 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 62	9 87
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 10	1 12
southern flat yellow	"	1 05	1 06
white,	"	1 12	1 15
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	1 10
Barley,	"	13	75
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	20 00	
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	20 00
hard pressed,	"	52	55
HONEY,	gallon	6	7
HORS, 1st quality	pound	1	5
2d quality	"	9	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	26
do country do	"	26	28
Baltimore city do.	"	21	22
do. dry hide	"	21	22
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston do. slaughter,	"	27	35
do. light,	"	9 50	10 00
LIME, best sort,	cask	2 00	2 25
MACKEREL, No. 1. now,	barrel	25 50	26 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	24 50	25 50
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel		
clear from other States	"		
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	2 50	2 75
Hemp,	"		
Red Clover, northern (none),	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"	2 75	4 00
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	3 50	4 00
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	65	70
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	60
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	54
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	45
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled { Pulled superfine, . . .	"	45	50
{ 1st Lambs, . . .	"	50	55
{ 2d do. . . .	"	45	48
{ 3d do. . . .	"	28	33
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	pair	50	100
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	
hump	"	25	26
EGGS,	dozen	22	24
POTATOES, new	bushel	75	100
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 31, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 316 Beef Cattle, 105 Stores, 16 Cows and Calves, 3870 Sheep. Last week's prices were fully supported on Beef's. We noticed several yokes at 7 1-2 per cent.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$30, \$35, \$50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Very dull. We noticed sales at \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 12 1-2, \$2 33, \$2 50.

Swine.—None at Market.

POETRY.

(From the Worcester Palladium.)

THE FLOWING BOWL.

Go, fling away that bowl!

Touch not its maddening fires!

They'll scathe and burn thy soul,

Until thy life expires.

They'll steal away thy strength,

And blanch thy youthful bloom;

And plunge thy form at length,

Into an unblest tomb.

Thine eye will lose its glow;—

Thy memory its hold;—

Thy life-blood cease to flow;—

Thy heart itself grow cold.

Then fling away that bowl!

Touch not its maddening fires!

They'll scathe and burn thy soul,

Until thy life expires.

Remember those who twine

Around thy manly frame,

As clings the tender vine—

Who love to hiep thy name.

Remember her whose love

Was pledged to thee in youth;

And thine own vow to prove

Thy constancy and truth.

From babes, and wife, and friend,

'Twill sever thee too soon;

Thy life will reach its end,

Before thy manhood's noon.

Then fling away that bowl!

Touch not its maddening fires!

They'll scath and burn thy soul,

Until thy life expires

One great cause of the want of patriotism in this country—(that want which makes us prefer the fashions and foibles of Europe, although inimical to our republican habits)—is, the want of encouragement to American Literature. The publishers of our country are solely guided by the desire to accumulate money. This is to be expected; they are like other men. But this desire in them operates to the injury of the public.

It is their interest to publish books which they can obtain without paying any thing to the author; this they can do, by introducing foreign works. The consequence is that our young men—(and what is of more consequence, our young women, those who are to be the instructors of the infancy of future generations)—have their minds polluted by the popular writers of a country, every institution of which is adverse to their own. If an American writer aspires to be popular among his countrymen and countrywomen, whose taste is thus perverted, he must choose foreign subjects, and write of Lords and Ladies, fine horses and fine coaches, fine gentlemen who intrigue with fine ladies, married or unmarried, and all the other fine things that constitute European society.

How is this to be remedied? How is the Native American talent, and that Literature which

is suited to the country, to be encouraged? The first step is to allow foreign authors to protect their property in this country, by permitting them to secure a copy-right. Then publishers may deign to pay the native author for a work suited to America, because he can no longer obtain the seductive work of a foreigner for nothing. Much more may be said on this subject, Mr Editor, and if you publish these hastily thrown together thoughts, more shall be said, by a native American, who wishes to guard against foreign influence of every kind. X.

[We publish them certainly. The topic our correspondent touches, is a most important part of the great object we have in view—to render the peculiar principles, feelings and institutions of America paramount and all-pervading within her entire limits. We shall give a cordial welcome to what further the writer has to say on the subject.]—*Ed. N. Am. Citizen.*

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.—This region which resembles one of the immeasurable steppes of Asia, has not inaptly been termed "the great American Desert." It spreads forth into undulating and treeless plains and desolate sandy wastes, wearisome to the eye from their extent and monotony, and which are supposed by geologists to have formed the ancient floor of the ocean, countless ages since, when its primeval waves washed against the granite basis of the Rocky mountains. It is a land where no man permanently abides; for in certain seasons of the year there is no food either for the hunter or his steed. The herbage is parched and withered, the brooks and streams are dried up; the buffalo, the elk, and the deer have wandered to distant parts, keeping within the verge of expiring verdure, and leaving behind them a vast uninhabited solitude, seamed by ravines, the beds of former torrents, but serving only to tantalize and increase the thirst of the traveller.

Occasionally the monotony of this vast wilderness is interrupted by mountainous belts of sand, and limestone broken in confused masses, with precipitous cliffs and yawning ravines, looking like the ruins of a world, or is traversed by lofty and barren ridges of rock, almost impassable, like those denominated the Berek Hills. Beyond these rise the stern barriers of the Rocky Mountains, the limits, as it were, of the Atlantic world. The rugged defiles and deep valleys of this vast chain, form the sheltering places for restless and ferocious bands of savages, many of them the remnants of the tribes once inhabitants of the prairies, but broken up by war and violence, and who carry into their mountain haunts the fierce passions and reckless habits of desperadoes.—*Irrving's Astoria.*

SQUIRRELS.—It is a curious circumstance, and not generally known, that most of those oaks which are called spontaneous, are planted by the squirrels. This little animal has performed the most essential services to the British Navy. A gentleman walking one day in the woods belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, near Troy House, in the county of Monmouth, his attention was diverted by a squirrel, which sat very composed on the ground. He stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted to the top of a tree, beneath which he had been sitting. In an instant he was down with an acorn in his mouth,

and after digging a small hole, he stooped down and deposited the acorn, then covering it, he darted up the tree again. In a moment he was down again with another, which he buried in the same manner. This he continued to do as long as the observer thought proper to watch him. This industry of the little animal is directed to the purpose of securing himself against want in the winter; and it is probable that his memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember the spot in which he deposited every acorn. This industrious little fellow, no doubt, loses a few every year; these few spring up, and are destined to supply the place of the parent tree. Thus is Great Britain in some measure indebted to the industry and bad memory of a squirrel, for her pride, her glory, and her very existence.—*English paper.*

The following is a specimen at random of Wicliffe's translation, Matt. v.: "And Jhesus seynge the people, went up into an hil; and whanne he was sette, his disciples camen to him. And he openyde his mouth, and taughte them; and seide. Blessid be pore men in spirit; for the kyngdom of hevenes is herun. Blessid ben mylde men; for thei schulen weelde the erthe. Blessid be thei that mournen. for thei schal be counforted. Blessid be thei that hungren and thirsten rightwisness; for thei schal be fulfilled. Blessid ben merciful men; for thei schal gete mercy. Blessid ben that ben of cleue herte; for thei schulen se god. Blessid ben pesible men; for thei schulen be dipid goddis children. Blessid ben thei that suffren persecucion for rightwisness; for the kyngdom of hevenes is herun."

Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham, has been invited to deliver an Address before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society in October next, and accepted.

We are informed that a mineral spring, yielding water of very superior quality, has been discovered near Wickford, in this state, nor far from the line of the Providence and Stonington Railroad.—*Providence (R. I.) Jour.*

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

[No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1837.

NO. 5.

AGRICULTURAL.

[For the New England Farmer.]

CROWFOOT *alias* BUTTERCUP.

Mr Erroa: Seeing in a late number of your paper, a communication, with remarks, on the *daisy* or *white weed*, prompts me to attempt to call your attention to the *Ranunculus* or *Buttercup*, than which a more pernicious weed grows not in the fields of New England. A weed of which Dr Whitlow, a celebrated English physician and botanist, says: "It is the cause of more sickness and disease in London and its vicinity, than all the other causes put together. That if the influenza, which annually visits London in the latter part of haying time, was called by its right name, it would be called the *buttercup-fever*. That it is almost the entire cause of erysipelas, or St Anthony's fire. That he will defy any man to give an authentic case of cancer that exists where the buttercup does not grow; and that if any man doubts the pernicious properties of this plant, let him bind a few of the green bruised ears upon his back, or on the calf of his leg, and in eight hours he will have such ample testimony of the truth, that he will not be disposed to question or gainsay."

This weed grows abundantly in the mowings and pastures in the vicinity of Boston, especially in the towns of Dorchester and Milton, where, in the fore part of June, it may be seen spread over the pastures, so thick that cows cannot put their noses to the ground and graze, without eating it; and the essential oil, and bad properties of the plant, we receive through their milk and butter, no doubt contribute as little to the health of the inhabitants of Boston, as the like does to that of the citizens of London. D.

By the Editor.—Doctor Bigelow, in his *Florula Bostoniensis*, a collection of Plants of Boston and its Environs, describes seven varieties of the *Ranunculus*, viz: *Ranunculus Abortivus*, small flowered crowfoot; *Ranunculus Sceleratus*, Celery leaved crowfoot; *Ranunculus Fascicularis*, early crowfoot; *Ranunculus Bulbosus*, bulbous crowfoot; *Ranunculus Acris*, tall crowfoot; *Ranunculus Repens*, creeping crowfoot; *Ranunculus Fluvialis*, river crowfoot.

In describing the tall crowfoot, Doctor Bigelow observes: Calyx spreading; flower stalks round and even; leaves in three divisions with many segments, the upper ones linear. This plant spreads rapidly, and is exceedingly troublesome in meadows and mowing ground. Being cut with hay, it would no doubt be pernicious to cattle, were not its acrimony lost by drying."

We have long known the buttercup to be a pernicious weed, but never supposed it had any agency in producing the diseases attributed to its influence, by our correspondent. We are still somewhat incredulous relative to this weed's having any connexion with erysipelas, cancer, &c.;

but we should be very happy to receive and communicate further information on the subject.

MERRIMAC CO. AGR. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Merrimac County Agricultural Society, held pursuant to public notice, at C. H. Peaslee's office in Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, May 9, 1837,

Voted the following Committee:

On viewing Farms, Gardens and Crops—Jos. Robinson, Concord, *Chairman*; Joseph Barnard, Hopkinton; Samuel Chadwick, Boscawen; Benjamin Whipple, Dunbarton; Smith Sanborn, Canterbury; James Wilson, Pembroke; Sam'l Coffin, Concord.

Voted the following premiums for the year 1837:—

For the best Farm,	\$10,00
do. 2d best do.	8,00
do. 3d best do.	6,00
do. best Garden,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best acre of Wheat,	4,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best acre of Corn,	4,00
do. 2d best do.	3,00
do. best pair working oxen if not best cattle,	5,00
do. 2d best do.	4,00
do. 3d best do.	3,00
do. 4th best do.	2,00
do. best pair of three year old steers, accustomed to the yoke,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best pair yearling steers,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best bull one year old and upwards,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best bull calf,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best Milch Cow, capable of making the most butter, or giving the most milk in weight,	5,00
do. 2d best do.	3,00
do. best three year old heifer,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best two year old heifer,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best pair yearling heifers,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best breeding mare,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best Saxony or merino buck,	4,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. 3d best do.	1,00
do. 5 best Saxony or merino ewes,	3,00
do. five 2d best do.	2,00
do. five 3d best do.	1,00
do. best boar,	2,00
do. best sow,	1,00
do. 2 best pigs,	1,00

For the best stud horse,	5,00
do. 2d best do.	3,00
do. best three year old colt,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best breaking-up plough,	1,50
do. best seed do.	1,00
do. best ox yoke, bows and irons,	4,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00

[Providing the committee shall deem the same worthy of a premium.]

do. best specimen of blacksmith's work,	2,00
do. best butter not less than 20 pounds,	5,00
do. 2d best do.	4,00
do. best cheese not less than 20 pounds,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best dissertation on making and applying manure,	3,00
do. specimen of fine needle work,	1,50
do. best piece of filled cloth, not less than ten yards,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best piece of cassimere,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best piece of carpeting, not less than 25 yds., 3-5 wide,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. 3d best do.	1,00
do. best pair blankets,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best piece linen, not less than ten yds., 3-4 wide,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best woollen hose (2 pairs)	1,00
do. best pair silk hose,	1,00
do. best piece of flannel, not less than ten yds. 3-4 wide,	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00
do. best counterpane,	1,00
do. best grass or straw bonnets,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best boots and shoes (2 pairs each)	1,00
do. best sole and upper leather, (3 sides each)	1,00
do. best calf skins,	1,00
do. best specimens sewing silk,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. best hearth rug,	2,00
do. 2d best do.	1,00
do. articles of special improvement,	5,00
do. best specimen silk (sufficient for a dress)	3,00
do. 2d best do.	2,00

Voted, That the Treasurer be required to collect all money now due the Society, and to furnish a list at their next annual meeting of all delinquents at that time.

Voted, To adjourn to Saturday, the 30th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. H. PEASLEE, *Secretary*.

STAVE CUTTING MACHINE.—We were interested the other day, in looking at a Stave Cutting Machine, the late invention of Messrs Merrick & Lacey, two ingenious machinists of this town. The present method of working out a stave with a shave by hand, we take it, is the most slow and difficult part of the operation in making a barrel. This machine, with its companion for jointing and matching, must therefore prove of great importance and saving of labor. It must prove a great facility in those places where flour and provisions are put up in large quantities. It is a very simple affair, to be operated by horse power.—The saws are like two cylinders, or two halves of a barrel, revolving swiftly, striking the wood at each end, and running to the centre, till the stave is shaved out, the shape of the saw giving the stave its suitable bend. At the instant the stave is cut to the centre, it falls under the machine, and at the same instant, a spring throws back the saws to their starting point, for another stave, and so on, with great rapidity. Another machine joints and matches them ready for putting up. With these machines we are assured that two men can make the staves ready for a barrel in *three minutes!* With larger or smaller saws, casks of any size may be made, from a hoghead to a powder or white lead cask. There is no loss of timber by the process, and the staves may be saved of any thickness desired. The inventors have obtained a patent.

Mr Merrick has recently invented an engraving machine. An iron or sealing wax cast is made of the medal to be engraved. This is so placed in the machine (which is turned with a crank by hand) as to control the movements of the graving tool, as it traces the lines on the copper, in obedience to its pattern, with the accuracy of a human hand. The graver may be so fixed as to increase or diminish the size of the engraving from that of the pattern or medal.—*Springfield Republican.*

A SUGGESTION FOR THE COMING YEAR.—A gentleman of high respectability, informs us that the following mode of sowing winter wheat in the spring, has been partially adopted in Tennessee, with the happiest success.

In early winter the seed grain is put into casks, and water enough added to soak and cover it. It is then exposed, so that the water becomes frozen, and it is kept in this state as far as practicable, until the soil is fit for its reception in the spring. It is well known that the operation of frost upon the seed of winter grain, has the same effect as if it is sown in autumn—as wheat or rye sown at the setting in of winter, will grow and mature. The advantages which are experienced from sowing in the spring, are, 1st, that the grain is not subject to be winter killed; 2d, it escapes the hessian fly in autumn, and possibly it may escape it in the spring; 3d, the ground being fresh stirred for spring sowing, the growth will be more vigorous; and 4th, as it will come into ear late, there is at least a probability that the crop may escape the grain worm. The advantages are so manifest, that the experiment is worth a trial;—and we shall feel greatly obliged to some Tennessee correspondent who will give us the details and result of the practice in that state.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Corn begins to look up.

CLINE'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The inventor of this implement made a trial of one of them at our place, a few days since, in the presence of several gentlemen, farmers and machinists, the result of which was highly satisfactory to all present. They are constructed with from two to five shares. The one used upon this occasion, had two steel shares, and was worked by one horse, which power was sufficient to enable it to do its work with great ease and exactness. As the reader will suppose, it carried two furrows, which were laid with much nicety. From the peculiar mathematical propriety with which the proportions of the plough are arranged, there is no jostling or inequality in the resistance, so that whether regard be had to the horse or the ploughman, the labor is lighter, much lighter, than with the common plough. Mr Cline managed it most of the time with his finger and thumb resting on the reins placed on the cross-bar extending from handle to handle. The wood-work is got up pretty much upon the plan of a harrow with handles, is compact, strong, and competent to perform any work with proper force. The work performed at my place, was ploughing in a small field of corn, and we were surprised to observe the closeness with which Mr C. was enabled to approach the corn without injury. Indeed so exactly does it do its work, that there is little left for the hoers to perform; for, in fact, that as well as turning up the ground is done by the implement itself. So satisfied are we of its immense superiority, that we have engaged one, with a view of working our corn. To us it appears, that his double shared implements are competent, with the propelling force, to do as much more work, in any given time, as any other plough we have ever seen, without increasing the labor to either man or beast.

Mr Cline is a resident of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a practical farmer, and knowing the deficiencies of the old plough, set himself sedulously to work to produce an implement that should supply them; and we think we hazard nothing in saying, that he has been triumphantly successful. He has a patent, and as we believe he deserves it, we sincerely hope he may reap a fruitful harvest of profit, as the reward of his ingenuity and perseverance; for certainly he has rendered a most important service to his agricultural brethren, by reducing the expenses of cultivation, so far as the plough is concerned, fifty per centum. As "money saved, is money gained," so has Mr Cline placed it within the power of every husbandman to economize his ploughing expenditures to the amount named by us. At times like the present, when, from the precariousness of our seasons, crops are uncertain, it becomes the farmer or the planter, to avail himself of every possible opportunity to curtail his costs of labor, therefore, it appears to us, that a more eligible means of effectuating this object, has seldom been presented to the public than the present, in the shape of labor-saving machinery.

We did not learn from Mr Cline that he had disposed of any rights; but for the benefit of the community, we trust he may diffuse them in every direction of our widely spread country; for his plough is worthy of the most extended patronage, and we doubt not, when its advantages become generally known, it will receive it.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Messrs Gerrish and Edwards: I notice by the public journals, that the fields of wheat in our State look finely, and our farmers feel much encouraged that they shall reap an abundant crop—but I feel they are not aware of the danger of the weevil fly. Now is the time for them to deposit their eggs. They begin to work as soon as the head of the wheat shoots fairly out, and while it is in blossom. I have recently examined several fields of wheat, and find the fly very numerous. They work most just before sunset, when the air is still. In the middle of the day, but very few can be found. They are during the day, down upon the ground, under the sods, and about the roots of the grain. Here they do no damage.—They come up just before night, and begin their work of destruction. The fly is very small, delicate, and of a lightish red color. Now the question is, what can be done to stay their ravages? Some talk of lime as being a good remedy. I have but little faith in it. You cannot put enough on the wheat to kill the insects, or destroy their eggs.—And is not offensive enough to drive them away. My remedy is this: take brimstone and wrap it up in rags, and set it on fire in several places, through the field—the wind will drive the smoke in every direction through the grain, and my word for it, the little fellows won't stand this.—This ought to be done several days, and just before sunset, and now is the time. I believe it will 'stay proceedings.' NEW GLOUCESTER.
—*Portland Advertiser.*

A correspondent wishes to know how the requisite space for a given number of silk worms, as described in the various works on the culture of silk, is to be determined? It is stated, for instance, that during the fifth age, an ounce of eggs producing 30,000 worms, will require 184 feet.—Is this the superficial extent of the whole number of shelves combined—or is it the superficies of the apartment in which they are to be fed?—In the former case, each worm will have less than one square inch allotted to it, which is perhaps less than the space it would cover, &c.

Answer.—It means the superficial extent of the shelves on which the worms are fed; but instead of computing the ounce of worms at 30,000, it should be estimated at 20,000, making allowances for deaths by sickness, casualties, &c.—*Editor Farmer & Gard.*

SOILING MILCH COWS.—The Zoarites, a religious sect of Germans, on the Muskingum river in Ohio, keep their milch cows constantly in the stall, and feed them with the offal of the milk, hay, roots, &c.; and they are said to yield an extraordinary quantity of milk—some twenty quarts a day through the year. They also pay particular attention to their cleanliness. Their stalls are thoroughly washed daily, and the water used for this purpose, is carefully collected in reservoirs, and applied in the form of liquid manure, to their hot houses and gardens.

In a late communication to the British board of Agr. it is stated that 30 cows, 1 bull, 4 calves and 5 horses, were fed through the summer from 15 acres of clover sown the preceding year. The labor of 2 men and 2 women was sufficient to tend them, and the net produce of the season, in butter from June to October, was £19 10s. nearly \$90 from each cow.—*Silk Cult.*

THE TOMATO.—We are receiving new evidence of the utility of this grateful garden vegetable, in preserving health and in curing indigestion, and diseases of the liver and lungs. A writer in the Farmer's Register, says it has been tried by several persons, to his knowledge, with decided success. They were afflicted, says he, with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually checks a fit of coughing. It was used in a dried state, with a little sugar mixed with it, to render it more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses a conviction, that if freely used in July, August and September, it would prove a complete antidote to bilious fever. The tomato, to have it in early use, should be started with us in a hot bed; though if raised in abundance, it may be dried, which is our practice, and may be at command through the year. The mode of drying is as follows: "Full ripe tomatoes are sealed in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking off the skin; when skinned they are well boiled with a little sugar and salt, but no water, and then spread in cakes about an eighth of an inch thick, and placed in the sun. They will be dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags, which should hang in a dry room." We consider the tomato and rhubarb the most healthy products of the garden.

Prof. Rafinesque says of the tomato—"It is every where deemed a very healthy vegetable, and an invaluable article for food."

Prof. Dickson writes—"I think it more wholesome than any other acid sauce."

Prof. Duglison says—"It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."—*Phil. Commonwealth.*

ANOTHER SCRAP.—Those who have failed Pongee dresses, which they wish to have colored and pressed over, and cannot afford to give "seven-and-six," for the doing of it, may substitute a process of their own—far cheaper, and with equal advantage.

I will tell you of one method—you can try it, if you please, and I dare say your fathers or husbands will be far better pleased with the specimen of your skill and industry, than with paying the silk-dyer.

Put two lbs. of ground logwood in a bag, boil it well in a brass kettle—drain off the liquor and wash the kettle clean—then pour it back. Wash your dress well in strong suds, and rinse it—wet it thoroughly in cider, and then immerse it in the dye—stir it well, that it may color all alike—keep it pretty warm, but not quite boiling, about half an hour—then wring it and rinse it in vinegar, to prevent its smutting. You may press it with your flat-iron, and it will have a fine lustre, as bright and lively as when new. The shade is much the same as common Pongee, but considerably darker. This is the way I did, and my husband says the color will do very well for farmers' wives and daughters.

LYDIA.

—*Maine Farmer.*

WILSON'S MOWING MACHINE begins to attract attention, and we think with good cause. The first experiment made at Flatbush, before a committee, did not turn out quite as successful as was expected, but this was satisfactorily accounted for.

Some of the knives got loose—repairs were necessary—the machine struck some loose stones, and it came on to rain; but a second and third experiment, with fine weather, a smooth field, and the machine in good order, was entirely successful. The machine with one horse and a man can with ease cut five acres per day, and cut close and clean. This is an immense saving of labor, particularly when necessary to cut your grain quickly, and get in your crop in threatening weather. On the western prairies, this machine will be worth its weight in gold, as labor in that region of fertile country, is difficult to be had, and one man, with this machine, can cut his grain and hay, collect it, thresh it out, house it, and accomplish the work of five hands. Patent rights for Counties, are selling briskly.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

HAY MAKING.—It is now the busy and laborious, but exceedingly rural season of hay making with our farmers; and excellent weather they have for the purpose. The newspapers, in speaking of the prospect of the crops, from all parts, concur in the opinion that they promise abundantly in most things. This has been the representation in regard to this vicinity; but in respect to the crop of hay, we are persuaded from what we hear and have seen, that it will be on an average, light—considerably short of that of last year. The excessive frost of last winter, before the ground was at all protected by a coat of snow, has destroyed the vitality of the roots of the grass to a considerable degree—*winter killed*, in the current phrase. This is the case to a considerable extent with winter grain. Indian corn is in a fine growing condition; but backward,—2 weeks at least in the rear of what it has been in some former seasons. Vegetation, however, is now advancing at a rapid rate.—*Salem Obs.*

The *Multicaulis* Trees for feeding Silk worms, continue to be in great demand. Contracts for large quantities have recently been made here, and the supply is not yet equal to the demand.—The great importation of trees from France, last spring, by Mr. Whitmarsh, did not admit of his meeting all contracts, as it was found many of them were worthless, in consequence of defective packing. The continued and increased demand for trees argues well for the silk business, which is gradually introducing itself in every section of the Union. In Wettersfield in Connecticut, the other day, we saw some of the finest looking plants from cuttings and layers, we ever saw.—They occupied a portion of friend Comstock's garden, the worthy and intelligent Editor of the *Silk Culturist*, who had been offered something like a thousand dollars for the lot, but preferred keeping them.—*Northampton Cou.*

PACKING BUTTER.—During the summer months butter is usually lower in price than at other seasons of the year, and hence its preservation sweet and good when packed, may be an object, in an economical point of view, at this pinching time for cash. Take a stone pot or jar that will hold thirty or forty pounds, clean it thoroughly, and wash it in strong cold brine. Take of new sweet butter, well made, and free from buttermilk, (if enough to fill the pot at once so much the better), work it well, and put a layer of it a few inches in thickness in the jar, heat it down solid with a

wooden heater, turning off the milk that will escape occasionally, then repeat the process until the pot is filled within an inch and a half of the top, with butter thoroughly pounded down. On the top of this mass, pour one inch of clear, pure brine, made by dissolving salt in warm water, until saturated, and then cooled. Over this lay a clean cloth, and if this is secured by a smooth stone, it will be better than a board. Keep the jar at a low temperature, and the butter will keep good for an indefinite length of time, only examining it occasionally, to see that it is covered with the brine, and renewing it if necessary. Last summer we put down some jars in this way, and they kept perfectly fine for winter's use. Judge Buel has preserved butter in this way for twenty months in good condition. The only requisites appear to be pure sweet butter to pack, solidity in the mass, by beating, total exclusion of the air by brine, and the lowest temperature possible.—*Germanstown Tel.*

FARMS IN ENGLAND.—The farms are regularly laid out in squares and parallelograms, of from 2 to 40 acres, and in general, they are laid down as smooth and level as the roller can make them.—Here is a luxuriant wheat field, and there a fine meadow, and next a rich pasture, and there busy preparations for putting in potatoes or turnips, and there barley or oats just shooting up from the dark and rich soil. But scarcely a rod of fence, such as we meet every where in the U. States of America, do you see in your 200 miles ride from Liverpool to the Metropolis. All is hawthorn; and the hedges, which are, for the most part, neatly trimmed about the gardens and farm houses, and by the roadside, add more to the beauty of the country than any description had pictured upon the mind. The common method of making hedges is this: first, a ridge is thrown up, perhaps a foot from the level of the fields which are to be fenced off, then the young thorn is to be planted in two parallel rows, about a foot or 18 inches apart. The growth is not very rapid, but when it has attained the height of four or five feet, in about as many years, it becomes so dense that no domestic animal would think of breaking through it. The leaf is small, deeply verdant, and beautifully scattered. In the month of May, these hedges are clothed with a white, fragrant blossom, very much resembling that of the thorns of our own country, and it is then that the honeysuckle and other wild flowers unfold their wild hues and mingle their sweetness with the hawthorn. In the hedges, trees, such as the oak, the elm, and the horse chestnut are planted, sometimes in rows near together, but oftener far apart, so that each one rises and waves by itself, over the humble, but not less charming growth below. Single trees of great age, are very large, sprinkled here and there in every direction, and every now and then you catch a glimpse, in the distance, of a grove or circular clump, which adds not a little to the beauty of the landscape.—*Dr Humphrey's Tour.*

THE CROPS.—The Easton (Md.) Gazette of Saturday says: "Our farmers say there is now a fair prospect for a crop of wheat in this country."

The Hagerstown Torch Light of Thursday last, speaks of the improved appearance of the crops in that region, under the influence of the late favorable weather.

(For the New England Farmer.)

SMUT IN WHEAT.

South Bridgton, (Me.) July 31, 1837.

To T. G. FESSENDEN, Ed. N. E. Farmer:

Sir:—Your correspondent in the present volume, page 20, is wishing for the experience of others in relation to smut in wheat.

Believing it to be the duty of every man to communicate any facts within his knowledge, which may tend to promote the public weal, I send you the experience I have had in relation to the culture of wheat.

Some more than forty years since, my father was directed, by an Englishman living near him, to prepare his wheat for sowing, in the following manner:—To one bushel of wheat placed in a large tub, add three quarts of *slacked* lime; let the wheat be higher at the sides of the tub, than in the middle where the lime is to be placed;—take a sufficient quantity of brine, as strong as it can be made with salt in *boiling* water, and apply the same moderately to the lime; and by continually stirring the same, make it into a white-wash; then with a hoe or shovel, mix it well together, so that every kernel will be whitened. The brine to be applied *hot*. This to be done 12 or 24 hours before sowing.

Previous to this, we had much smutty wheat. Since then it has invariably been prepared in this manner, and I never have seen ten heads of smut in my fields. My neighbors generally practise the same mode of preparing their seed, and I seldom hear of smut. As the usefulness of any preparation must be tested by experience, there are two additional facts within my knowledge, which are in point. A man near me sowed his wheat, prepared as above; not having quite sufficient seed. He sowed about four quarts of some kind of seed unlimed. This produced at least one fourth smut, while there was not any among the other. Two men bought each two bushels of fine seed wheat from the same cask—sowed it about the same time, and on land similar. One of them prepared his wheat according to the foregoing directions, and had no smut. The other did not, and had nearly one fourth smut. If the wheat is smutty, I should advise to wash it clean and *dry* it before applying the lime. P.

(For the New England Farmer.)

CHERRY TREES.—The following is copied from an old book published in London, in 1657.

In speaking of the management and culture of various kinds of trees, the author quaintly remarks as follows respecting the Cherry tree:

"Cherry Trees cannot away with dung;—if, therefore, you dung their roots, they degenerate; they prosper well, if you cut off the branches of them, and bury them by the roots, that they may corrupt there. They grow without stones, if you cut the tree off when it is young, about two foot from the ground, and pick out the pith of it with an iron, clearing the stock, and bind both parts together again." X.

July 30, 1837.

INDIAN CORN.—A Winthrop correspondent of the Maine Farmer, who has kept a memorandum of the growth of corn in his garden for about 17 years, says as follows:

I have uniformly planted about the 1st of May, if the season was not very backward indeed,—

I have noted when I have discovered the first spindle, the first silk, when it was fit to boil, when corn was very late, and what the crop was in the fall. In 1820 and 1821, I only noted, however, when I discovered the first spindle.

1820, July 6, 1st spindle.

1821, " 7, "

1822, June 18, " July 4, silked.

1823, " 28, " " 14, "

In all the above seasons, except the last, I had corn fit to boil in July—the last of the above not not till Aug. 5—yet there was a tolerable crop in the country that year.

1824, July 7, 1st spindle, July 18, silked—none fit to boil until Aug. 11, yet a middling crop in autumn.

1825, June 23, first spindle, July 6, silked—fit to boil July 26.

1826, June 13, first spindle, July 4, silked.

1827, June 24, first spindle, July 7, silked—fit to boil Aug. 4.

1828, June 18, first spindle, July 5, silked—fit to boil July 18; this was a small, inferior corn.

1829, no minutes made.

1830, June 26, first spindle, June 30, silked.

1831, June 18, first spindle, June 30, silked—boiled July 22.

1832, July 6, first spindle, July 26, silked—not fit to boil until Aug. 15, 4 days later than ever before. There was a small crop in autumn, there being an early frost.

1833, June 28, first spindle, silked July 12—fit to boil Aug. 4. Small crop in autumn.

1834, July 3, first spindle, July 15, silked—fit to boil Aug. 2. Ordinary crop.

1835, July 4, first spindle, July 19, silked—fit to boil Aug. 8. Light crop.

1836, July 6, first spindle, July 19, silked—fit to boil Aug. 14. Miserable crop, there being an early and severe frost.

1837, July 6, first spindle.

MANURE FROM PRIVIES, or *Night Soil*.—Every discovery which promotes agriculture, is of peculiar value to Long Island. From the juxtaposition of a great portion of the Island to two great cities which afford a ready market for all produce, it must become a mine of wealth, as its fertility is increased. It is no new discovery that the produce of farms depends less upon their size, than their cultivation. In the vicinity of cities, gardens of a few acres are made to yield a greater profit than large farms more thinly cultivated and yielding only the ordinary crops.

Gardens, however, in order that they may yield well, must be highly manured, and the *science of manures* is a study well worth the attention of gardeners. It should be an object of constant care to discover what composts are best adapted to particular soils and the raising of valuable plants and vegetables.

Much of the manure for the gardens in the vicinity of Brooklyn and New York, is produced from the streets of these cities. By this means, the rubbish and refuse of the crowded dwellings, which, if left in the streets, would breed infection, is made to return back in contributions to the necessity, luxury and comfort of the people. The city sends wealth to the country—the country repays it with interest.

We live in a day of discovery and economy.

Every man who makes that valuable, which has hitherto been waste, is a public benefactor. He adds just so much to the resources of society.

A short time since, bones were a matter of offence to be banished from sight as far as possible. Now they are discovered to be a valuable manure, and give fertility to thousands of redeemed acres. The subject of rendering that material useful, which has hitherto been removed from sinks and privies and cast into the docks, is just awakening attention.

It is said that the manure from privies has been hitherto used in France and England with great success, and that the gardeners of both countries have formed a confirmed opinion of its value.—The municipality of Paris derive a handsome sum by way of revenue, for granting to individuals the exclusive privilege of collecting the night soil.

In order to make it useful, it is disinfected of its fetid principles, and mixed with other substances. In the form in which it is ready for use, it is called "*poudrette*." It is perfectly clean and extremely fertilizing.

Mr D. K. Minor of the New York Farmer, in conjunction with Pe'er Bathieny, a French gentleman, proposes to establish a company for the purpose of cleansing the sinks of the city, and turning their contents to a profitable account in the preparation of "*poudrette*."

Some facts which are given in the Farmer, seem to show that the *poudrette* is superior even to bone manure. We hope the gentlemen interested in the experiment of bringing it into use, may be successful. If they are so, Long Island will be the first to come in and reward them, by applying the new compost to the soils which are every year glowing with additional verdure and teeming with fruitfulness.—*L. I. Star*.

A writer in the Springfield Gazette says:

I am happy to find that a number of our young men are turning their attention to the raising of silk. It seems to me that there never was a time more favorable than the present, for commencing this business. I examined a few nurseries of mulberries yesterday, and found that the Mulicaulis, Florence and Canton trees (which are considered the best for making silk,) were doing exceedingly well. The silk which has been raised in Northampton and many other places in New England, has proved to be heavier and even superior to the imported silk. The farmers can now turn their attention to the culture of silk, and find a ready market at Northampton for the cocoons or raw silk, or manufacture in their families as they choose. I think if our farmers would commence with a few trees, and with little care, to propagate them, they would in a few years find themselves possessed of something which the *hard times* would not depreciate.

TURNIP TOPS.—Put them in cold water an hour before they are dressed; the more water they are boiled in, the better they will look. If boiled in a small quantity of water, they will certainly taste bitter; when the water boils, put in a handful of salt, and then your vegetables; if fresh and young, about twenty minutes' boiling will cook them; drain them through a skimmer. They are better, perhaps, when boiled with bacon.—*Tenn. Farmer*.

* CORN-SUCKERS.

Some persons without understanding the natural history of the plant, at the last dressing pull off the suckers, which is ruin to the crops, as they are absolutely necessary, not only to filling out the ends of the most of the first ears, but to filling out the late ears in some degree.

The time in which the male blossom on the main stalk remains in vigor is not more than six days, when the season is good: but if the weather is hot and dry, or is very stormy, it is not so long. And this length is only enough to fructify the earliest ears in which the female blossom comes out first from the germ of the lowest grains, and present themselves in circles at the end of the corolla or husks, and as they come out, are impregnated, and thus they are every day and every hour presenting new circles of female blossoms, until the whole are thus impregnated. But if the heat is so excessive as to kill the male blossom before the whole of the female blossom has come out of the corolla or husk, then if there are no suckers to supply the deficiency of pollen, there will be a portion of the upper end of the ear that will be barren of grain. To supply this deficiency of pollen, Providence, in organizing the corn plant has ordered that the three lower joints should produce suckers that should come up in succession, to supply a continual source of the fructifying principle to the whole succession of ears that may come out for the space of at least three weeks after that on the stalk has been exhausted. And on this succession of male blossoms, the greatness of the crop depends. And the land should be so rich as to force out at least two suckers on every stalk, or no very great crop should be expected. But if the land is so rich as to produce these, then instead of having the usual crop of about 35 bushels to the acre, the careful farmer may expect from 80 to 120 bushels with very little extraordinary expense, and this land will be prepared for other crops. You will please to indulge me further to observe on the culture of corn, that to manure poor land in the hill is bad cultivation, although it is true that by this mode, the early growth of the corn is promoted; but the moment the roots of the plants extend beyond the manure, the growth of the crop is checked, at the most critical season when the suckers and ears are setting, by which it often happens that the stalk still runs up, and the male blossom comes out and is spent before the female blossom appears at all. But if the shovel full of manure that has been put in each hill, had been incorporated with the soil, the early growth of the crop would not have been so rapid, but then the growth would have been equal in all parts of the plant, and a crop would have been received in proportion to the goodness of the soil and preparation, and the attendance given it.

ANON.

—*Germantown Tel.*]

LOOK OUT FOR THE WEEVIL.—This insect destroyed a great deal of grain last year in some parts of the country, and every one who has any grain growing, ought to sow on lime or ashes at the proper time for applying the remedy, lest these insects should be at their work of destruction, or examine frequently and carefully, and apply it as soon as they commence their work.

In our last number but one, we published an article by the Rev. Henry Colman, showing that slacked lime sown on grain as it was flowering,

would destroy the weevil. It should be sown when the grain is wet or the dew on. In that article it is recommended to sow 1 peck of lime to the acre; but many farmers think it best to sow more, as it is supposed that there is no danger of injuring the grain by applying more lime. We have applied slacked lime to tender cucumber and other vines without injury.

A farmer in Kennebec, last summer, when he found the weevil making ravages among his wheat, sowed on it common wood ashes, two and a half bushels to the acre, when the dew was on, and in a very few days he found that the insects had entirely disappeared, and his wheat was good.

The wheat insect is a small fly which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat when it is in full blow, as the hull is then open. These eggs produce a number of maggots to each deposit, which are large enough to eat the wheat when it arrives at its milky state. This fly deposits its eggs at the time the wheat is usually in blow. Late sown wheat usually escapes the ravages of this insect, as the time of depositing its eggs is past before the wheat blossoms.—*Yankee Far.*

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, after speaking of fine crops of grain, says—

But have we nothing to fear from a blast coming over these fair prospects of ours? Yes; the wheat grower has much to fear from the weevils, destructive insects, mildew, &c., and it behooves every man, whether he be farmer, merchant, lawyer or minister, who may know of any means by which wheat can be preserved from these destroying insects, and carried through to maturity, to communicate it to the public, that all may be benefited by such information; and he who will keep back that which would be really useful to the working class, is a selfish man, and is not doing as he would wish to be done by.

Holding this to be a good doctrine, I give the favorable result of sowing ashes on wheat, as it was told to me by one who can always be depended upon.

Mr Herrick of Poland, informed me that a year ago last spring, he had 2 1-2 bushels of wheat sown on one piece—ground all alike—and on one bushel of sowing, he sowed two bushels of strong ashes. He sowed on the ashes at the time of a heavy dew, and when the wheat "was just coming into blow," he sowed as much as he could on the wheat heads. The result was that from the one bushel of seed, he got fifteen bushels of wheat entirely free from weevils, and from the remainder, one and a half bushels of seed, he got only five bushels of poor blighted wheat, almost wholly destroyed by the weevils. The whole was sown at one time, ground manured alike, and the only difference in the management, was the addition of the two bushels of ashes. Is not so simple and so cheap an experiment well worthy of the attention of wheat growers? If ashes are not handy, I would recommend sowing on lime, in lieu of ashes.

SILK CULTURE.—We have often thought that silk might be advantageously raised in this climate, and we are now more convinced of it, by having visited the silk establishment of the Miss Follers in this place. These young ladies have this season fed several thousand silk worms from the common black Mulberry, which grows in the woods in the vicinity of this place.

They bring the leaves daily from the distance of between one and two miles, and have had the pleasure of seeing the worms thrive under their attentive care. They have now on hand a large quantity of Cocoons, from a part of which they have drawn, on the common reel, a beautiful sample of silk, of a strong texture and fine appearance.

We applaud the perseverance and industry of these enterprising young ladies, and hope their exertions may be profitable. They certainly deserve the approbation of the public for the spirited experiment which they are making. We expect their example will be followed by others, and believe the day is not far distant when silk will become a staple of the Alleghenies. The common mulberry is indigenous to this country, and would, no doubt, be much improved by cultivation. We are well convinced that it will produce silk of a good quality, but probably not of so fine a texture as the Chinese mulberry. We believe that the Chinese mulberry can be cultivated here, and under this impression, the editor of this paper sowed this spring a quantity of seed, which now exhibit a number of thrifty plants. If they be able to bear the rigor of our winter months, he will have the satisfaction of having first introduced into this section of the country, an article, which may hereafter prove beneficial.—*Johnstown (Pa.) Sky.*

THE CROPS.—Whenever had any people greater cause for rejoicing, with reference to the harvest, than that with which Western New York is now blessed? Imagination could not fancy any condition of weather more favorable than that which has been realized during the last 10 weeks. The rains falling often enough, and not too heavily at once—the temperature *just right* for wheat, potatoes, and almost every thing in the farming line, excepting corn, for which there is chance enough yet in the warm weather of August—all combined to bestow upon the country, a most luxuriant vegetation. The weather has been excellent for haying; and the crop of that article promises full supplies at fair prices to those who may have cattle to fodder through the next winter storms. That our readers may be fully satisfied of the abundant cause for rejoicing with reference to the crops, we are endeavoring to collect from competent judges in this and some neighboring counties, of the Genesee Valley, estimates, carefully prepared, of the quantity of wheat harvested this season, &c.—*Rochester Adv.*

FOUL CONFECTIONARY.—A writer in the *Magazine of Popular Science*, gives a frightful account of the manner in which confectionary is made, and especially that which is sold about the street, and made "for the use of schools." He says the lozenges, sugar plums, and similar articles, are generally composed of the offal of starch works, mixed with plaster of Paris, pipe clay, or chalk, and as little sugar as is able to give them a palatable sweetness; but what is worse, is, that they are often colored with red lead, verdigris, gamboge, and other mineral poisons. A species of refined liquorice, manufactured for the same market, is a compound of common Spanish juice, lamp-black and starch. Faugh! how can you little masters—how can you little misses—eat such vile stuff.—*N. Y. Trans.*

Potatoes are said to be good food for sheep.

THE WEEKLY FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

STUBBLE FIELDS—As soon as possible after harvest, it will be good economy to plough your stubble fields. This ploughing will be more beneficial when the stubble is large, and the grain has been cut with a sickle, instead of a cradle. But, if the stubble be permitted to stand till it is quite dried, and its juices have been evaporated, it will then be of little use to plough it into the ground. Likewise, by ploughing in the stubble soon after reaping, we may prevent the ripening of the seeds of many weeds, with which stubble lands are apt to be infested.

Dr Deane observed that with ploughs of the common construction, the ploughing of stubble ground is disagreeable work; neither can it be well performed. The plough is so apt to choke up, that it is more than one man can do to keep it clear. Ploughs for this work should be much deeper built than common ones. And this work might be greatly facilitated, if a heavy roller were passed over the stubble, to lay it flat to the ground before ploughing. When this is doing, great care should be taken to pass the roller the same way that the plough is to go. By means of this, the coulters will but seldom be clogged with the stubble. If the rolling be neglected, a small roller annexed to the fore end of the plough beam, in place of a foot, or even a foot itself will greatly help to clear the way for the coulters.

But in the Georgics of Virgil, and in some other works on agriculture, it is asserted that burning off stubble is to be preferred to ploughing it under; being more beneficial to the succeeding crop, and having a greater effect in fertilizing the land. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, was of the same opinion. He observed, in substance, that if straw and other rubbish be spread over land, and then burnt off, it would be of more service to the soil, than if the same straw and rubbish were suffered to rot on the ground.

When stubble is on stiff and strong land, it has been recommended to mow; collect and cart it into the farm yard, there to rot and become manure.

An English writer states that "Mr W. Curtis, of Lynn, Norfolk County, England, found very beneficial effects from burning the stubble of oats, which were left eighteen inches high for that purpose. On a field broken up from old pasture the same year, he afterwards sowed wheat and oats in succession on the same ground, the stubble of both of which was burned off in the same manner. The ashes were, in every case, ploughed in to a small depth, and the verges of the field mowed to prevent accidents. After the third crop of grain, all of which were abundant, and remarkably free from weeds, the field was laid down with clover and grass seeds, and the ensuing crops, both of hay and grass, proved infinitely finer than those before the ground was broken up."

"Another piece of land was cropped for three successive years, in the same manner as the first, to which it was similar in every respect, of soil, aspect, and previous arrangement, but in which the stubble was ploughed in, instead of being burned; the produce of each crop on it was much inferior to that of the first experiment, and the weeds increased so greatly, that in laying it down to grass, they quite overpowered the grass seeds, so much so, that it became necessary to renew it; and ever after, while Mr Curtis held it, the grass and hay produced were coarse and full of weeds; and consequently inferior, both in value and quantity to those of the other field in which the stubble had been burned."

In burning stubble fields, the danger which is to be apprehended from the spreading the flames, may, perhaps be obviated by tracing a furrow round the field, and setting fire to the stubble on the inner furrow. It will also be necessary to choose a calm as well as a dry day for the operation.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug 5, 1837.

From Hon John Lowell—fine specimens of the sweet Lime.

From E M Richards—early Harvest Apples.

From Mr Miller—very large and fine Gooseberries. Also, handsome specimens of Currants.

From Capt John Chandler, Marblehead—two varieties of Gooseberries, viz: Smiling Beauty and Greenwood—very large.

From T. Mason—four boxes Raspberries, large and handsome.

From S Pond—Apricots.

For the Committee.

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

"Ambrosial flowers,
The very sight of which can soothe to rest
A thousand cares, and charm our sweetest hours.

* * * * *

These might the moodiest misanthrope employ,
Make sound the sick, and turn distress to joy."

From the Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury, by his gardener, Mr Richard Ryan—*Cereus speciosissimus*, having a greater number of flowers on it, than we recollect ever seeing on so small a plant. The flowers were not so large as we have heretofore seen, yet it made a very handsome appearance on our tables, and was much admired. Mr Ryan made the most of his plant, by his manner of tying it up, and the embellishment of nearly twenty Dahlias, which were arranged in wet moss on the top of the pot; the whole exhibiting good taste. Also, *Coburgia straitifolia*; *Coffea arabica*; *Coreopsis tinctoria*, new self-sown varieties; *Piper nigrum*; *Stapelia reflexa*; *Hibiscus rosa Sinensis*, do. single red. Dahlias: var, 1. Washington. 2. King of the Yellows.—3. *Purpurea elegans*. 4. *Hermione*. 5. Wm Cobbett, (good yellow and fine form.) 6. Lilac anemone. 7. *Cedo nulli*. 8. New grenata. 9. Miss Wirtley. 10. Julia. 11. Albion. 12. Picta. 13. Lady Sefton. 14. Painted Lady. 15. Lady Grenville. 16. Lilac Globe.

Some of the above Dahlias are new to us. When the Dahlia season shall arrive, good specimens may be expected from many, if not all of them.

The Messrs Winship of Brighton, again exhibited some fine specimens of the *Passiflora*, viz; *P. quadrangularis*, *P. Carruleo pallida*, and *hybrida*; two varieties of *Hibiscus sinensis*; also, *Cobea scandens*; *Achillea ptarmica fl. plens*, or Cuckoo flower, &c.

By Messrs Hovey & Co.—Dahlias: var. Red Rover, Bride of Abydos, and Douglas's Glory. Roses: var., Triumph de Arcole, Yellow noisette and Yellow Tea. *Coreopsis*: var. *atrosanguinea*; *Gilia tricolor*, and other flowers.

Messrs S. Sweetser of Cambridge, W. Miller of Roxbury, Jos. Breck & Co. of Boston, Thomas Mason of Charlestown, and Samuel Walker of Roxbury—Dahlias, Bouquets, &c

By Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown—Roses: var., Triumph d'Arcole, Calvertia Purpurea, Noisette Fe-

lenburg, and Comtesse of Albemarle. German stocks, Carnations, and Hollyhocks. Dahlias: var. Douglas's Criterion, Widnall's Ohio, and Erecta.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

BED BUGS.—A housekeeper of Boston, who has tried many remedies against the above named insect, asserts that a strong decoction of tobacco, or tobacco juice, is by far the most powerful, and will produce the most lasting effects; that preparations of quicksilver, camphorated spirits, spirits of turpentine, red pepper, &c., will merely puzzle the insects for a short time, but tobacco causes them to desert their domicils for a long time. The leaves of tobacco strewed under carpets, between straw and feather beds, our informant asserts, will keep them at a distance. And a strong extract, which may be had of tobacconists, will be found the best antidote against them that can be procured. We imagine that there is truth in this representation, and doubt whether any creatures, save tobacco worms and tobacco chawers can endure the juice of tobacco.

FATTENING SWINE.—The Rev. Mr Elliot observes as follows: "I find by experience the best time to fatten swine, is to begin at the first of August, if you have old corn. Hogs will fatten slowly in cold weather; they will eat much and fatten but little; if you make a very warm house, they heat in bed, and catch cold when they come out into the cold air."

TO PREVENT FLEAS INFESTING ROOMS AND BEES.—Take a few branches of Pennyroyal, and hang them up in the room, lay them on or near the bed; or carry a few sprigs in the pocket, and the flea will never make its appearance.—*Med. Adv.*

ELDER BUSHES.—"Are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience that mowing them five times a year will kill them."

WHOOPING COUGH.—A plaster of Gum Galbanum applied to the chest, will cure this complaint.—*Med. Adv.*

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, August 9, 1837.—Shell beans 12½ cents a quart; String Beans 75 cts a bushel; Green Corn 17 cts a dozen; Tomatoes 25 do; Peas 75 cents a bushel; new Potatoes 75 cts; Cucumbers 6 to 12 1-2 cts. a dozen; Early Scollup Bush Squash, 12½ cents a dozen; Beets, Carrots, Turnips and Onions, 6 cents a bunch; Lettuce and Cabbage 4 cents a head. Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 25 cts. a head; Celery 6 cts a root.

FRUIT.—Currants 6 to 8 cents a quart; Raspberries 31; Gooseberries 12 1-2 to 25 cents; Pears 75 cents a peck; early Apples 50 cents a peck; Peaches 25 cts. Grapes \$1,00 per lb.

BONE MANURE.—The Baltimore Farmer says that a manufacture of Bone Manure, is carried on in that city, by Mr Colson, "and we learn that those gentlemen who have tried it, speak in the highest terms of its fertilizing effects; but how could it be otherwise, when bones consist chiefly of lime and oil, in such beautiful proportions, as to give to both their highest capacity for imparting fruitfulness to the earth?"

"We understand by a friend, that the largest portion of the bone dust manufactured by Mr Colson, is bought for the New York market, where its virtues being better known, are more generally appreciated."

Handle your tools without mittens.

POTATO STARCH FOR BREAD.—At this late hour, we take occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a quantity of potato starch, from our much esteemed brother, Erasmus Parker of Waterbury, who, as we understand, is a partner in the business of manufacturing it. We understand that, in these times of scarcity, it is used to some extent for bread, in the north part of the State. A barrel of it is thought to be worth more for food, than a barrel of wheat flour, and can ordinarily be afforded at about the same price. The way to use it, is to mix it with flour in about equal quantities.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

Mr Enoch Cummings, of Swansey, informs us that a 3 year old heifer of his had a calf the other day, which weighed, eight hours after 129 pounds! There's a calves head and pluck for you, farmers—*Kcene Sentinel.*

Add to each quart of milk about 16 grains of bicarbonate of soda. It does not injure the taste of the milk, and aids remarkably the digestion of it. It will keep in the warmest weather several days.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 23, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured in Massachusetts.
Boston, May 10, 1837. 41

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.
This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.
March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL. PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.
For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.
Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.
Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.
July 5, 1837. J. R. NEWELL.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 1st Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending August 5.

AUGUST, 1837.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	30	55	68	60 S. E.
Monday,	31	60	74	70 S. E.
Tuesday,	1	60	84	68 N. E.
Wednesday,	2	62	84	76 S. W.
Thursday,	3	55	84	72 S.
Friday,	4	52	80	74 S. E.
Saturday,	5	54	82	72 S. E.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY WANTED

For a smart, active Girl, 11 years of age, in a small family, where her services would be useful. All her clothing would be furnished. Enquire at the New England Seed Store. July 26. 3t

LODGEON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Lodgeon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Lodgeon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Lodgeon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

\$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. June 20. 1f

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.
June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH R. NEWELL.
May 31. 36s

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co. No. 10, Commercial Wharf. June 27. epistf

TURNIP SEED.

RUTA BAGA and ENGLISH TURNIP SEED, for sale at the Seed Store, by JOS. BRECK & Co.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
PEARS, white,	barrel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 0	15 30
No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
prime,	"	3 50	9 00
BRESWAN, (American)	pound	29	30
CHIEF, new milk,	"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	51	60
southern, geese,	"	40	50
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
Fish, Cod,	quintal	2 37	3 10
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 62	10 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 60	10 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50	9 00
Alexandria,	"	9 50	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	barrel		
southern flat yellow,	"	1 10	1 12
white,	"	1 04	1 06
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	
Barley,	"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	75	73
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		20 00	
hard pressed,	"	19 10	20 00
HONEY,	gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	6	7
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage	"	29	30
do country do	"	25	26
Baltimore city do	"	26	28
do, dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
do light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	37	35
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER, PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 00	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 50	26 50
clear from other States	"	24 50	25 50
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Horn's Grass,	barrel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	75	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	barrel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled.			
{ Pulled superfine,	"		
{ 1st Lambs,	"		
{ 2d do.	"		
{ 3d do.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	pair	50	100
BUTTER, (tub)	"	21	
lump	"	25	26
EGGS,	dozen	22	24
POTATOES, new	barrel	67	75
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 40 Stores, 4100 Sheep, 25 Cows and Calves, and 225 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote first quality at \$6 75, a \$7 50. Second quality \$6 25, a \$6 75. Third quality \$5 00, a \$6 00.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$25, \$28, \$32, \$38, and \$42.

Sheep.—"Dull." Many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. We noticed sales as follows: \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 42, \$1 50, \$1 71, \$1 88 \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 33, and \$2 75.

Swine.—"Those at Market were of a very fine quality. One lot was sold for about 10c. At retail 11 for Sows, and 12 for Barrows. 200 will be at market next week.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Sweet is the bread that toil hath won,
And sweet the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful helpmate sings;
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near,
And O how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here.

A thousand songsters welcome me
Forth to my daily toil,
And flowers of many a form and hue
Upspringing from the soil;
Fair spring with promise beckons me
To sow the needful grain,
And glorious autumn, thankful, shows
Its harvest mantled plain.

The student in his narrow cell,
Reads by his midnight lamp;
I read in Nature's open book,
Truths of immortal stamp;
While monarchs tremble on their thrones,
And quakes the city lord,
I firmly stand upon the earth,
A basis deep and broad.

Sweet is the bread that toil hath won,
And sweet the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done,
My cheerful helpmate sings;
How proudly round the hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near,
And O how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here.

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF WAR AND AGRICULTURE.—We find the following sentiments in a letter written to Arthur Young, Esq., of Great Britain, some years after the war; its date is Mount Vernon, Dec. 4, 1788:

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labors to render respectable and advantageous, an employment which is more congenial to the natural disposition of mankind than any other."

In another letter written about the same time, he says:

"How pitiful in the eye of reason and religion, is that false ambition which desolates the world with fire and sword, for the purpose of conquest and fame, compared to the milder virtues of making our neighbors and our fellow-men as happy as their frail conditions and perishable natures will permit them to be."

CURE FOR THE EFFECTS OF ARSENIC.—In yesterday's Evening Post, we made a note from a

German paper, in which it was stated that the hydro-oxid of iron had been so successfully employed as an antidote against the poison of arsenic both in France and Germany, that several of the governments of the latter country had ordered all the apothecaries to keep it constantly on hand."

Our attention has been this morning drawn to a case of poisoning by arsenic, successfully treated with the hydrate peroxid of iron, by Dr. Chilton of this city, reported in the United States Medical and Surgical Journal of September last. A young lady had taken about the fourth part of a tea-spoonful of arsenic, by mistake, supposing it to be calcined magnesia. The symptoms were alarming, when the physician was called, but on administering a quantity of the antidote, they soon subsided, and the patient in a day or two, was entirely recovered. The existence of a remedy for so deadly a poison, ought to be generally known.—*N. Y. Post.*

LIGHTNING.—A remarkable case of resuscitation from a stroke of lightning, by the use of water, fell under our observation a few years ago.—About ten o'clock in the morning, in the middle of July, during a steady rain, without the slightest apprehension of a thunder-storm, the lightning descended with such tremendous effect as to strike several houses at a mile's distance from each other. The concussion was so great as to cause the church bell to ring. Nearly opposite to one of the houses which were stricken and rent to pieces, a young gentleman was thrown from his seat in his store, where he remained several minutes before he was discovered. A friend, in passing, observed him lying on his back apparently dead. He immediately went in, removed him to the counting room, stripped his breast and his neck, and dashed a bucket of cold water in his face. He soon showed signs of life, and was taken home and put into bed, where he remained senseless until five in the afternoon. It was several weeks before he recovered. When it was told him what had happened, he was entirely ignorant that he had been struck by lightning, and stated that he was unconscious of the shock, or the slightest degree of pain. His eyes however, were so severely affected, that he did not recover the use of them for several months.—*New York Gazette.*

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN CLEAN.—We are now in that season of the year when from excessive heat and the use of various fruits, children are likely to be attacked by a disorder as painful as it is dangerous. We would not advise abstinence from the usual fruits of the season, for if moderately eaten, they contribute greatly to the purification of the blood, and the general health of the system. But in order to guard against the complaint of the season, we would urge upon parents the importance of keeping their children perfectly clean by frequent ablutions. The distressing complaints so frequent among children during the fruit season, arise more frequently from a want of cleanliness, than from an intemperate use of fruit. Indeed the disorder of the bowels in hot weather, among children whose whole surface is not kept clean by frequent washing and rubbing will take place whether they eat fruit or not. We believe we speak the opinion of our physicians.—*Boston Med. Jour.*

REORGANIZATION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—The Commissioner of Patents has published the following notice, which is deserving the attention of holders of patents issued before the destruction of the Patent Office.

Patent Office, Washington, July 13, 1837.

In consequence of the destruction of the records of the Patent Office by fire in December last, Congress provided by law for recording all patents anew; and no paper can be given in evidence until the same has been recorded again in this office. The law provides for the record of all patents which have been issued, whether the same have or have not expired. Such record, it is believed, will be honorable to inventors, and highly useful in the future management of the Patent Office. Arrangements are accordingly made for recording all patents anew in this office; expecting that persons holding patents will promptly comply with the law in this respect. It is hoped none will delay transmitting patents, because the invention may be deemed unimportant. A copy of every patent issued is desirable, as the best means of preventing impositions. Many persons have already complied with the law, and their patents have been recorded and paid to them; and all who have omitted to forward their papers, are requested to send them to this office by mail, without delay. In this mode, patents will be secured from infringement, and useful inventions perpetuated. Papers forwarded will be safely kept and speedily returned. Transfers or assignments of patents are in like manner required to be recorded anew. Publishers of newspapers will promote the cause of science, as well as oblige their customers, by publishing this notice.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

A BUSINESS MATTER.—Call on a business man in business hours, only on business; transact your business, and then go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

The Buffalo Journal says, that the city is so healthy that the doctors have nothing to do—and seven of them were seen together on the pier fishing.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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AGENTS.

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Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gas.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1837.

NO. 6.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is somewhat of a sad picture, but it is drawn correctly, (and we fear it is not a mere fancy sketch,) it should be presented to the few of all who are well-wishers of agricultural improvement. We must know what is wanted before we can apply remedies.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS OF MAINE.

Though cares and duties of another kind have diverted my mind from the objects which the Maine Farmer is particularly designed to promote, I have, in the discharge of those duties, learned some facts which have a bearing on the subject of Agriculture. The present is a singular crisis with the farmers of Maine. I had no idea until lately, what a revolution had taken place in the situation and prospects of the Farmers of Maine.

It has been said that Maine is a good stock-raising country, but cannot raise her own bread. If this be true, our situation is deplorable, at least in this section of the country. A few facts will suffice to establish the truth of this position. In making the valuation of this town, we found a small fraction less than one swine to a family. A fraction less than two cows. A little more than one ox. Something over half a horse, and about 50 sheep over and above the number exempted from taxation. Of young stock under four years old, less than three to a family; so that there will not be, for three years to come, one neat creature to each family to sell off, and keep our number good. This is a gloomy picture for a town, where almost all the inhabitants get their living by farming. Indeed, in the foregoing estimate, I have not included the family of any person who does not own land, and do something at farming. And small as this number is, hay has been scarce this spring; and as the prospect is a present, another winter will find us as destitute as the last.

It is true there are some causes which have produced this diminution of stock, which may not probably soon occur again; but some of them must exist to some extent, unless a revolution takes place in our practice of farming.

The inquiry naturally arises, what has produced this result? The severity of the two winters last past, have done much, no doubt, to thin off the stock. But this is not all. Less hay is cut than formerly. This spring, the grass is in many places, either totally killed, or thinned out to that degree that there can be, with the most favorable season, but little hay cut; and the pasture yield a scanty pittance of feed, unless where the effect is supplied by bushes.

But aside from all these causes of a temporary nature producing such a result, there are others remaining of a fixed nature, which must produce similar results, though less in degree.

But to the inquiry, what are the causes of the falling off in the quantity of forage?

In my opinion, the following are some of them. Too close feeding is one. It is a practice in the country, generally, to feed mowing land as long as possible in the spring. Nature then exerts herself to the utmost of her power to produce a crop of hay, and if, peradventure, the farmer is lucky enough, with his dog, and wife, and children, with the feeble aid of a log or brush fence, &c., to keep the cattle out until haying is done, the cattle then take their full swing. The very face of the earth is gnawed off. The pastures of course are kept as short as hungry cattle can keep them. The almost naked soil is exposed to the action produced by the rays of the sun, in more cloudless skies than almost any other country. This action, when the land is first cleared, carries off most rapidly, the more volatile parts of the vegetable substances in the soil. And if we may judge by the indications which we discover in the growth of the sorrel, &c., in our soil, that there is not carbonate of lime enough in our soils to retain these substances, the soil soon becomes unfit for the growth of valuable plants. Even the manure dropped by the cattle is left naked to the surface, and its most valuable properties lie away, after those drawn from the soil by the agents we have mentioned. And this is not all; many people are so afraid of covering their manure in the soil, when spread on ploughed land, that they harrow it in so lightly as to leave much of it uncovered by the soil, and this follows suit with the other manures and vegetable substances we mentioned.

Nature, ever watchful and vigilant, now covers the earth with such plants as will grow, and where nothing else will flourish, spreads a carpet of moss, as the last resource to prevent absolute sterility.

Another cause of this result is found in successively mowing our fields quite too long. Instead of breaking them up while they produce a good crop of grass and turning under a liberal dressing for manure, we crop with the scythe as long as possible,—then turn the cattle on, glean every straw, and take every leaf they can pick up,—the sun in the mean time has free access to the soil, and carries off, as we said before, the volatile substances of the manure in the soil.

A defect in seeding our lands well with grass seed, has been another prolific source of injury to our lands. It is very common, when we sow grain with the intention of ploughing the land when the grain comes off, not to sow grass seed. This is a miserable practice, though I have done so myself; I have seen the folly of it and forsaken it forever.

A neglect of root culture, also, has had an effect in producing this state of things. There must be a revolution in this particular, as well as some others. Indeed, so great has been the neglect in this thing, in this section of the country, that if a man plants a quarter of an acre of Ruta

Baga, people seem astonished, as though some strange thing had happened.

These are some of the reasons which I believe have produced this state of things, and will, if persevered in, render the country miserably poor. But these causes seemed to be those which had the most direct influence in producing such a state of sterility in the production of hay and pasturage. But I find some of your correspondents are awake on this subject, and I hope they will continue their labors until the public sentiment is entirely corrected in this respect.

I would observe, though I believe that leaving the soil too naked, has generally a bad effect, that I consider pasturing with sheep an exception to this rule. Perhaps the animal oil which abounds in the wool of sheep, is some of it worked into the soil; and it may be their dung and urine have some particular properties which are not volatile as those in other manures. But however this may be, the fact is certain, that the benefit of their manure is longer retained in the soil than some others.

J. H. J.

Peru, June, 1837.

OUR COUNTRY.

The immense quantities of flour, which, since the rivers and canals have been freed from their icy barriers, have found their way to the cities of the seaboard, principally New York and New Orleans, must serve to convince us of the vast resources of the west, as well as read a useful lesson to those individuals, who, speculating on the wants of the people, have, during the winter, refused a fair compensation for bread, and with a miser-like grasp, held their flour until the time of remunerating sales is past. Never have the advantages of easy intercourse between different sections of the same country been more clearly illustrated than by the events of the last few months. Foreign trade has, it is true, thrown a million or two of bushels of grain into the country, but notwithstanding this partial supply, had not these facilities of intercourse been created, the population on the sea-board would at the present moment have been in a state little short of starvation. Now the surplus provisions of the great west, is readily, and with mutual benefit, exchanged for the manufactures and the merchandise of the east.

So extensive is our country, so diversified is its soil and climate, that a general failure of the crops through the whole extent is scarcely to be apprehended. Were the United States like Europe, divided into separate governments, with diverse and contradictory interests, with but imperfect means of communication, and those fettered with the most vexatious restrictions, a failure in one section might be attended here, as we know they have been there, with the most disastrous results. But our interests are the same; our laws, our restrictions, our regulations are the same; one part of our country cannot long flourish at the expense of another; and where the wealth and happiness

of one, is the wealth and happiness of all, there must be a constant tendency to the equalization of benefits. Where the intercourse, as in these States, is easy and free; where transportation on Nature's highways, or the constructions of art, is without restriction or limit, it is beyond the power of one section permanently to oppress another, or scarcely possible to imagine a situation in which industry and economy will not assure an abundance of the necessities of life. The crops may partially fail in one section, but experience shows that the surplus from the surrounding districts will immediately fill the void; and such is our highly favored lot, as to soil and climate, that we have nothing to fear except from our folly or imprudence. Ample supplies will always exist in the country—to properly apportion them is our own business.—*Gen. Far.*

SPRING WHEAT.

By the subjoined paragraphs on this subject, it will be seen that the expediency of a partial substitute of spring wheat, for their fall seeding, is agitating the minds of enterprising farmers in different sections of the country. The plan strikes us as one decidedly worthy of favor; and we trust it may find such favor—so far as to afford a true test of its merits—with the farmers of every section of our State. As one crop, or species of grain is found to prove uncertain, the obvious remedy is to resort to others, and, whenever practicable, to avoid relying too much on any one description. By increasing the variety of his products in this connection, the farmer increases therein his yearly aggregate, and thus multiplies his holds upon fortune. The last season has been a powerful monitor on this point.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

Spring Wheat.—Some of the farmers in this section, are beginning to turn their attention to raising spring wheat, and much interest is felt to ascertain whether our climate and soil are adapted to its growth. The importance of this subject to agriculturists, entitle it to all the attention that can be bestowed upon it. Some experiments have been made the present season, and we have been made acquainted with the result in one instance, in which it has proved successful. We have now in our office, a bunch of heads, taken indiscriminately from a field belonging to James Renshaw, Esq. of Adams county, which are remarkably large and well filled. We are informed the crop is a most luxuriant one, the stalks standing very thick upon the ground, and the heads generally of the size of the sample. The seed was imported from Europe, and was sown the first of April. Thus in the space of less than 4 months, a beautiful crop has sprung up and matured. We advise every farmer not to suffer another season to pass by, without sowing some of this wheat, if only enough to satisfy themselves of its adaptation to our soil and climate.—*Carrolltonian.*

Spring Wheat.—The severity of the winters, for several years past, having destroyed much of the fall seeding, and having mainly contributed to bring about the failure of the wheat crops, many farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the culture of spring wheat. It has been seeded in small quantities, only, with the view of

making the experiment, and of testing its adaptation to our soil and climate; and, as far as our knowledge of these experiments extend, they have been attended with the best success. Encouraged by the success of the few who have tried the spring wheat, many have determined to reserve a portion of their grounds, the ensuing fall, for spring seeding.—While on this subject we will mention an experiment made with the Yellow Bearded Wheat, the present season, of which we have just been advised. A gentleman in Delaware, whose wheat looked not very promising, was induced in the early part of the spring to make a trial of this wheat. He accordingly procured and seeded a quantity of it, and has had the great gratification of seeing it come to maturity, giving promise of an abundant yield.—*Caroline (Md.) Advocate.*

FAIR OF THE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—The time is fast approaching for the much talked about and much expected from, exhibition of the mechanic skill and ingenuity of N. England, which takes place at Faneuil Hall, on the 18th of September next, under the patronage of the Massachusetts Mechanic Association, who have appropriated a large sum to defray contingent expenses. The number of articles already registered on the 'Entry Book' is quite large, and the notices of the Fair, which have been widely circulated, have created a spirit of emulation amongst manufacturers and mechanics, which will produce an excellent effect, and concentrate the finest specimens of all the best and most useful products of New England industry, at the Hall of Exhibition. The display of cloths from our great manufacturing establishments, promises to be, and no doubt will be, the best ever witnessed in Boston.

The variety of machinery, curious and practical—models, in large and in miniature—specimens of good workmanship, by all the mechanical crafts,—will be numerous. The ingenuity of woman, too, will be exhibited in all that is effected by that little, but powerful instrument, the needle, and displayed in all the beauty of cunning workmanship. The ladies' department will be rich in fancy articles, and works of utility, and we anticipate a grand show of needlework, embroidery, clothing, artificial flowers, wax-work, and all that is produced by their plastic hands.—*Boston Trans.*

Ohio, July 22, 1837.

SPECULATORS.—We understand that heavy flour and wheat dealers are now and have been endeavoring to buy the wheat crop on the ground. We have heard of their offering \$1.50 per bushel, and advance one half the purchase money. We hardly think the farmers in this section will enter into any such agreement. Such an operation could benefit none but the speculator. If farmers are willing to do that, a few monopolists can get possession of the whole wheat crop, and regulate prices to suit their own pocket—and we certainly have had enough of that kind of business the past season. If wheat should be worth \$1.50, the farmers can get it without any difficulty, and if it should be worth more, who should have it but the farmer? The trade of this country is too much controlled by heartless speculators now, and the facilities for still more oppressing the people, should, instead of being increased, be lessened.

Farmers must keep a vigilant eye over their interests; they are assailed on all sides, by those who will show them no mercy.—*Western Agriculturist.*

SUGAR BEETS.

The following letter, from an intelligent and practical farmer, addressed to B. M. Hollinshead, Esq. of this city, (Philadelphia) we most respectfully commend to the attention of our readers.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

"In answer to thy inquiries as to the value of the beet sugar crop, I may state the following facts as the result of my own experience, and from which I come to the conclusion that, for the purpose to which I have applied them, there is no crop better adapted. The 1st crop of beets I raised was in 1835, when I planted about the sixth part of an acre, in the middle of the sixth month (June,) and from which I gathered 75 bushels. Those I planted in rows about 3 feet apart, and about one foot between each plant; from this experiment I found, that to raise 450 bushels of the beet-root on an acre of ground, required much less labor than a crop of common potatoes. Neither do I consider this an average estimate of what might be produced, for the following reasons:—1st. They should be planted earlier in the season, that in case any of the seed should fail to come up, (as some of mine did,) the vacancies might be filled by transplanting from places where they would be too thick; and in sowing the seed enough should be put in the ground for that purpose. 2. They might be planted much nearer together, say the rows two feet apart, and about eight inches between each plant in the rows;—there would be then sufficient room to give them all the necessary culture. My object in raising this crop, was to make an experiment in the way of obtaining sugar, at the suggestion of an individual who had that object in contemplation for several years; but from our limited knowledge of the process necessary to the accomplishment of that end, were not able to succeed further than in obtaining tolerably good molasses. I discovered, however, that but little was lost in consequence of the failure, because the pumice (that is the roots after being ground and pressed) proved to be very good food for either cattle or sheep. By feeding on this, my cows yielded an additional quantity of milk. If for sheep, there was nothing perhaps much better, in consequence of the root being reduced to such very small pieces.—The last year, I again raised another crop, but under the same disadvantages as the year previous—not getting my seed in the ground sufficiently early to admit transplanting, and have all the benefits of the season, which was rather an unfavorable one for this, as well as most other crops, in consequence of so much cold weather. I had, however, a large quantity of beets, which I had fed away to cattle to good advantage, making use of the tops, in the early part of the fall, as food for cattle. I have fed my cows chiefly with them, and find they give more milk than before, and of a good quality.

I am, respectfully, thy friend,

JOHN JACKSON."

Drby, Del. Co., 1st month, 1837.

Copper has recently been obtained from an ore, quanted in Torrington, Ct., by Mr Israel-Coe, proprietor of the brass kettle manufactory there.

(For the New England Farmer.)

POUDRETTE.*How we manage some things.*

MR. EDITOR:—Eating and drinking and some other common, or at least occasional employments, may in these days of refinement, be considered somewhat vulgar. Still eating and some other kinds of business which cannot be done by proxy, are, occasionally, very necessary; and, since you request communications, I will tell you a little about how we manage some things. We are not remarkably fond of the suffocating stench, and poisonous effluvia, from putrid excrements; and as we wish to unite *profit* with comfort and cleanliness we take the following method.

We make our backhouse front towards the south. The seat is then placed on the north side, so as not to be acted upon directly by the rays of a hot summer's sun.

We occasionally place a few cart loads of dirt near the north side of our backhouse.

The lower part of the covering of the north side of our backhouse from a little below the top of the seat downwards, is a horizontal door, so hung that we can turn it up and down at our leisure, and thus have free access to the parts below the seat, and can easily remove all offensive and putrid matters from the place, and we can also supply fresh dirt when we please. Lime with us is scarce and dear—and according to Sir Humphrey Davy, though quicklime removes the bad smell from putrid manures, and forms with them a valuable compost, yet the compost formed with putrid matters and quicklime, is less powerful as a manure than the compost formed of the same putrid matters with dirt or soil instead of lime.

We allow no vault for the retention of putrefying feces and the production of poisonous gasses to be made under our backhouse, but, instead of this we turn up the horizontal back door before mentioned, and throw a few shovel fulls of fresh and sweet dirt under the seat, and at suitable times we remove what has fallen under the seat, together with the dirt on which it fell.—This we throw into a heap and cover it well with some of the dirt which we had previously placed near by, and again we also throw fresh and sweet dirt under the seat.—Turn down the back door again, and all is sweet and pleasant about the backhouse, and this operation which occupies from two or three to six or eight minutes, we repeat as often as is necessary to prevent the bad smell which would otherwise be always arising from putrid excrements.

I said we like to unite *profit*, with comfort and cleanliness; and in this way with a little attention, and a little labor, we are delivered from these seeds of cholera, and yellow fever, and from the poisonous and suffocating fumes, which are frequently so annoying to those who are occasionally compelled to retire a while from public view. And with a family of six persons and a few loads of dirt we form from one to two cords (of 128 cubic feet each) of a very valuable compost manure, which if lightly ploughed in, produces powerful effects on corn or on English grain. If put into corn or cabbage hills, it ought to be slightly covered with dirt before dropping the seed. Put into the hills and slightly covered with fine dirt before dropping the seed, I have seen nothing make cabbages grow like it.

It is of so volatile a nature that if spread and left on the top of the ground or on grass, we should expect a great part of its value would be lost.

If the droppings from the seat are allowed to remain a considerable time before they are removed and well buried, the compost will be liable to be infested with a kind of worms or maggots which sometimes attack the roots of the corn, cabbages, &c. Under these circumstances we have got rid of the worms and saved our plants by watering the cabbages with lime water, prepared by mixing six or eight quarts of quick lime with a barrel of water. But prevention is better than cure. And to prevent the attack of the worms, let the droppings from the seat be removed and well buried before the little flies and other foul feeders deposit their eggs in it. The eggs of the large flies, soon turn to flies, and in warm weather they fly away in a few days, and are not the cause of the mischief of which we have been speaking.

Now by making compost as above described, and using it judiciously, I should suppose that a family of six persons might not only have a great addition made to their cleanliness, their health, and their comfort, but might also have a yearly addition to their income of a barrel of flour. Surely this, in hard times, is a thing not to be despised. We certainly should not be willing to sell the compost we make in a year, in this way, for one barrel of flour, even if it have the most approved fancy brand which connoisseurs admire.

And the compost, if it contains a proper quantity of dirt is not a bad smelling manure after it has lain a few months.

Now then let us calculate a little. Massachusetts at this time, probably, contains six or seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Then let some course be taken, which would save to every six persons an additional barrel of flour yearly, and there would be a yearly saving of a hundred thousand barrels of flour for Massachusetts, and probably about 50,000 barrels for Connecticut. And 150,000 barrels of flour at \$10 per barrel, would amount to *one million five hundred thousand dollars!!!* Surely this is an amount worth making some exertions for. At this rate the saving for 15,000,000 persons (the supposed population of these United States,) would be 2,500,000 barrels of flour, which at \$10 per barrel would amount to *twentyfive million of dollars in one year!!!*

But in cities this plan of making compost, with dirt, cannot be conveniently carried into full effect for want of room.

In cities they may keep their backhouses sweet with lime; and may thus prepare a valuable manure.

Suppose then we follow the plan of making compost with dirt, (as before described) only in the country, and instead of 150,000 barrels of flour have only 100,000 barrels for Massachusetts and Connecticut, this at \$10 per barrel would amount to *one million of dollars!* And this in hard times would be no very small amount. And if one million of dollars might be saved annually in Massachusetts and Connecticut; 16 or 17 millions of dollars might be annually saved in the whole of these United States by the same means!!

When the article in question is dropped promiscuously on the surface of the ground, besides being odious to the sight and the smell it is of so

volatile a nature, that almost the whole of its fertilizing virtues are lost to the soil.

And now, Mr. Editor, if any persons rather than to keep things about them clean and wholesome, are still determined to regale their olfactories with the poisonous fumes of putrid privies, at the cost of feeding upon musty wheat and rye, imported at great expense from Russia and Germany, I suppose that in this land of liberty we must allow them the privilege of doing so, although by so doing the nation is drained of a great amount of its gold and treasure. Yet we should greatly prefer seeing a practical attention given to the directions of that great teacher, who told his disciples to "*Let nothing be lost!*"

Yours, respectfully,

H.

E. H. Conn. June 28th, 1837.

(For the New England Farmer.)

TWO HEADED RYE.—Mr. Editor: Enclosed I send you two heads of Rye, which grow from one straw. The rye beards are all broken off but you may depend on its being rye. It has been in my possession for perhaps more than twenty years, and is the only instance of two rye heads growing from one straw, which I have ever seen.

Respectfully, yours,

ASA. M. HOLT.

RYE BREAD.—There is such a fastidious and perverted taste among our farming interest within the last few years, that the good old fashioned brown loaf in some families has almost disappeared, and flour bread which will kill a dog, as proved by experiment, in fiftyeight days, is esteemed essential in order for politeness, by every village urchin, with half covered back even, and some children are laughed at by these pinks of fashion, for having their luncheon of brown.

But the prevalent use of flour bread has exerted a powerful agency in filling our land with dyspepsia, that broad way to consumption. With reference to this growing and wide spreading calamity, I have thought the following article from the New England Farmer, Vol. V. No. 1, might be of service.

"Even those," says M. Jacob, in his recent report on the state of agriculture on the continent, "who can afford wheaten bread, eat commonly that of rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it, and I have met many Englishmen who, after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of rye.

From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg till I entered France; I never saw, either in the bakers' shops, in the hotels or in private houses, a loaf of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls of wheaten flour could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which foreigners were seated.

Wheat is only used by the natives in making what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionary.

If there be no foreign demand for wheat, the difficulty of selling is very great."—*Bristol County Democrat.*

—
An ointment of lard, sulphur, and cream of tartar, simmered together, is good for the piles.

(From the G. nessee Farmer.)

WASHING SHEEP.

In order to have wool command a good price in the market, or be in the best state for manufacture in the family of the farmer, it is indispensable that it be well washed; and we have reason to believe that this process is but very imperfectly performed in proportion to its importance. In the first place, sheep are usually washed too early in the season. The weather should be warm, and the water should have time to be freed from its winter chill, before the washing of sheep is undertaken. Sheep now rarely lose their wool in the spring; a reason that once was the most successfully urged for early washing, and no loss from this cause rises from waiting. The health of the sheep, and the comfort of the washer, both demand that regard should be had to the temperature of the weather and the water, before the process is undertaken. Sufficient attention is not paid to tagging the sheep, or freeing them from hardened and accumulated dirt, before washing. Neglect here will always cause a serious loss, by injuring the quality, as well as lessening the quantity fit for market.

There is great deficiency in another respect, which should be corrected. Sheep are frequently washed, or rather wet, as if the process was here intended for a frolic, not for use. Only get them into the water, and in the opinion of many, the grand object is accomplished. Now sheep should be washed clean; if they are not, they may as well be let alone, and the time and trouble of wetting them be saved. Soap should be used when necessary, and the whole business should be conducted with care and attention. No more should be penned at once, than can be washed well and thoroughly within a reasonable time; to shut them up and keep them eight or ten hours without food, is a needless piece of cruelty.

It is the practice of many to drive their sheep some two or three miles to a lake or river, for washing, but the practice is a bad one, and generally entirely needless. By driving them so far they frequently tire out, and always get more or less dust and dirt fastened to their wool. There are but few farms, certainly but few neighborhoods, in which clear running brooks cannot be found, and with these, places for washing are easily made. A tub, four or five feet in depth, and as many in diameter, such as is frequently used by the farmer for holding rain water, a trough or spout large enough to convey a suitable quantity of water to the tub, and a pen for yarding the sheep, are all that is required; and these can in most cases be provided in a few hours. At such a tub two men can wash easily, without being seriously wet themselves, and with an entire command of the sheep at all times. Some prefer vats of a suitable depth; but the fact that vats are as expensive as tubs; that they can be used for nothing else, while tubs when not wanted here, are always useful elsewhere, would seem to render tubs preferable. This is, however, of little consequence compared with the benefits of washing sheep at home; a system which when once adopted by the farmer, will be rarely exchanged for the laborious one of driving abroad. This method of washing requires but little water; only just enough to flow off freely, washing away the dirt and other impurities, either over a depressed part

of the margin of the tub, or through a suitable sized opening near the bottom.

We are also convinced that a majority of our farmers shear their sheep too soon after washing. If sheep are washed as they should be to render the wool clean, much of the natural yolk or oil of the wool, a substance that contributes much to its smoothness and ease of working, is taken away. If sheared too soon after washing, the wool is destitute of this principle, and is apt to be harsh or tender, an evil that the greasing given by the manufacturer, but imperfectly remedies. Sheep should be allowed to run several days after their wool is dry, always being careful to confine them to clean pastures, and the benefit of the delay will be felt not only in superior softness and quality of the fleece, but in the greater weight and consequent profit of sale.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

WEEVIL OR WORM IN WHEAT.

MR HOLMES: I have just returned from an examination of a field of wheat that I sowed over with lime, soon after it headed out, and I found an innumerable number of flies going up and down on the straw, and the heads of the grain, to the almost total destruction of my crop of wheat. I have also examined other fields of wheat, some sowed with lime at an early period, and others at later periods, and some not limed at all, and I found them all nearly in the like condition.—Therefore I must come to the conclusion that the system of sowing lime or ashes on wheat to prevent the fly or weevil from injuring it, is far from being a sure preventive. I examined a field of wheat a few days since, belonging to a friend, who is much in favor of the 'old tin pan system,' or rather the system of sifting the seed through a wire sieve, or an old tin pan prepared for the purpose, in order to separate the eggs of the fly from the wheat. The gentlemen to whom I refer, sifted, and sifted, last spring, until he shook his arms almost from his shoulders, and he was confidently counting on his hundreds of bushels of good clean wheat, free entirely from the weevils, and his neighbors' wheat cut off through their neglect to sift their seed; but lo! his wheat is as much injured as his neighbors'; this system is all moonshine.

I believe we do not understand the nature or habits of this fly—we must rub all out, and begin anew—and now is the time to learn, while he is here with us, a living evidence of his existence. There is an opinion prevailing among farmers, that the fly lays the egg by the side of the cleavel of wheat, and the egg hatches there, and the maggot commences eating the flour of the cleavel as soon as he is hatched, and continues to eat till there is nothing but the hull left. This is a mistake. The weevils do not eat the flour of the wheat, and I challenge any one to show that he ever does so much as to make an incision through the hull.

The fly that deposits the egg is a very small brownish fly, and I believe deposits its egg in the crevice of the hull that surrounds the kernel or cleavel of wheat, but it remains there a short time only before it hatches, and then the maggot finds its way down in the hull to the cleavel of wheat. At this stage, he is extremely small, neither the egg nor the maggot can hardly be discerned by the naked eye. The maggot is very active at this

stage, and feeds on the pulp that surrounds the green cleavel of the grain. It remains in this state but a few days, and then changes to a chrysalis, when he is generally deposited at the bottom of the hull that surrounds the cleavel, or on the sides of the cleavel. He is seen in this stage long before the grain is ripe, and after it is ripe, and I have also seen him in this state in mid-winter, and I presume he remains thus till the warmth of another spring brings him out a fly, prepared to go the round again.

H. K.

SAW DUST FOR PACKING PLANTS.

I have noticed in the agricultural papers, some accounts of the loss of a large number of *Morus Multicaulis* imported from France during the past spring, occasioned by neglect or inefficiency in packing. I presume the material commonly used for preserving vitality of plants is moss. The kind denominated *Sphagnum* is the best for that purpose, as it retains moisture for a length of time and is not liable to fermentation.

The moss however, besides that it is not always readily accessible, is, I believe, inferior to sawdust, in both the qualities adverted to. When mixed with earth in equal proportions, and with a proper allowance of water, it will be many months before it can become dry, when securely closed in a box. By the way, boxes should be used in preference to mats—in all cases at least in which plants are impatient of a removal; or when they are to be transmitted to a considerable distance.

Some years ago, I received a box of plants from the south, which were put up in the fall and sent to Charleston, to await the sailing of a packet.—It lay there three months, and did not reach me until quite late in the spring; but on opening it, I found the contents in a fine growing condition.

About the first of this year, I put up two boxes in the same manner—one to be sent to Boston, the other to Columbus, in Ohio. On the twenty-third of May, the former was opened, and all the plants were in a state of perfect preservation;—having laid undisturbed for nearly five months. In the other case, though the box was small, and almost as late in reaching its destination, yet the plants were in a condition equally good.

I have reason to believe that many of the losses sustained in the removal of trees and plants to a distance—and they are not few—are to be ascribed to the imperfect manner in which the packages are made. An accidental delay, or unexpected change of weather may materially retard the operation of planting; and if such occurrences are not guarded against by the care of the nurseryman, disappointment must frequently be the lot of customers.

A HORTICULTURIST.

RASPING MACHINE.—In Thorndike, we saw a very simple apparatus for grinding or rasping apples, to make cider, which we thought would answer very well for rasping beets. It consisted of a short cylinder, about 8 or 10 inches in diameter, in which were driven bits of wire or headless board nails, in columns, about three or four inches apart, running spirally, lengthwise of the cylinder, and the nails or wires separated, perhaps, a quarter of an inch. This is made to revolve at the bottom of a hopper, and close to a hard facing on one side. The apples are crushed between the teeth on the cylinder, and the hard

facing, at the rate of about one bushel per minute. This apparatus is carried by water. It is owned by Capt. Timothy Ferrel, a very large farmer. The same water machinery is made to turn a large grindstone, and churn butter. A long lever swung in the middle, which can be connected with the grindstone crank, balances up and down, and plies the churn dasher at the other end. The butter from a large churn full of cream, can be extracted in about five minutes. The water-power is nothing but a little babbling brook, but Yankee ingenuity has compelled it to well work its way to a larger stream—to water horses, grind apples, turn grindstones, churn butter, and irrigate a fine home-lot.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

We learn that the important and economical improvement in smelting iron ore, now practised in Great Britain, has been introduced with complete success, by the public spirited and wealthy proprietors of the extensive iron works in York and Lancashire counties—the Messrs Grubbs—one of whom has recently returned from England, whither he was induced to go, with a view of examining the great Welsh and Scotch iron works. The improvement, as we understand it, consists in the application of heated air, which, being generated and retained in the furnace, instead of escaping as formerly, thereby quickens the process, and produces one-third more pig iron than heretofore. For example, a furnace that used to yield eight hundred tons per annum, by the old method, now gives twelve hundred tons, which at \$30 per ton for the pigs, on the additional 400 tons, is a gain of twelve thousand dollars in a single furnace.

The consequence of the adoption of this improvement will be, that instead of importing, as we did last year, upwards of 117,000 tons of bar and rolled iron, besides various other preparations, estimated in the treasury report at about five millions of dollars, we shall not only have an abundant supply for all the domestic demand, but become exporters to other countries. Iron, to this State, and to the nation at large, especially when viewed in connexion with our coal mines, is more precious than the gems of Golconda, or the gold and silver of Peru and Mexico; and the time is not distant when our anthracite coal will be successfully applied to smelting iron, and furnishing an inexhaustible supply of fuel in lieu of charcoal. We feel the deepest interest in disseminating these important facts, convinced that a right use of the discovery by our own capitalists engaged in that branch, will render Pennsylvania the seat of the most productive and gainful industry ever enjoyed by any country.—*National Gazette.*

THE TURNIP FLY.—While at Mr Barney's upper farm, he showed us a patch of Ruta Baga, which he had rescued from the ravages of the fly by the use of fish oil. His mode of applying it was this: The oil being placed in a vessel, he dipped a rag into it, and sprinkled it over all the plants. He had previously tried sifting lime over them without effect, as was evinced by the many rents in the first leaves; the aroma of the oil being repulsive to the delicate sense of smell of these little mischief doers, they instinctively leave the plants as the oil is cast upon them. Another good is effected by the use of it—it acts as a powerful manure, and pushes the plant rapidly into

the rough leafed state, when it is beyond the reach of harm from this insect.

It is the opinion of Mr Barney, that a gallon of oil, judiciously used, will go over an acre of turnips; but should it take four, the expense should be no object with any one desirous of securing a crop of turnips; for if it will drive off the fly, there can be no question that it will also expel grass hoppers, which, of late years, have proved equally as destructive to the turnip plant, as the fly itself.—*Farm. & Gard.*

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The contractors have commenced their labors in a number of places in Palmer. Their laborers are principally Irishmen. They are paid 80 cents a day, and board not included. On one section they pay \$2.50 a week for board, which leaves them \$2.30 a week as wages. At the latter section mentioned, and near Maj. Blanchard's scythe factory, the rail road is to pass through a hill, by an excavation to a depth of 70 or 80 feet.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

CROPS.—So far as we have ascertained, the crop of grass is light; in some places very light. Rye is mostly harvested, and also comes in light.—The corn crop looks well. We noticed that a smaller kind of corn is planted; perhaps the Canada corn. Many of the farmers adhere to the injurious practice of hilling corn. It must be peculiarly detrimental in these dry and elevated lands.—*Id.*

In order to kill the eggs of insects which may be in the soil—the larvæ, or the insects themselves which may do mischief—it has been found an excellent plan to drench the bed to be planted, with scalding hot water. A friend informed us that a neighbor of his has for a number of years, been in the habit of boxing up his beds snugly with a board, sunk on each side a few inches and projecting above it a few inches, and then pouring boiling water all over it. By this management he has never been troubled with grubs.—This year he neglected so doing, and his garden has been assailed with insect marauders and nearly destroyed. For small plats of ground, this mode may do well, but it would be no small job to boil a large one.—*Maine Far.*

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—Mr Editor: The present is the time to cure this destructive disorder, and if any of your readers are disposed to prevent its ravages among their own or their neighbors' sheep, they shall be instructed as to the *modus operandi*, without money or price. I have cured hundreds, and can assure the public they may rely upon its efficacy. First pare all the hoof away that covers the disorder, and probe out every crevice into which it has extended itself, removing with a knife, as far as practicable, the diseased part, being careful, however, not to make the foot bleed. Then apply the composition, prepared as follows, to wit: half pound of powder, half pound of burnt alum finely powdered, one gill oil vitrol, and three gills of soft water; mix the whole together, and use it immediately, on the sore and well feet. This compound forms a thick paste that adheres closely, and it is sure to do the business for that skeletonizing disorder. Many remedies, patent and common, have been before the public; but, during thirteen years experience,

I never found a sure and perfect remedy but the above. If any gentleman has doubts, he can have them removed, by inquiring of the Hinesburgh wool-growers. And if any seeker of patent medicines and dear-bought remedies, is disposed to slight this gratis offering, let him remove his scruples by sending me a 5 dollar note—rag currency—and try the remedy, for I am anxious that all should "believe," and have their sheep "saved."

SAMUEL H. FACERT.

Hinesburgh, July 21, 1837.

[*Burlington Free Press.*]

The crops are said to be good in Massachusetts, and a much larger crop of wheat will be raised than usual. In Maine, there is much alarm caused by the appearance of the weevil in the wheat. The extent of the injury is not yet known. Many fields of wheat have been saved heretofore in Massachusetts, Vermont and elsewhere, by strewing on slacked lime when the wheat is in bloom, sprinkling the lime when the dew is on, so that the wheat heads will catch it, whereby the young insect is killed as soon as hatched. The egg is deposited by a fly which is seen only a few days in the year. We hope the ravages of this insect may not be so general as is feared.—*Kennebec Journal.*

ST. JOHNS-WORT.—Mr. Paine advises us, that he has fully succeeded in destroying this noxious plant, by cutting and burning the plants, thus destroying the seed, and then dressing the grounds with a good coat of plaster. The effect of this mode of treatment, was, that where there was but little grass before, he obtained a heavy crop, and there was scarcely a stock of the St. Johns-wort to be seen. He advises sowing plaster early.—*Cultivator.*

GOOD FARMING.—Mr Reybold, an enterprising and highly intelligent farmer of the State of Delaware, sowed, on the 17th of March last, some spring wheat, that he obtained from Rome, New York, from which he expects to reap from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The Delaware State Journal says that the same gentleman had, in 1835, one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, and that he has at present, fields which promise even a greater yield. With such lands, no man should even dare to whisper a word about hard times.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE HARVEST.—The Beaver (Pa.) Argus states that the cutting of grain has commenced in that vicinity, and that the crop will be abundant, probably more than last year. There are more acres to cut, and more grain to the acre. The meadows have produced admirably. The Columbia County (Pa.) Register remarks that hay in large quantities, has been housed in good condition. The rye will be above a common average crop.—*N. Y. Post.*

A premium of \$100 has been offered by a gentleman of Boston, for the invention of some machine to be used by horse power or hand power, which will immediately remove snow from the side-walks. The machine must be exhibited at the Mechanic's Association in Boston in September next.

Beaver root steeped will cure the piles.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

RYE.—This very valuable kind of grain may be raised on almost any soil; but those which are light, sandy, and not rich enough to produce wheat, are, generally speaking, best fitted for rye. It was observed by Sir John Sinclair, that "this species of grain is not so much cultivated in Scotland, as it ought to be, (for weighty crops of it might be raised on soils of the most porous and arid nature, and upon almost pure sand along the sea shore;) and the winter sort, without which, the people living on the coasts of the Baltic could scarcely be subsisted, is almost unknown. A correspondent informs me that he had 35 bushels of rye *per* English acre, on land that would not have produced 20 bushels of oats. Indeed, oats sown along side of the rye, upon the same field, and on land as nearly as could be judged of the same quality, were scarcely worth the expense of reaping. On morish land, rye has been found a more certain crop than oats. Mr George Culley remarks that rye, like oats, will answer in crude soils, without lime or calcareous manures, which renders that crop peculiarly calculated for waste lands, when first brought into cultivation."

Lands which will produce tolerable crops of wheat, had better be cultivated for the purpose of raising wheat than rye. And, according to English writers, the use of lime for manure, will often so far change the nature of a poor soil, proper for rye only, that wheat may be raised in its stead. Mr Marshall, an English writer, in his *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, observes that "before the use of lime was prevalent, much rye was grown in the light lands upon the margin of the Vale, and in the Moorlands, scarcely any other crops than rye and oats were attempted. Now, rye is principally confined to the Moorland-dales; and even there, the alteration of soils by lime, has been such that wheat has become the more prevalent crop."

"Nevertheless, on light sandy soils, rye is generally more profitable than wheat—and the bread which is made by a mixture of the two grains, is here esteemed more wholesome to people in general, than that which is made from wheat alone."

In the *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, vol. i. page 82, it is observed that "rye should be sowed the last week in August, or the first week in September, at the rate of about 36 quarts to an acre; some say 18 quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up until spring. A. Worthington had a good crop which he sowed in a January snow storm.—Rye raised on upland, makes much better flour than that which is raised on damp land."

Rye may be sown in autumn, to great advantage, for fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, in the spring. Ewes and lambs will derive much benefit from it, at a time when little or no other green food can be procured. When it is intended for this purpose, it should not only be sowed early in autumn, but should be sowed thicker than when it is intended to stand for a crop of seed. Some say that it may well be mowed for hay, two or three times in the course of the summer, and this piece of husbandry has been recommended for farmers, whose lands are mostly dry and unsuitable for grass.

The quantity of seed to be sown on an acre, should vary according to the soil, the time of sowing, and the purpose for which it is intended. If it be sowed in the

latter part of August, or beginning of September, and is intended to remain for a seed crop, the quantity should vary from 32 to 48 quarts, according to the goodness of the soil. Later sowing requires more seed, and in some cases two bushels to an acre, will not be too great a quantity. Bannister's Husbandry states that "when this grain is sown for sheep-feed, it is proper to allow three bushels to the acre, for where the blade, haulm or stalks form the primary object, a much larger proportion of seed is requisite, than when the crop is meant for harvesting."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 12, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr Breed of Charlestown,—Juneating, July or Sugar top. By Mr Vose, President of the Society,—Madeleine. By Mr Richards,—Madeleine, July or Sugar top.

Apples.—By Mr Vose.—Shropshirevine, very beautiful, early Harvest. By Mr Breed of Charlestown,—early Harvest. By Mr Richards,—early Harvest, early Bough, Williams' Favorite, Red Juneating, Curtis' early stripe. By Col. E. W. Stone of Jamaica Plain,—early Harvest, and a variety of Russet.

Plums.—By Mr Samuel Phipps of Dorchester—a variety of Plum for a name.

Apricots.—By Mr Richards,—Brussels Apricot. By Mrs E. H. Jones, No. 14 Friend street,—Moorpark, also, specimens of some other fruits.

Peaches.—By Mr Breed of Charlestown, from his glass houses, very large and beautiful specimens of the Royal George and Magdalen Peaches.

Raspberries.—By Mr Mason, from the Charlestown Vineyard,—Mason's Seedling Grape Raspberry, very large, productive and excellent. This Raspberry compares well with the Barnet and Williams double bearing, which are the finest, largest, and most productive kinds which have yet come to our knowledge, producing crops for a succession of times. Mr Mason, however, asserts that it is even superior to these.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Hail gorgeous queen of latest summer!
Thy majestic form displays all
That lovely is in Nature's varied tints;
Extend thy powers, and raise our fond desires,
Until thou art first of all the blooming train in Flora's courts,
And we delighted, banquet on thy charms.

Our friends have this day given us an earnest that the DAHLIA shall be our queen for the residue of the season. We would therefore say, to the cultivators of this lovely flower, that it would give us pleasure to receive specimens of all their varieties, at our rooms every Saturday morning.

By the Hon. E. Vose, President of the Society,—Dahlias: var., Royal Adelaide, Granta, Dennissii, Jason, Tyso's Matilda, Douglass' Glory.

By Col. M. P. Wilder, of Dorchester,—Dahlias: var. Conqueror of Europe, Royal Adelaide, Napoleon, Jones' Sulphurea Elegans, Lavinia, Sir Henry Fletcher, Widnall's Apollo, Bride of Abydos, Countess Liverpool, Gaines' Harlequin, Douglass' Glory, Red Rover, Queen Elizabeth, Village Maid, Venus, Desdemona, Criterion, Paragon, Westland's Marquis, Hermione.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline,—by his gardener, Mr M. Irish,—Dahlias: var., Denniss

Beauty, Prince George of Cumberland, Countess of Liverpool, Barrett's Susannah, (fine), Smith's fine Purple, Lucia Purpurea, Brown's Ophelia, Queen of Wertemberg Queen of yellows, Globe, Beauty of Cleveland, Royal William, Foster's Incomparable, Belladonia, Lord Granville, Fringed White, and Alba Purpurea. Also, a fine bouquet of cut flowers.

By the Messrs Hovey & Co.—Dahlias: var., Gem, (Royal Adelaide,) Widnall's Paris, Hermione, Well's Paragon, Camellia flowered white, Elpherstonea purple perfection, Lilac Perfection, Rising Sun, Niobe, Queen of Dahlias.

From the Messrs Winships, Brighton—Campanula, Alba minor, do. pleno, Clemantes Flamula, do. Virtuilala, do. Campanuliflora, Verbena Oblica, Lupinus Polyphyllus, Delphinium, new double var.

By Mr S. R. Johnson, Charlestown—Dahlias, Carnations, Hollyhocks, &c.

From Mr S. Sweetser, Cambridgeport—Dahlias: var. Duke of Bedford, Napoleon, Constantia perfection, Lovely's Earl Grey, Beauty of Salem, Douglass's Glory, and a variety of other flowers.

By Messrs Joseph Breck & Co.—A variety of Dahlias and other cut flowers.

By Mr D. Murphy—a Bouquet, containing Dahlias, &c., among which we noticed a good specimen of Negro Boy.

From Mr Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard—Dahlias: var., Dennissii, Queen of the Yellows, Magnet, Transcendent, Village Maid, Picta, Granta, Countess of Liverpool, King of the Whites, Tyso's Matilda, Picta Formosissima, Springfield Rival, and Globe. Yellow Noisette Roses, Carnations, Erica multiflora, and a splendid Bouquet.

The specimens of the Dahlias, as a whole, were very good. Some few appeared to us as very superior; we shall therefore notice these more particularly, viz: Royal Adelaide, by Mr Vose, (fine;) Conqueror of Europe, and Sir Henry Fletcher, by Col. Wilder, (extra fine;) Alba purpurea, and Barrett's Susannah, by Dr J. C. Howard; Dutchess of Buccleugh, by Mr S. R. Johnson; Napoleon, by S. Sweetser; and Granta, by Mr T. Mason, (all fine;) Hermione, by Messrs Hovey & Co. sustained its reputation.

"To Helen's bed the gods alone assign

Hermione t' extend the regal line"

For the Committee.

S WALKER, Chairman.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—*Wednesday, August 16, 1837.*—Peas and String Beans 20 cts. a peck; Shell beans 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; Squashes 12½ cents a dozen; Green Corn 12½ cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 25 do; Cabbages 37 1-2 to 50 cents do; Beets, Carrots, &c., 6 cents a bunch; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 25 cts. a head; Celery 6 cts a root; Potatoes 50 cents a bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples and Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches \$2 to \$6 a dozen; Apricots 50 cents a dozen; Berries of various sorts from 8 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Melons 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Grapes 75 cts. to \$1.00 per lb.

☞ We have seen some beautiful samples of sewing silk, manufactured at Northampton, which, for fineness, evenness and strength, may challenge a comparison, with the best imported from Italy. Not only its texture is all that could be desired, but the color, a shining black, is very excellent. We are happy to find by such specimens, the apparent practicability of adding Silk to the other valuable staples of New England.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edvard S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 23, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.
Boston, May 10 1837. 44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and R. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.
March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Meppord, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.
Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP on the rotary principle and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.
Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description. Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY WANTED

For a smart, active Girl, 11 years of age, in a small family, where her services would be useful. All her clothing would be furnished. Enquire at the New England Seed Store.
July 26. 3t

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending August 12.

August, 1837.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	6	54	78	70 S. E.
Monday,	7	54	70	68 S.
Tuesday,	8	68	84	70 S. E.
Wednesday,	9	70	84	72 S. E.
Thursday,	10	68	76	68 S. E.
Friday,	11	54	68	60 S.
Saturday,	12	54	66	60 E.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.
July 26.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap.
July 12.

\$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.
June 20. if

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.
June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.
Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by
GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.
No. 10, Commercial Wharf.
June 27. epist

TURNIP SEED.

RUTA BAGA and ENGLISH TURNIP SEED, for sale at the Seed Store, by
JOS. BRECK & Co.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,
July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.
April 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
Plains, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 0	15 20
No. 1,	"	12	12 00
prime,	"	3 00	9 00
BRESWAX, (American)	pound	16	29
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	51	60
southern, geese,	"	49	50
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 37	5 10
FLOUR, Gruesee,	barrel	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Baltimore, wharf,	"		
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat yellow,	"	1 10	1 12
white,	"	1 04	1 06
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	
Barley,	"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	75	78
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	
hard pressed,	"	19 00	20 00
HONEY,	gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	6	7
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do,	"	25	26
Baltimore city do,	"	26	28
do dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do slaughter,	"	21	22
do light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	87	95
MACKEREL, No 1, new,	barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 06	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 50	26 50
clear from other States	"	24 50	25 50
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	75	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	10
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do, 3-4ths do,	"		
do, 1-2 do,	"		
do, 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	{		
Pulled superfine,	"		
1st Lambs,	"		
2d do,	"		
3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	12
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	"	50	125
BUTTER, (unb)	"	17	22
lump	"	23	24
EGGS,	dozen	22	26
POTATOES, new	bushel	50	
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 210 Swine, 2800 Sheep, 20 Cows and Calves.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—About last week's prices were obtained for a like quality, and we quote to correspond, viz: First quality \$6 75, a \$7 50. Second quality \$6 25, a \$6 75. Third quality \$5 00, a \$6 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$23, \$25, \$30, \$32, and \$40.

Sheep.—Sales were effected at a little better prices: lots were taken \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 60, \$1 84, \$2 00, 2 37, and 3 00.

Swine.—A lot of selected old barrows, at 8 34; two lots of shoats to peddle, at 8 cts for Sows, and 9 for barrows; at retail 10 and 11 for small and 9 and 10 for large.

POETRY.

(From the Lady's Book.)

THE SEASON OF FLOWERS.

BY MRS HARRISON SMITH.

Glad Earth a verdant altar rears,
Where spring and all her train appears;
Her balmy airs—her sunny hours—
Her freshening dews—her od'rous flowers;
Thence, fragrant exhalations rise,
Like holy incense, to the skies.

The early birds in choral lay,
By love attuned, their homage pay,
Soft winds harmoniously unite
To breathe forth accents of delight;
While streamlets bursting winter's chain,
Seek their far way, o'er mead and plain,
Murmuring, as they glide along,
A cheerful and melodious song.

Shall things material thus proclaim
The wise Creator's gracious aim;
And man be mute—nor fervent raise
His voice in gratitude and praise?
Oh, shall not human bosoms swell,
With raptures, language cannot tell;
In sympathetic ardor glow,
With all above, and all below,
And in this glad season vie,
With water, air and earth and sky?

Say, shall not intellectual powers
A purer incense wait, than flowers?
And pour forth tones of holier love
Than warbling songsters of the grove?
Shall lowing herds and bleating flocks,
Echoes from the hills and rocks,
Flowing streams and gushing fountains,
Winds among the woods and mountains,
Make music of a sweeter kind,
Than the rich melodies of mind?

Forbid it every nobler power
That constitutes the immortal dower,
Which to mortals has been given
For highest purposes, by heaven.
Let ardent souls, on wing sublime,
Soar far beyond the bounds of time,
With universal nature join
In hymning goodness so divine,
Leaving created things behind,
To adore the uncreated mind!

ANOTHER WONDER.

Startling as the following facts may appear, the reader may rely on their perfect authenticity:

The farm of Airdre, parish of Kirkbeau, which contains almost every variety of soil, including a section of the giant Criffel, has been for some time in the natural possession of the proprietor, R. A. Oswald, Esq., of Auchincruive. Since a former tenant emigrated, Airdre has been skillfully managed by our friend, Mr McCracken, who, among other bestial, has a favorite female slow bound, which was gifted by Mr Murry of Broughton, to the late Richard Oswald, Esq. of Cavers. The present, as the reader knows, has been a most disastrous lambing season, and, although Kirkbeau is a mild coast parish, even there the loss of stock has been very great. For a number

of weeks the careful shepherds have been as much exposed as his Majesty's mail guards, when the country is blockaded, feeding weak ewes, picking up deserted lambs, which they carry to their masters' or to their own houses, where they are nursed as carefully as orphan children, who are reared from necessity on the pan and spoon. The slow hoand noticed what was going forward, and, though fourteen months have elapsed, since she suckled pups, strange to say, milk returned to her in such quantities, that she has already been the means of succoring and saving more than sixty woolly nurslings, that might otherwise have perished. Night and day she may be seen lying on sheep skins before the kitchen fire, with half a dozen lambs around her, distinguishing the weak from such as are somewhat stronger, and devoting to them the most assiduous attention. Repeatedly when some of the invalids have got a little round, they have been re-conveyed to the hill side, with the view of mothering them; nearly as often the bitch, when left free, has not only sought out and distinguished her former nurslings, but carried them home again with the greatest care, although the distance is not more than a mile. After the servants have retired to rest, Mr McCracken, while reading in the parlor, sometimes lifts his candle, and visits the kitchen, to see how his woolly family, with their hairy nurse, are getting along. The lambs, when they see the light, are painfully affected, bleat piteously, and run about the floor; but their guardian soon puts everything to rights, by poking them gently with her nose, back to their former position. Although a more remarkable circumstance, has rarely, if ever, fallen under our notice, and although some may affect incredulity, there are lots of witnesses, whose testimony proves it to be true to the letter.—*Dumfries Cou.*

MISS MARTINEAU.—The London Times, in an able critique upon Miss Martineau's "Society in America," has the following, among other pointed remarks:—

"Miss Martineau, forsooth, is a very great sage, and seems to have been far more intent on communicating to her English her own impracticable schemes for what she esteems the amelioration of her species, and the emancipation of her sex, to favoring them with a lively and accurate idea of the life and country of their American neighbors. The parade of what is called philosophy, in this book, is indeed one of the most preposterous and burlesque exhibitions that we have met with.

"Amidst the ruins of Balbec and of Antioch, Volney was not so magisterial and dogmatical, as this lady in the streets of New York and New Orleans. She doubts nothing, she decides upon everything. She explains how everything occurred, and announces how everything must happen. With no learning—as we suspect with very limited readings—with no experience of human nature, derived either from books or men, armed only with the absurd notions of an arbitrary scheme of verbiage, which she styles philosophy, and which appears to be a crude mixture of Benthamism, political economy, and *sans culotte* morality, she hurries over the vast regions of the U. States, in half the time that Volney spent in Damascus and Aleppo, analyzing, resolving, defin-

ing, dividing, subdividing and mapping out 'the morals' of America, to adopt her own favorite jargon, not as they appear to her or any other chance speculator, but as they ought to figure according to the principles which she imbibed before her visit, and the crude meditation of which probably amused her outward voyage. There is something infinitely ludicrous in the vanity and presumption with which this lady squares the circle of American morals, and discovers the longitude of the impending civilization of a new world.

"The consequence of this dogmatical arrogance is merely this:—throughout Miss Martineau's 3 cumbersome volumes, her facts and her inferences invariably contradict each other. But this is not surprising, for she found her facts on her arrival, and she brought her inferences with her ready made. We do not doubt the accuracy of her facts, for they always tell against her conclusions; we doubt not, therefore, she may be depended upon."

A late French writer says, that in Great Britain, the animal power is eleven times greater than the manual power, whilst in France it is only four times greater; hence, French laborers receive from animals, only one third of the labor yielded them in Britain. Great Britain consumes three times as much meat, milk and cheese, as France. The number of horses is ingeniously calculated for the following countries:—In Great Britain, 100; in Switzerland, 140; in Prussia, 95; in Sweden, 145; in Hanover, 194; and in France, 79.

What would a fine lady say to see such a meal as the following, laid before her at six o'clock in the morning? It is a tavern bill from a landlord in the good city of Chester:

"Breakfast and provisions for Sir Godfrey Walton, the good lady Walton, and their fair daughter Gabriel; three pounds of saved salmon, two pounds of boiled mutton and onions, three slices of pork, six red herrings, six pounds of leavened bread, one choppin of meat, five choppings of strong beer."—*Manners and Customs of the 15th Century.*

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—W. M. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Ga.
Albany—W. M. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
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Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1837.

NO. 7.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the New York Star.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN SILKWORM.

New Plan for the Worms to wind the Cocoons.

MR EDITOR:—Since the receipt of your paper yesterday, I received the Nantucket Inquirer of the 15th ult., in which Mr Jenks asks us for further intelligence in relation to the article on the Silkworm, published in the Star of the 3d ult.—As the words, “six different plans for the worm to wind the cocoon,” were published verbatim as I expressed them in conversation with you, the call seems to require some explanation on my part. I will give it briefly thus: “It is so many contrivances to accommodate the insect in its preparation for ‘winding up,’ or so many different contrivances on which, (not round which) the larvæ may suspend and wind the cocoon. One of the plans may be described thus: nine laths 1-4 inch thick, 1 1-4 inch wide, and 40 inches long, placed on edge, horizontal, parallel to each other, and 1 inch apart in the clear; these are connected by lath, 11 1-4 inches long, fastened across the ends; the whole forming a grate of 9 bars 11 1-4 by 40 inches. Five of these grates, placed parallel to and above each other, 3-4 of an inch apart in the clear, connected by a single nail at each corner, with laths 9 1-4 long, standing vertically on end, forms *one plan*, which is probably the best of the six, and in the opinion of some good judges, is superior to all other plans (not excepting the European plan of bushes and branches of trees,) for economy, both in the *space* which it occupied to accommodate an equal number of worms, and the *expense* of construction. The 46 laths required for its construction, are worth 6 cents, and can be made with the labor of one hour, worth 12 cts.—making in all 18 cents. The worms wind the cocoons between the bars and between the grates, when by removing the four vertical laths at the corners, the cocoons can be cleared out in a few minutes, certainly in less time, and in better condition, than the same number can be removed from among bushes and trees.

The native American Silkworm feeds on elder, which is its principal food, and from it, spins a cocoon of good silk, strong, soft and lustrous, although coarser than that of the Asiatic worm.—The smallest cocoon in my possession, from the native American worm, is 70 per cent. heavier than the heaviest of the Asiatic. A fair average of the native cocoons are nearly 300 per cent. heavier than most of the Asiatic. I weighed today a fair average of the native American cocoons with 4 different kinds of Asiatic, the weights show the quantity of silk without the chrysalis:

Native American Cocoon,	17 grains.
Asiatic large white Cocoon,	6 1-2 “
“ bright white Cocoon,	4 “
“ Monti di Brianza, a pale yel. 3	“
“ Golden Yellow,	2 “

The ova of the two last named, were imported by Mr Timelli, the present year. They are much cultivated in Italy and Spain, and produce the finest silks in Europe. The Monti di Brianza is particularly famed for receiving and retaining the most beautiful dye. By the above, you will perceive that the Native American furnishes 850 per cent. more silk, than the Golden Yellow Asiatic.

A description of the Native American Silkworm may enable Mr Jenks to recognize an old and familiar acquaintance, which he has often frightened from its resting place, with the exclamation, “Oh! what a beautiful butterfly,” pronounced in a tone too loud and too harsh for such sensitive antennæ.

It ranks in Linnæ's System of Nature in the Animal Kingdom, class 5, insects, order iii. Lepidoptera, Genus, Phalaena. The moth or perfect insect is without proboscis, and therefore, cannot eat; it has Antennæ, 2 pectinate and black, head white, eyes 2 black, thorax red, abdomen entirely surrounded with alternate red and white bands, wings 4, brownish gray, lighter in the male, interior of two upper wings red, with one large ocellate spot near each exterior, and two smaller and less distinct in the margin; from the anterior to the posterior is a band of 2 distinct white and red lines, between this band and the interior is a large white lunate macula, surrounded with red and black; the last described band and lunate macula, are the same in the lower wings; across the exterior and margin, is a band of four distinct lines, ashy gray, black, cream and ashy gray; lower wings the same. The larvæ is greenish, without hair, except a few on two protuberances, and feeds mostly on elder. The ova is cream color clouded with reddish gum, with which they are fastened to the leaf or bark. The pupa or chrysalis is a dark brown, enclosed in a cocoon of strong, soft and lustrous silk. It is a native of the North American States, and is found in no other country. I have 11 of the cocoons in my possession, 4 of which I found on Manhattan Island, near Harlem, N. Y., and 7 in the forest of Bergen County, N. J.

I intend, this summer, to manufacture some sewing silk from the Native American Cocoons, and hereby promise to send Mr Jenks one skein of it, provided he will “contrive” some better name than “*contrivance*,” for the *plan* of laths described in this communication.

Yours, &c.

C. F. DURAT.

Jersey City, July 21, 1837.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.

The new machine of Davenport & Cook, has been vastly improved within a few days. The New York Sun says:

Mr Cook has entirely remodelled the stationary and revolving magnets, by which means he gives the magnetic current any desirable direction. He seems to have studied Nature in her grandest

works, and adapted the machine to her principles. As the electric fluid spins round one planet, so Mr Cook now causes the magnetic currents to move round the wheels of his machine; he thus brings the great principle of this interesting branch of science into entire subserviency.

If doubts have heretofore existed in relation to the ultimate success of the invention, this improvement is well calculated to remove them. It triumphantly refutes the objections which have been raised against it, and clearly proves that electro-magnets, when in contact with each other, will labor with unimpaired, if not with increased energy, in propelling the machine, and that its power may be increased in a much greater ratio than the relative increase of weight.

The proprietors of this invention, confident of its almost priceless worth, have steadily resolved that they will hazard nothing by rashness. They have exercised an economy corresponding with the times, and a discreet regard to the value of the invention, in making their experiments and settling principles on a small scale,—although the impatient may censure, the wise will approve.

This improved model, which was made in order to test and illustrate the principles by which it is moved, has a motion wheel of only seven inches in diameter, which we should suppose would be hardly sufficient for a pulley to a turning lathe, although moved by some other power; yet we saw this machine attached to a lathe in which iron was turned, the chisel taking chips from the iron with all the power the holder could well exert—thus exhibiting an energy far superior to the steam engine, in proportion to its weight.

As electricity, galvanism and magnetism are admitted to be but little understood, as every new discovery in relation to them, urges further investigation, and each electro-magnetic engine produced in progress of manufacture, comes out with increased power and improved simplicity; we have every thing to hope, and nothing to fear, from a full development of the science.

We believe that the doubts in relation to the utility of this invention, have mostly originated in the erroneous opinion that the machine was moved by the mere force or velocity of electricity.—But such is not the case. Magnetism, produced from the galvanic fluid, is the motive principle. A current of this fluid, so feeble that it would not even move a feather, will produce a magnetic power of several tons; so that any desirable amount of power may be produced by multiplying the number of magnets in use.

We have long been convinced that mankind as yet, were but in the ignorance of infancy—that we might look forward with confidence in anticipation of the almost endless achievements of science and art. Yet, we confess that we scarcely anticipated a single invention would thus tame and bring into subjection nature's most subtle and all pervading principle—that we should manufacture our clothing—saw our lumber—grind our

grain—ride on our rail-roads—navigate the ocean—and sail in the air, through the agency of the lightnings of Heaven. Still, all this is likely to be accomplished, even in our own day. If fame be worth pursuing, Mr. Davenport may yet enjoy as much of it as man can reasonably desire.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS

Respecting the Grain Worm and the preparation of Seed Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—Every thing that I can communicate on the subject of wheat, that you may think important, I will take the liberty to do through the columns of your useful paper. I hail the day when your paper was established as one all important to the agriculture of Maine, and I am in hopes that the balance in regard to bread-stuffs here, will be on the other side of the ledger in a few years. When I look upon what the State Legislature has done, I think I have reason to expect better days, not only for bread, but for every thing else.

A writer in the Farmer thinks that he has preserved his wheat from the ravages of the grain worm, by thoroughly cleansing the seed by means of a sieve made for the purpose, and sifting about a pint at a time. Another writer is of opinion that he saved his wheat by pounding a bushel of unslaked lime and sowing it on an acre. Another writer says that his wheat was much eaten, and he cut it and got it in green, and the heat of his wheat hatched the fly in the fall, and thousands were to be seen in all directions, and on the roof of his barn; and that he observed the same fly on his dung heap in the spring.

I have sifted my seed wheat for a number of years, and washed it in a manner described by you in one of your numbers; lined it and let it lay in lime a day and a night before sowing, and I was not troubled with the grain worm during the last, nor in any former years, whilst my neighbors' wheat was much injured. I raised 150 bushels of good, clean, sound wheat, free from the grain worm. I sowed on it five or six bushels to the acre, of leached ashes, after it was up.

I am told that Mr. Philbrick, of this town, sowed two pieces last year, separated from each other by a three rod road—one was eaten, and the other was not. I was told that the same took place in Lewiston. I am told that James Curtis, Esq., of this town, purchased wheat to sow, of Mr. Armstrong, which had been some eaten in 1835, and sowed it, after thorough cleansing, and raised wheat in 1836, free from the worm.

MR. EDITOR: What are we to learn by the above facts? I learn,

1st. That the grain worm, or the fly that causes the grain worm, does not ramble enough in one year, to cross a three rod road, but is spread or communicated by manure.

2d. That it has been a number of years in coming from the South to this region.

3d. Cleanse your wheat and manure entirely, and you will have few or no grain worms.

4th. That the remedy to be used as a preventive, is just what we ought to use, if there was no grain worm in the world.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 1837.

Maine Farmer.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.—How often does one enter a garden with the cabbages all dissected to shreds, by caterpillars, and the owner inquiring of every one for some recondite mode of killing them; when, if he would offer two or three hds a penny a quart for all they could pick off, his cabbages would be cleared of every assailant in a few hours; and in the same way he might have the aphides crushed off of any plant particularly valuable, and the caterpillars collected from the gooseberry bushes, by shaking them suddenly over two or three newspapers laid round them. Even on a large scale, it might be worth trying, if it would not answer to employ boys to brush them off, with some light kind of whisk, the aphides from hops, when extensively attacked, on sheets spread out below, when they could be easily collected and destroyed: and if a few thousand ducks can clear a district of turnips from the blacks, there seems no reason (seeing that, however fast the ducks gobble, their stomachs have no great capacity, and must therefore soon be filled,) why an array of boys, collected from the neighboring villages, might not clear the land quite as effectually, and with little greater cost, in the end.—The mischief is, that in England, [and America too,—*Cond.*] we are prone to take it for granted that certain evils are irremediable, without ever fairly trying to remove them. Thus, if our hedges or trees are generally and extensively infested with caterpillars, we should laugh at the idea of getting rid of them by manual operations; and yet the French and Belgians, in similar cases, constantly employ such means; and, in fact, the municipal authorities every year enjoin, by printed notices and fines for non-compliance, on the proprietors of the land, *echeniller* to cut off [the points of the shoots infested,] their trees. Even the very Turks (in such matters less fatalists than ourselves) have the good sense to send out whole armies to collect locusts, and to destroy them, (as mentioned in the papers in a recent instance) by thousands of bushels.—*Extract of a letter from Mr. Spence the Entomologist, in the Gardener's Magazine.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

CHEAP BROTH, WITHOUT MEAT.

Put a table-spoonful of butter, amongst a small potful of cold water, a tea-cupful of rice washed, or half a cupful of barley, a carrot and turnip grated, and a few sliced onions; boil this for an hour and a half. Do not put in the rice until the broth be nearly ready.

POTATO FRITTERS.

Boil and mash some potatoes; add a bit of butter, white pepper and salt; thin them with milk, till they are of the consistency of thick pancake batter; drop then into a frying pan of boiling dripping. Brown them, and serve very hot.

TO MAKE A MINUTE PUDDING.

Stir flour into boiling milk, to the consistency of a thinasty pudding, and in fifteen or twenty minutes it will be fit for the table. Serve with sauce to suit the taste.

VIRGINIA JOHNNY CAKE.

Take one quart of milk, warm from the cow, two eggs, a tea-spoonful of saleratus, and Indian meal, sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pancakes. Bake quick, in pans previously buttered, and eat warm.

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY JAM.

Take equal weight of fruit and lump sugar;—pick the fruit, and put it on with the sugar in a preserving pan; put a spoonful or two of water in the bottom of the pan, and stir it frequently till it boils; allow it to boil for half an hour; seum it, and fill it into earthen pots; when cold, cover the tops with paper.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.

Take of the juice of strawberries 4 lbs., sugar 2 lbs. Boil down.

GINGER BEER.

Ginger beer is made in the following proportions: One cup of ginger, one pint of molasses, one pail and a half of water, and a cup of lively yeast. Most people scald the ginger in half a pail of water, and then fill it up with a pailful of cold; but in very hot weather, some people stir it up cold. Yeast must not be put in till it is cold, or nearly so. If not to be drank within twentyfour hours, it must be bottled as soon as it works.

RELIEF FOR CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.

Warm water sweetened with molasses or coarse brown sugar, taken freely, will often remove the cramp in the stomach, when opium and other medicines have failed.

TO CURE THE DYSENTERY.

Boil a pint of milk, and thicken it with an egg; add one large spoonful of salt, and the same quantity of allspice.—*Halifax Far.*

BREAD.—Bread made of a mixture of wheat flour and Indian meal, and baked in the family, is, all circumstances considered, the most economical. Bread made of rye and Indian meal, though cheaper in its materials, requires so much more fuel to bake it, and being less nutritious, can only be more economical at certain seasons of the year when it can be baked with less expense of fuel than at other seasons.

For variety, a mixture of equal parts of wheat, Indian and rye, makes good bread; it is both sweet and tender. The consumption of bread may be much diminished by the use of potatoes at the principal meals. Potatoes of a good quality, and properly baked, roasted or boiled, will, by most people, be preferred, in part, to the best bread.—Those who will try the experiment must be sure that the potatoes are of the best quality, and that they are well cooked. Bread is always dearer than potatoes.—*Salem Gaz.*

TALL GRAIN.—Alpheus Brooks, Jr., of Buckland, has sent us some stalks of spring wheat, from a field of about one acre, in Buckland, which measures five feet, eleven and a half inches in height. Some oats also, are five feet ten inches. Mr. William A. Howland of Conway, has since brought us a stalk of oats raised on his own farm, which measures exactly six feet. Can any body run up his grain higher?

Since the above was written, Mr. Shaw, one of our Post Riders, has handed us a sample of wheat from the farm of Mr. Asahel Bartlett of Cumington, which measured, when cut, exactly six feet one inch in height! We are in doubt as to the comparative value of such tall wheat, unless the head is large in proportion; yet, can any body "chalk up" higher?—*Northampton Cou.*

MR COLMAN'S INQUIRIES.

Mr Colman has been so kind as to furnish us with a copy of the following Circular, which he proposes to forward to the practical Farmers of this Commonwealth, previous to his Agricultural Survey, commenced pursuant to an act of the Massachusetts Legislature. By turning attention to specific objects of inquiry, this summary cannot fail to elicit valuable information; serving as a prompter to suggest, and a clue to direct to such items of information as will prove of the greatest use to the Agricultural Community.

REPORT of the Farm of
In

18

Extent.	No. of Acres.	Soil.	Write Yes or No.	Live Stock.	No.	Price of Labor.	Amount of sales in 18
Fillage, - -		Loamy? - -		Horses, - -		Man's labor, (board included) } per year, } " month, - - - - " day, - - - -	Value of produce used or on hand - - -
Eng. Mowing, -		Clayey? - -		Oxen, - - -			Cost of Labor - - -
Salt Marsh, -		Sandy? - -		Cows, - - -			Incidental Expenses - -
Wet Meadow, -		Gravelly? - -		Sheep, - - -			
Pasture, - -		Lime? - - -		Swine, - - -			
Recharging, -		Wet? - - -		Colts, - - -		Price of man's board } per week, }	
Wood, - - -		Dry? - - -		Young Neat } Stock. }			
Waste, - - -		Rocky? - -					
Total.		Hilly? - - -					
		Level? - -					

CROPS AND PRODUCTS.		Amount of Produce in 18	Average yield per Acre.	OTHER PRODUCTS IN 18		Amount.	18	Average yield of a Cow per annum.
English Hay.	Tons.			Beef.	lbs.		Lambs sold, No.	Of milk, gallons.
Salt "	"			Pork.	"		average price,	Of butter, pounds.
Fresh Meadow "	"			Butter.	"		Pigs sold, No.	New milk cheese, "
Millet,	"			New Milk Cheese	"		average price,	
Wheat.	Bushels.			Wool.	"		Calves sold, No.	
Indian Corn.	"			Silk.	"		average price,	
Rye.	"			Honey.	"		Young stock, No.	
Barley.	"			Beet Sugar.	"		Average price of yearlings,	
Oats.	"			Maple Sugar.	"		Two years old,	
Buckwheat.	"			Cider.	Barrels.		Three years old,	
Pease.	"			Winter Apples.	"			
Beans.	"						Average number of Lambs raised yearly to 50 ewes.	
Potatoes.	"			Straw.	Tons.		Native, No.	
Onions.	"			Corn Fodder.	"		Merino, "	
Carrots.	"						Saxony, "	
Beets.	"			Wood used.	Cords.		Merino, "	
Parsnips.	"			Wood sold.	"		Saxony, "	
English Turnips.	"						Mixed, "	
Ruta Baga.	"			Charcoal sold.	Bushels.			
Broom Corn.	lbs.						Animals fattened in 18	
Flax.	"						Beef Animals, No.	
Tobacco.	"						On what?	
Tops.	"						Swine fattened, No.	
Peasles, per thousand.				Manure made.			On what?	
				Manure bought.			Sheep fattened, No.	
							On what?	

Please fill the blanks with as much exactness as you can, and favor me with your suggestions and remarks on such topics as you may deem useful; example;

What improvement have you made in building; in cultivation; in draining; in irrigation; in clearing land; in live stock; in feeding animals; in forwarding seeds; in raising forest trees; or in any other matter?

What breed of cattle do you raise? What breed do you prefer for labor, stall, or dairy?

What experiments have you made in the application of manures? What are the effects on your farm of Lime, or Gypsum; and how used?

What large or extraordinary crops of any kind have you raised; and how cultivated?

What remarkable beef cattle or milk cows have you owned; or known in your neighborhood? Please to give an account of them?

What agricultural experiments of any kind have you made, the knowledge of which, whether successful or unsuccessful, would be useful?

What do you deem the most profitable articles of cultivation?

What is the general disposition of the products of your farm?

Be kind enough to let me hear from you; and when this table is filled out at the close of the season, please enclose it with your remarks, which please for at large, and forward it to my address by private conveyance, to the office of the Secretary of State, Boston.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey

JULY, 1837.

COOKED FOOD

Why cooked food should be so much more nutritious for man or animals than that which is uncooked, has furnished matter for some inquiry among the observers of nature. That it is so, does not admit of a doubt. Every farmer knows this, though perhaps few act up to their knowledge in this respect. Corn ground and made into pudding is worth nearly as much again for fattening pork, as when fed whole; this the experiments of Mr Cobban and others prove; and a similar though perhaps not equal value is given to potatoes, apples, or other kinds of food usually fed to pigs. In the northern countries of Europe where food for both man and beast is scarce, and the utmost economy is of course necessary, the practice of making oats or barley into bread for horses, is practised to a considerable extent. Considerable quantities are made at a time, and little difficulty is found in the cool climate of the north in preserving them fit for use. It is calculated that the grain thus way is equal to the weight of water used in manufacturing the bread or cakes, which is about one third of the weight of the original flour worked up. Cut hay, mixed with a large proportion of finely chopped straw, and some of these oat cakes broken up fine constitutes the food of the horse or ox, and it is one on which they labor well and thrive abundantly. The hull or bran of the oat is of course used with the flour.

Some light appears to have been thrown on the causes which render cooked food so much more valuable than raw, by the researches of Dutrochet, Dumas, and more lately Raspail, who has devoted much time, aided by the best of microscopical instruments to the discovery of the original nutritive particles in food, and the changes they undergo in the process of preparing for nutrition. According to this philosopher the nutritive matter in grain or roots, is composed of, or rather contained in smooth white globules, differing in size in different grains or roots. Thus in wheat they are 2,000 parts of an inch—in the potato double this size—while in buckwheat they are only 1-10,000 part of an inch in diameter. Pure flour, or starch would seem to be but a mass of these globules in their natural state. Raspail ascertained that these minute globules consist of an envelope and an enclosed kernel, constituting the nutritive matter. These globules are insoluble or unalterable in cold water, but at a heat of 122° the kernel expands, and the envelope bursts, but without being decomposed. It is these floating envelopes that constitute the starch of the laundry. The investigations of these philosophers seem to have established the following facts as stated by Raspail:—

“1st. That the globules containing flour, meal, or starch, whether contained in grain or roots, are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food, till they are broken.

“2d. That no mechanical method of breaking or grinding is more than partially efficient.

“3d. That the most efficient modes of breaking the globules, are by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical agency of acids or alkalis.

“4th. That the *dextrine* [the nutritious part] which is the kernel as it were of each globule, is alone soluble, and therefore alone nutritive.

“5th. That the envelope or shells of the globules when reduced to fragments by mechanism or heat, are insoluble, and therefore not nutritive.

“6th. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are indispensable to digestion, either from their distending the stomach and bowels or from some other causes not understood, it having been proved by experiment that concentrated nourishment, such as cane sugar, essence of beef or osmazome, cannot long sustain life without some mixture of coarser and less nutritive food.

“7th. That the economical preparation of all food containing globules of fecula, consists in perfectly breaking the shells, and rendering the kernel or *dextrine* contained in them soluble, and digestible, while the fragments of the shells are at the same time rendered more bulky, so as the more readily to fill the stomach.”—*Yankee Farmer*.

COAL ASHES AS A MANURE.—From the favorable result of an experiment made in Ohio, of employing coal ashes for manuring corn, noticed in another column of this day's *Cultivator*, we have been induced to inquire to what extent and with what effect, this material has been elsewhere applied, and we now communicate to the reader the result of our inquiries. There are two kinds of fossil coal—bituminous and anthracite.—Whether the ashes of the two kinds differ in their fertilizing properties or not, we are unable to say. But the facts we are about to state refer to ashes of the bituminous coal, which is the kind principally used in Great Britain, as well as in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Bavy says, that coal, on distillation, gives carbonate and acetate of ammonia, which are said to be very good manure; and that soot, derived from the burning of coal, and known to impart fertility to a soil, owes a part of its efficacy to the ammoniacal salts which it contains.—p. 35.

“The ashes of coals and cinders,” we are advised in *British Husbandry*, “have the very perceptible effect of loosening, as well as stimulating those soils, [clays and heavy tenacious loams,] and when they can be procured in sufficiently large quantities, in the neighborhood of great towns and manufactories, they are ploughed in with great advantage, to the extent of fifty or sixty bushels, or even more, to the acre. The ashes of coal, wood and turf, when used for domestic purposes, are, in almost all country places, mixed up by the consumers with the dunghill, and unless they form an unusual proportion of the heap, occasion but little sensible difference in the properties of the manure; but when applied alone, as top dressings upon grass, they both strengthen the herbage, improve its quality, and encourage the growth of white clover; they are also used for many other crops, both of corn and artificial grasses.”—p. 332.

“Coal ashes,” says the *Complete Grazier*, p. 565, “when properly preserved, supply an excellent top dressing for clover, on dry, chalky soils, in the quantity of fifty or sixty bushels to the acre, scattered in March and April; and are equally beneficial on grass lands, on which they are spread either during the winter, or in the course of the following spring. The quality of coal ashes may be much improved, by covering up, in every cart load of ashes, one bushel of lime, in its hottest state, for about ten or twelve hours, when the lime will be entirely fallen. The whole is now to be well mixed together, and turned over two or three times, when the cinders, or half burnt pie-

ces of coal, which would otherwise be of no use, will be reduced to as fine a powder as the lime itself. It should, however, be remarked, that in order to obtain this benefit from coal ashes, they should be kept perfectly dry; and when thus prepared, they are stated to improve swampy, moorish soils very materially, and in a very short time.”—*Cultivator*.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.—If you would avoid the diseases which your particular trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints.

Keep, if possible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister; or if married, to buy your wife a flock, or get books, for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health, bringing on head-ache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by regularly washing of your hands and face and mouth, before each meal, and your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you shall not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible and always in the evening or towards sundown for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect, and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is the purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in large proportion, of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in the day.

WOOD-SAWYERS LOOK OUT!—We heard a terrible buzzing in our streets one day last week and on going to learn the cause, found it to proceed from a kind of portable or travelling saw mill, propelled by two horses, and which was engaged in cutting up a neighbor's wood pile at a rate that was a “caution” to all wood-sawyers. The principal part of the concern was a thrashing machine, but it being out of work in that line just at present, the owner, real yankee like, had determined to make it earn its living in another sphere, and had, therefore, in a small bench platform, rigged a buzz saw, which being attached to the machine by a strap was propelled with astonishing velocity. We are not apprised of what it is capable of effecting in the wood-sawing line but we perceived that it took two men to haul wood to the one that applied it to the saw; at ten cords per hour is but an ordinary task for us. For our own part we could not help thinking that when we turned wood-sawyer it would be just the thing we should want.—*Fredonia Censor*.

E. P. ROBERTS.—Respected Friend:—Apprehending than any experiments or information relative to raising the *Morus Multicaulis*, or new Chinese Mulberry tree, would be acceptable at this time of general inquiry about it, and raising of silk, having found by six years experience, that the above mulberry does not stand our winters well, if raised on rich land, especially in low frosty situations; in such places, their growth is apt to be young and tender, and consequently, easily affected by frost, when left exposed to it—I therefore, in the spring of 1836, planted some of said trees in a high, gravelly, clay soil, of poor quality. On this, during that season, the trees grew slowly, but even the latter growth was ripe and fine.—I left them out last winter for trial, and had the satisfaction to find the last spring, that those had passed the winter without any injury by frost, even to the ends of the twigs, and are now growing finely.

By the success of this experiment, I was encouraged to plant, the last spring, one and a half acres, and am preparing ground for planting two acres more next spring, with the said mulberry, as a permanent mulberry orchard, for feeding the silk worms.

I have also, about 20,000 mulberry trees now growing, and from present appearances, I think they will have fine roots by autumn, and be from 3 to 6 feet high. With these, I propose filling the orders of my customers, with care, and at moderate prices.

Respectfully,

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

—Farmer & Gardener.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

THE WHEAT WORM.

Messrs Richards & Tracy: As I live in a part of Vermont that is not good for raising corn, I have turned my attention to wheat. For a number of years I have raised from 100 to 150 bushels a year; but for two years past it has been considerably injured by the grain fly.

I have perused the two late articles respecting this insect with interest. I presume that few of our farmers know what this fly is. Although I have tried repeatedly to ascertain what fly it was, (some say one kind and some say another,) I have not been able to ascertain till within a week.

I always supposed the egg or worm (I do not believe it undergoes any change from the time it is laid till it leaves the kernel, only it increases in size.) was laid in the kernel, and could not be discovered till some time after the blossoming of the wheat—but having examined my wheat carefully in the bloom, and before the heads fairly get out of the sheath, I can find worms in the heads plentifully wherever they work, whether in the bloom or just at the time the head makes its appearance. I find by examination, that the maggot first makes its appearance between the buds [i. e. the green husk that contains the embryo kernel] and stalk. Take hold of the buds and the stalk, and gently open them so that the eye may have a fair view of that part of the stock which was mostly covered by the buds, and you will discover the maggot, and sometimes a great number together, hardly discernable to the naked eye, and some of them in the act of making their way through the husk

into the kernel. This led me to conclude that the fly must be very small to lay the egg in so small a place as between the stalk and kernel.—Having examined a number of times in the day, I happened to be in the field just about sunset, to my astonishment I found a host of small flies, about the color of the maggot, (perhaps between a red and yellow,) busily engaged, going from one part of the head to another. Being so small, and their abdomen so slim, they would hang by their feet, and work themselves into the place described, to lay their eggs. No one that has witnessed the operations of this fly, can have any doubt respecting it. I have showed them to my neighbors, and they were equally surprised with myself, but were fully convinced that this is the fly. It is not much larger than the maggot, when it leaves the grain,—I should not think much more than half as large as the common mosquito.

I have examined a number of times in the day since, but can find the flies at work on the grain only at sunset. I think they can only be found on the grain about that time. I presume they would never be noticed at any other hour, but go into your grain carefully, and if you can find any weeds or grass, shake them slightly with the hand, and the flies will start from their hiding places. But at sunset you can find them plenty on the wheat heads.

I have but two small pieces of wheat that I can find very many in, and those lie near a piece of stubble ground, where I had wheat last year that was badly injured. This stubble ground was put down to grass. It has invariably happened, that every year when I have had wheat near a piece that was stocked, and on which I raised wheat the year before, the worms have been five times as numerous. I have had large pieces of wheat adjoining ground where I had wheat the year before, but the stubble being ploughed in, they have troubled me in such cases but little.

From these facts, it appears to me that if farmers would raise wheat on no ground but such as they would plough after the crop, so as to cover the stubble, (or if the ground could be thoroughly burnt over,) soon we should cease to be troubled with the worm.

I have but very little doubt that the maggot leaves the kernel, and lies on or very near the surface of the ground, till the time arrives next season for it to appear; so that when the ground is ploughed, it buries them so deep that few ever find their way out.

As to lime and ashes, I am making the trial.—I hope that it may be useful. What effect it will have I cannot tell. Any effort that promises the least success, should be made.

A YANKEE FARMER.

August 7, 1837.

We are greatly obliged to the author of the above. If he is correct, as we presume he is, in regard to the fly, the lime may probably be applied best a little earlier than has been recommended. The winter location of the insect is an important point, which we hope our correspondent will investigate. If he is right in this particular, the preventive measure that he suggests, is of immense importance.—EDS. CHRONICLE.

GOOD WAY OF RAISING RADISHES.—We have received of Samuel Chadwick, Esq., a present of radishes as handsome as any we ever saw, and as good as we ever tasted. A description of his method of raising them, will be useful to those whose gardens have been long cultivated and filled with insects that destroy radishes. He took white moist sea sand and raked a little into the soil, then covered it about four inches deep, and sowed the seed in the sand, covering it about an inch and a half deep.

In a little more than three weeks from the time the seed was sown, some of the radishes were large enough to use, while others were just coming up, which affords them some time in succession. The seed coming at different times, may be owing to their being planted at different depths; or some of the seed may not vegetate so readily as in pure sand. Those who cannot conveniently obtain such sand for this purpose, can use any other sand, or pure earth taken some distance from the surface; and it may be well to apply salt water to the sand. Salt is a good manure for radishes, and destructive to insects.—Yankee Farmer.

TOMATOES.—Mrs Child gives the following directions for cooking this valuable vegetable:

"Tomatoes should be skinned by pouring boiling water over them. After they are skinned, they should be stewed half an hour, in tin, with a little salt, a small bit of butter, and a spoonful of water." This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When plucked green, tomatoes make an excellent pickle. An excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner:—"The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for twentyfour hours, and after being passed through a sieve, allspice, pepper, mace, garlic and whole mustard seed should be added. It should be boiled down one third, and bottled after it is cool. No liquid is necessary, as the tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt and spice is necessary to keep the catsup well." It is delicious with roast meat; and a cupful adds much to the richness of soup and chowder. The garlic should be taken out before the catsup is bottled.—Genevieve Farmer.

BURYING POTATOES.—It is well known when planted, that the deeper potatoes are buried, the longer they are in vegetating. An experiment was once tried in France, by burying potatoes three and a half feet deep, where they were preserved two years, and came out sound and good. They were probably not buried, as is common in this country—by pouring a large lot into a hole, and then covering—but mingled with the earth, and pressed down, as in planting. Three feet and a half would not be deep enough to preserve them effectually, from the frost in this country, if they were to remain during the winter.

But might they not be buried in this way in the spring, and dug out occasionally for use during the summer? It would cost but little to try it.—*Id.*

INSECT PROPAGATION.—A fly lays four times during the summer, each time eighty eggs, which makes 320; and it is computed that the produce of a single fly, in the course of the summer, amounts to 3,080,320.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

SECURE THE PRODUCTS OF HARVEST.—The Baltimore Farmer advises as follows: "After your harvesting shall have been completed, then turn your attention to getting out your grain for market. The sooner that is done the less you will lose by vermin, and in nine times out of ten, you will find that your grain will command as good a price at this season of the year, as any other.— Besides, the sooner the better this necessary work is off your hand, as being relieved of it, you will be able to avail yourself of circumstances as they occur, and thus turn every thing to the best advantage.

DRAIN SWAMPS, &c.—Large tracts of land in New England, which are now of little or no value, may be converted into the best and most productive farmer's fields, by draining. Drains, for agricultural purposes, are of two kinds, open and covered. Open drains sometimes answer, not only for conveying off superfluous water, but for inclosing fields. But they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence, without the addition of a bank, hedge or railing. The Farmer's Assistant observes that "when a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and a half deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states that "it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view to giving slope and stability to their sides, that the width at the top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in the case of peat mosses, or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom."

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, it will be expedient not only to calculate the cost, but also to ascertain the nature of the soil, which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay and the mud intermixed, will make a fertile soil. But if the subsoil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not, in common cases, be best to undertake draining, unless the depth of black mud be as much as from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; for the soil will settle after draining, and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained, may authorize some deviation from the general rule.

The mud and other materials which are dug out of a ditch or drain, should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In this way the matter taken from the ditches will tend to level the surface of the swamp, will, perhaps, serve, in some measure for manure; and, in some cases it may be good husbandry to transport the earth taken from the drains to the farm-yard or hog-pen, to form parts of those layers, which good farmers spread over those places in the latter part of summer, or in autumn, to imbibed liquid manure, or to make into compost with dung. In many cases, it has been told us that the earth, thus dug out of ditches or drains, has been thought to be of sufficient value to pay for the expenses in digging such ditches.

The American Editor of Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture*, has the following, among other judicious

remarks on this important subject: "The most expeditious, effectual and economical mode of making a drain would undoubtedly be to use oxen and a scraper, or ox shovel, as it is sometimes called; an instrument well known in this country in the making of roads. In some cases, this mode might not answer, as in very miry grounds, and in lands just cleared of timber. But where lands are very miry, if the process is begun at the outlet of the water, and there indeed, it ought always to be begun, the next adjoining portion will generally be made so dry as to allow being trodden upon in a peculiar season; and in this way a drain may by degrees be carried on towards the centre. In nineteen cases out of twenty, drains may probably be effected in this mode. Where the ground will admit of it, two men and a boy, and two yoke of oxen, will accomplish more business of this sort in a day, than half a dozen men in the same time, with only spades and shovels. Wherever the labor of cattle can be substituted for human labor, policy requires it to be done. The surface of wet and miry land is usually full of inequalities. If a scraper is employed in draining them, the earth taken from the drain is easily landed in any hollow spot, which needs to be filled; and if there are no such hollows, or they have already been filled, the earth may be spread over the surface in such a manner as to do the most good. If the earth is not wanted for other purposes, it is recommended to drop and spread it, if practicable, in such a manner as to leave the general surface of the land sloping towards the drain, that the water may the more readily incline towards it, and pass off. At some distance below the surface in peat grounds, there is usually found a hard stratum of earth, called, in the common language of our farmers, *hard pan*. The hard pan, if ploughed into, scraped out, and spread on the surface, would greatly improve the texture of such soils. This furnishes another argument for using a scraper in draining, for in no other way can the upper earth, taken out of the drains, be so cheaply removed, and put on the adjoining; nor in any other way can the hard pan be so easily broken up, and carried off; nor in any other way, oftentimes, can suitable earth be so well obtained for the purpose of spreading it over the surface, with a view to improving the texture of the soil. If the object be to pile the earth from the drains, with a view to composts, this purpose is completely effected by the means of the scraper."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 19, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr Downer,—English red cheek, fine gold of summer, and Jargonelle. By Mr Walker,—Green Chissel. By Mr Clapp, South Reading,—an early Pear without name. By Mr Manning,—Bellissime D'Ete, or Beauty of Summer, a small scarlet fruit of ordinary flavor, and remarkable only for its beauty. Parfum D'Aout, or Perfume of August—sometimes called Juncating.

Apples.—By Mr Downer,—Williams' Favorite, very fine and beautiful. River apple. By Mr Clapp, of S. Reading,—Early Harvest.

Plums.—By Mr Downer,—Early Apricot Plum, very sweet and fine. Italian Damask, fine and very beautiful. From the Hon. J. Kendall of Worcester,—some very fine fruit was received. Very beautiful specimens of Plums, apparently the Italian Damask, were, as we believe, also received from this same source.

Nectarines.—Col. Wilder presented superb specimens of Nectarines, received by him from S. G. Perkins, Esq.

Strawberries.—By Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton,—Monthly Strawberries.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

By Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline,—A variety of cut flowers, some of them very fine.

Dahlias from the garden of M. P. Wilder,—by John Donald.—Rainbow, Lady of the Lake, Juliet, (extra fine,) Rosea Superba, (splendid,) Rival Yellow, Jones' Solp. Elegans, Fisherton Rival, Hermione, (superb,) Queen Elizabeth, Sulphurea Perfecta, Westland's Marquis, Countess Liverpool, Napoleon, Paragon, Glory, Apollo, (fine,) Criterion, Sir Henry Fletcher, Dennisii, Royal Adelaide, Jones' Lady Jane Gray, New China Astor Flower, Lord Liverpool, Jupiter.

By Mr Johnson of Charlestown,—Dahlias: var., Lady Fordwich, Elphenstone's Polyphemus, Belladonna, Douglas's Criterion, Widnall's Rival, Inwood's Lady Ripon, Crosses' Yellow.

By the Messrs Winship, Brighton,—Clematis flammula, sweet scented virgins bower; a very pretty plant.

Dahlias, from Hovey & Co.—Beauty of Dulwich, Widnall's King of Dahlias, (fine) do. Juliet, (extra fine) do. Venus, (fine) do. Queen of Dahlias, Queen Elizabeth, Apollo, (superb) Rainbow, Gem, or Royal Adelaide, Cedo nulli, Westland's Marquis, Albion, Lilac Perfection, Angelina, Wheeler's Marchioness.

By Mr William E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge,—Hedychium Gardnerianum, and Dahlias: var., Agrippina, Hermione, Queen of Dahlias, Belladonna, Mrs Wilkinson, Granta, Lady Milton, Widnall's Enchanter, Countess of Liverpool, Globe, &c.

By Mr S. Sweetser,—Dahlias: var., Golden Sovereign, Widnall's Apollo, (fine) do. Paris, do. Granta; Smith's Napoleon, Harris's Fair Rosamond, and a fine bouquet.

By Mr T. Mason,—Dahlias: var. Granta (fine) Dennisii, Globe, Queen of Yellows, and a bouquet of fine flowers.

By Mr J. Brock of Boston,—Dahlias, and a collection of seedling Viola's, some of the latter very fine.

By Samuel Walker of Roxbury,—Dahlias, Bouquets, and Viola's.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

The Members of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Horticultural Society, on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Per order.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, August 16, 1837.—Peas and String Beans 20 cts. a peck; Shell beans 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; Squashes 12 1/2 cents a dozen; Green Corn 12 1/2 cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 25 do; Cabbages 37 1-2 to 50 cents do; Beets, Carrots, &c., 6 cents a bunch; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 25 cts. a head; Celery 6 cts. a root; Potatoes 50 cents a bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples and Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches \$2 to \$6 a dozen; Apricots 50 cents a dozen; Berries of various sorts from 8 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Melons 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Grapes 75 cts. to \$1.00 per lb. Plums 37 1-2 cents a box.

Remember that Honesty and Industry, are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.

Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly, interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good recommendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 26, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837.

44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY. &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas V. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co Boston, and E. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.**PRICE REDUCED.**

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Meppard, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending August 19.

AUGUST, 1837.		7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	13	51	76	70	E.
Monday,	14	68	76	68	E.
Tuesday,	15	60	78	72	E.
Wednesday,	16	60	76	68	E.
Thursday,	17	60	76	72	N. E.
Friday,	18	68	68	66	N. E.
Saturday,	19	62	78	68	N. E.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

July 26.

LOUDBON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap.

July 12.

\$1000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$2000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20.

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Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

June 27.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

epistf

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	
No. 1,	"	12 15	16 00
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
BEEF, (American)	barrel	26	29
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	54	60
southern, geese,	"	40	50
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 37	3 10
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Baltimore, Ward,	"		
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat yellow,	"	1 05	1 17
white,	"	1 10	1 10
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	
Barley,	"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		18 00	
hard pressed,	"	19 00	20 00
HONEY,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality,	barrel	6	7
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do,	"	25	26
Baltimore city do,	"	26	28
do, dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
do, light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	35	50
MACEREL, No 1, new,	barrel	9 50	10 10
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	9 06	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 50	26 50
clear from other States	"	24 50	25 50
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	75	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	barrel	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	barrel		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do, 3-lbs do,	"		
do, 4-2 do,	"		
do, 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	{		
Pulled superfine,	"		
1st Lambs,	"		
2d do,	"		
3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	barrel	12	12
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	"	50	125
BUTTER, (nab.)	"	17	22
lump	"	24	27
EGGS,	dozen	22	26
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, 30 Stores, 15 Cows and Calves, 2700 Sheep, and 130 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully supported, we quote the same, viz: First quality \$6 75, a \$7 50. Second quality \$6 25, a \$6 75. Third quality \$5 00, a \$6 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$25, \$28, \$31, \$38, \$43, and \$15.

Sheep.—Sales quick at a small advance, — lots were taken at \$1 25, \$1 62, \$1 75, \$1 84, \$2 00, \$2 33, \$2 50, \$2 75, and \$3 00: a few cosset weathers at \$6 00 each.

Swine.—"Dull." No lots to peddle sold, and no purchasers, a very few only were peddled at reduced prices a lot of about 50 old hogs were sold at 7 cts. most of which were barrows

MRS GIBBANY.

DR. FRANKLIN'S

Opinion of the ability of Government to regulate currency, and give stability to trade, published in 1774.

"It is impossible for Government to circumscribe or fix the extent of paper credit, which must of course fluctuate. Government may as well pretend to lay down rules for the operations or the confidence of every individual, in the course of his trade. Any seeming temporary evil arising, must naturally work its own cure.

"Exchange by bills between one country or city and another, we conceive to be this: One person wants to get a sum from any country or city, consequently has his bill to sell; another wants to send a sum thither, and therefore agrees to buy such bill or draft. He has it at an agreed price, which is the course of the exchange. It is with this price for bills as with merchandize—when there is a scarcity of bills in the market, they are dear, when plenty, they are cheap. We think it necessary to offer a few words, to destroy an erroneous principle that has misled some, and confused others; which is, that by authority, a certain *par*, or fixed price of exchange, should be settled between each respective country, thereby rendering the currency of exchange as fixed as the standard of coin. We have before hinted, that plenty and scarcity must govern the course of exchange; which principle, duly considered, would suffice on the subject; but we will add that no human foresight can absolutely judge of the almost numberless fluctuations of trade, which vary, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly, between countries; consequently, no State or potentate can by authority, any more pretend to settle the currency of the several sorts of merchandize, sent to and from their respective dominions, than they can a *par* of exchange. That the wisdom of Government should weigh and nicely consider any proposed regulation on these principles, we humbly judge to be self-evident, whereby may be seen that it coincides with the general good.—Solomon adviseth not to counsel with a merchant for gain. This, we presume, relates to the merchant's own particular profit, which, we repeat, must ever be the spring of his actions.

"Perhaps, in general, it would be better if Government meddled no farther with trade than to protect it, and let it take its own course. Most of the statutes, or acts, edicts, arrests, and placards of Parliaments, Princes and States, for regulating, directing or restraining of traders, have, we think, been either political blunders, or jobs obtained by artful men for private advantage, under pretence of public good."

APPROPRIATE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

BY REV. H. WINSLOW.

The appropriate sphere and distinguishing duties of woman are then as follows. Having given herself up to God, her first duty is to take care of her own house. Having severely rebuked the conduct of those who, leaving the domestic duties, wander about from house to house, idle, tattlers, busy bodies, speaking things which they ought not, the apostle adds, 'I will therefore, that the younger women marry, bear children, guide

the house; give no occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully.'—1 Tim. v. 14. Nor let any woman pronounce this an invidious and menial sphere of duty. Let her but consider how much the happiness of society, and the progress of the world in all that is good, depend upon domestic causes; let her also know in what admiration she is held by those whose respect is most to be valued, who, on entering her house, behold an abode of neatness, order, cheerfulness and hospitality; her children well clad and smiling, her table neatly spread with wholesome provisions, and every thing about her seeming to say, 'Here is my happiness; my husband is my best companion, my children are my jewels; my house is my home, and no earthly pleasure excels that of rendering it a domestic paradise—a centre of attraction to my family, so that they are no where else so happy; a place too, of welcome and grateful reception to the stranger,'—and she will see that this is second to no other secular sphere for honor or for importance; that she has no occasion to covet the chairs of state, or the noisy scenes of public action. She will be satisfied with the inspired description of woman in her true glory—although the progress of art has somewhat changed her occupation, yet the general duty is still essentially the same—'She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy—she is not afraid of the snow for her household; for all her household are covered with scarlet. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple. Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land.'—Observe the husband, not the wife, is seen in the gates, the places of concourse, and is known by his respectable appearance imparted by the domestic virtues of his wife; so that all who see him say, 'There is the man who has a good wife to take care of him.' 'She maketh fine linen, and selleth it; and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. Strength and honor are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.'—Prov. xxxi.

While thus administering neatness, order, comfort and happiness to her household, her hands may also go forth to embrace the poor and the afflicted; she may, as did the holy women who attended on the ministry of Christ and his apostles, make coats and garments for the destitute, and visit the houses of sorrow and want, with her tender sympathies and benevolent aid. Thus the same passage of scripture which describes the domestic virtues, says also, as we have seen,—'She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she stretcheth forth her hands to the needy.'

ELECTRO-MAGNET MACHINE.—The New York Weekly Courier of the 5th inst., contains an able dissertation on this wonderful power, from which we extract the following:

"Even, as we before observed, if no greater power were attainable than what they are now daily exhibiting; what we had ourselves the other day the pleasure of seeing in full and triumphant

operation—they have invented a machine, which is capable of being applied more economically to a vast variety of manufacturing purposes than any other known power. For goldsmiths' and silversmiths' lathes—silk and other reels—for cotton spindles—for an infinite variety of polishing purposes—for glass cutters—for ivory turners, &c. &c., it is an invaluable power. In illustration of this, we may mention the fact that a goldsmith of this city, who witnessed the operation of the smaller machine, offered the proprietors \$25 for it, for his own manufacturing purposes. Such machines, it is supposed, might be constructed for five or six dollars. The larger machine makes from 1600 to 1200 revolutions per minute.

THE GREAT AMERICAN LAKES.—Relative Extent, Elevation, &c.—The Ontario is 180 miles long, 49 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and its surface is computed at 231 feet elevation above the tide waters at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape St. Vincent.

The Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide, 130 feet deep, and its surface is ascertained to be near 565 feet above the tide water at Albany.

The Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above tide water.

The Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth and elevation same as the Huron.

Green Bay is about 100 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown, elevation the same as Huron.

Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 100 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 648 feet above tide water.

Bottom of Lake Ontario, 269 feet below the surface of tide water.

Huron, 365 do.

Michigan, 305 feet do.

Superior, 305 feet do.

Erie is 455 feet above the surface of tide water.—*Norwich Adv.*

Pareh half a pint of rice until it is brown,—then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhæa.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1837.

NO. 8.

AGRICULTURAL.

VALUABLE COMMUNICATION ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

Boston, Aug. 23d, 1837.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—I send you an extract of a letter from James Ronaldson of Philadelphia to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in which he says, "I will take the liberty of submitting to your consideration a practice that may be said to be universal in the northern part of Britain in the sowing of wheat; there it was resorted to as a means to prevent the smut in wheat, and it has perfectly answered that purpose."

All seed wheat is treated after one or other of the following modes:

A brine is prepared by putting common salt to water until the brine has strength to float an egg. The wheat, by some farmers is put into this pickle, and the light grains are skimmed off and sown aside; other farmers put the wheat on the barn floor, and sprinkle the brine over it with a bunch of straw, or a broom, turning the wheat backward and forward until every grain of the wheat is wetted; this is the most expeditious way it is considered somewhat slovenly; the grain is then dried by sifting slacked lime over it, and turning over the mass; it is then sown in the usual way. There is always an anxiety to have all wheat has been 'pickled' sown on the same day; another process is to employ chamberley in place of the salt pickle, and the manner of using it is the same as that of the salt brine.

I presume that this last material will be most efficacious when it has had an age sufficient to form volatile alkali.

Permit me to recommend the process to your attention. I advise making the experiment; be assured it can do no ill.

In cases where the sowing of wheat has been delayed until late in the season, whether from necessity, or for the purpose of escaping the depredations of the fly, a portion or all the manure could be spread over the surface of the land after the wheat has been sown: this portion of the manure becomes the nurser and protector of the young plants, whose roots are at that time very tender, and so short that they are acted on by the pest before they have time to reach the ploughed-in manure; consequently this ploughed-in manure is of no service to them, and they perish from hunger and cold."

If the foregoing is any thing new, or you think worth publishing for the advantage of Agriculture, please give it a place.

Yours, truly, T. FLETCHER.

SWAMP CULTURE.

MR COOKE, *SIR*—I wish you to insert in the New England Farmer and Agriculturist, a communication from Mr Conant of Jaffrey, relative to swamp culture, published in the N. H. Sentinel in March 1832, and beg leave to submit the following queries to the consideration of Mr C.

What is the depth of mud in the swamp, and

what are the specific properties of the substratum?

Was it necessary in the outset, to cut it into so small pieces by ditching, and is it still necessary to keep all the ditches open?

Does water continue in the ditches through the season?

Are there many springs in or about the swamp?

What was the variety of timber originally growing upon it?

Mr Conant's views are requested upon the best method, and probable profit of reclaiming the swamps in this section of the country which vary in area from one to five acres, and in depth of mud from one to six feet, with a rocky, impermeable and almost impenetrable substratum; abounding in springs upon the margin, and generally covered with hard wood, mostly ash.

S. WOODWARD, JR.

Gilsum, April 15th, 1837.

The following is the communication alluded to by Mr Woodward. Answers to Mr W.'s queries will be cheerfully inserted in some future number of this paper, should Mr C. think proper to furnish them.

MR EMBTON:—I have been cultivating a piece of meadow or swamp land of about six acres, and have often been inquired of respecting the method of cultivation and expenses; what the crops were, profits, &c. The swamp alluded to when I bought my farm eighteen years ago had been partly cleared and was very wet owing to the small brook that once passed through it being filled up with brush, &c.; it produced some joint grass but principally flags, hard-back and moss. I first commenced by opening the brook, which drained it and killed all the flags, and nearly all the grass. I then cut a ditch round a piece of about eighty square rods, cut off the stumps and the most prominent bunches of moss, and after it was frozen carted on two hundred and fifty loads of gravel and levelled it, carted on ten loads of fall manure, and in the spring following spread it, sowed on oats and grass seed. I had a good crop of oats, and the following season it was estimated by good judges that we had twenty-five hundred of timothy and clover hay. The next year I encircled about half an acre more with a broad ditch; cut the turf and moss into squares of twenty inches in diameter each, and turned it over with a prong hook, took out all the stumps and roots leaving it level as possible, and carted on two hundred loads of gravel, and eleven of manure. In the spring following sowed oats and grass seed, spreading on seventeen bushels of house ashes. I had a good crop of oats; and the next year one and a half tons of the best timothy hay. The next piece of about half an acre I cultivated in the following manner; after enclosing it with a ditch, began on one side and cut the turf into squares of about twenty inches diameter, piled them out of the way, and dug up the mud eight or ten inches deep, then cut another tier of squares, turned

them into the trench dug down as before, laid the mud on to them, in like manner until the piece was completed, taking out all the stumps, roots, &c. The next spring planted it with potatoes, it yielding at the rate of three hundred bushels to the acre. After taking off the crop in the fall we leveled the mud, and in the winter carted on about twenty loads of gravel, ten of manure and six of leached ashes. In the spring after spreading all as equal as possible, sowed oats and grass seed. The oats grew very large as did the grass the next season. The method last mentioned, I have made use of in cultivating the remainder of the old or cleared part of the meadow. Of that part covered with wood we measured off one acre, cut a large ditch around it, cut by the roots all the wood and brush, carried off the wood and stumps, turned the brush and carried on sixteen loads of manure; and in the spring following laid out the manure at suitable distances on the top of the swamp; and planted it with potatoes and we raised three hundred and fifty bushels. After the crop was off we levelled it, taking out all the roots near the top of the swamp, and sledged on ten loads of leached ashes. In the spring following spread them, and sowed on oats and herds grass seed. The oats grew large and lodged down early so that they did not fill, the grass took well, and bids fair for a large crop next season. The remainder of the swamp I have cleared and planted in like manner last season. The expense of ditching, digging up and turning an acre of the old meadow, in the way above described, is about thirty six dollars. The expense of cutting the wood, and brush from the above mentioned acre was twenty dollars.

There was twenty-two cords of wood which paid for clearing. The profit of the potato crop after paying the expenses was twenty dollars. Four acres of this land (which by the way was all there was to grass then) produce the last season at twice cropping as near as could be estimated, sixteen tons of best timothy hay.—Should it be asked if this land will continue to be thus productive, I answer it will not without manuring. It will want a top dressing once in about three years. A mixture of horse manure, loam and ashes I consider the best for the best purpose. Of the different methods I have made use of in cultivating the old part of the swamp, I consider that of digging up or turning the best, as being the cheapest and most productive, it incorporates the manure, gravel and ashes with the mud, causes a fermentation, and produces rapid vegetation. The object of the above description is twofold. First, to answer the inquiry of numerous individuals as stated above, secondly, hoping that it will come under the notice of some gentleman who has been cultivating this kind of land, will be willing to publish the result of his experience, for I am fully of the opinion, this kind of land when known and properly cultivated will be the most profitable we have.

JOHN CONANT.

Jaffrey, Jan. 27, 1835.

Remarks on the Agricultural Survey of the State of Massachusetts.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has earned a new and most honorable distinction, by having first of all the confederated states, directed the making an agricultural survey of her territory. The execution of this important public work is entrusted to the Rev. Henry Colman, who is very advantageously known as a farmer, and writer on agriculture.

The people of New England are noted for understanding well their pecuniary interest, and pursuing whatever course tends to promote their profit; and we believe that they never had a better chance to get back fully, and with increase, their "money's worth," than upon the sum that will be expended in this earliest adventure of this kind in our new country. If we did not know it to be as vain as "to call spirits from the vasty deep," we should earnestly recommend to the people and legislature of Virginia, to follow this example of our hard working, frugal, and thrifty sister commonwealth, Massachusetts.

As the first and an essential step towards restoring the health and vigor of a sick man, is for the physician to search out and to learn the nature, the extent, and malignity of his diseases, so is it a necessary preliminary to general or extensive improvement of agriculture throughout a country, to know well its existing condition—including all that is wrong, as well as all that is correct, commendable and profitable. When the British Board of Agriculture was established, the first and most valuable measure undertaken, was the execution of minute and accurate agricultural surveys of every county in Britain, the results of were presented to the public in full reports. This part of the operations of the board, engaged the labors and the talents of perhaps fifty of the best informed scientific agriculturists and practical farmers of Britain; and their reports, though confined mostly to statements of then existing circumstances, contained a more valuable and instructive body of information than ever had before been presented to the farmers of that country, and the world. Before that time, many old and useful practices, of some districts, were scarcely known at the distance of fifty or an hundred miles. Among the earliest fruits of the surveys, and obtained almost immediately, were the first public information of Elkington's theory and mode of vertical draining, and the process of "warping," (in adding to the soil of tide lands by retaining and depositing the mud suspended by the water)—the first of which alone, to a country like Britain, was worth the cost of all the county surveys. Parliament even voted a reward of £1000 sterling to Elkington—a rare, if not a singular case of benefits to agriculture being thus acknowledged and rewarded, by any government.

The expense permitted to be incurred for the survey of the state of Massachusetts will probably not exceed what the British government paid for the single county of Yorkshire—and of course the performance of service, and the utility, must be slight and imperfect, compared to what might be available. Still, it must be very beneficial to the improvement of the agriculture of Massachusetts; and such a work would be productive of tenfold profit to Virginia, Maryland, or the Carolinas, (without looking further,) because their

natural and as yet almost dormant resources for improvement are very far greater than those of Massachusetts.

But neither this measure, nor any other of the many by which agricultural instruction and improvement and profit might be advanced by government, are to be hoped for in Virginia. We have hoped, but now despair of any such movements and their results. Rather than pay \$10,000 for the benefit and improvement of agricultural interests, the legislature of Virginia would expend \$100,000 in the time and cost of speechifying against any measures proposed for that end. Very recently, an extra session was held, which cost nearly \$30,000, (and which was not grudged, and has scarcely been complained of,) solely for the purpose of relieving the banks from the penalties which they had incurred, by violating their legal and most solemn and imperative obligation to pay specie for their bills—and to place these institutions, for all future time, beyond all control of any legal or moral obligations, by showing them with what absolute impunity their most solemn and necessary restrictions might be disregarded and contemned. If the question had been to pay as much as this recent expense of extra and iniquitous and destructive legislation, the most undoubted and solid benefits of to agriculture, probably not more than twenty members of the body would have voted for the appropriation; and in such a case, we incline to believe that ten out of twenty would have been turned out of their places, for that vote, at the next election, by their former friends and constituents belonging to the agricultural interests.—*Farmer's Register.*

LIME ON POTATOES.

We do not recollect to have seen any account of Lime used in the cultivation of potatoes in the mode which we are informed by an acquaintance has come within his observation an experience, and with the most happy results. We hope many of our agricultural friends will test the utility of Lime in this mode the present season, and communicate to us the result for publication. Our friend says:

"I learned on inquiry of a quiet experimenting and scientific man, that he raised Potatoes of the best quality by simply dropping into the hole with the potatoes when he planted them about half a pint of slacked Lime, and never knew the crop to be bad in quality or small in quantity. I tried Lime after his fashion, and had not a few horse laughs from old fashioned potato planters for so doing. Well, let them laugh that lose, they who win will laugh. I did win: for where for many years before I had raised Potatoes of the very worst quality, in the old way of manuring,—with the lime dressing alone, I raised Potatoes of the very best kind. My Chenangoes were uniformly dry, sweet and abundant. The results were the same the two past seasons, both on a light sandy loam and on a stiff clayey ground."

Lime, put into the hill manured with Rock Weed, will, it is believed, counteract the bad effects resulting from this kind of manure.—Try it, farmers—believe me, this "experiment" will not rob your pockets,—try it.—One good potato is worth two bad ones, for man or beast.—*Portland Farmer.*

In the last number of the Farmer we gave a

brief article on the use of "Lime on Potatoes." We have obtained from the friend who gave us the information contained in that article some further information, which lay before our readers, with the wish that many will test the utility of Lime in the mode there spoken of. He now says,—

"Besides using Lime with Potatoes, I have used it with various garden vegetables, such as onions, beets, carrots, peas, beans, squashes, &c with which, I am satisfied, they yield abundantly. In my hills for squashes I put dirt collected under my sink-spout, they grew (the year before last) remarkably well, and I gathered many, some of which weighed upwards of thirty pounds, and were of a delicious flavor.

"About three years since, I rode in the stage from Portland to Fryeburg, in company with an intelligent young farmer belonging to the latter place, in the month of June. He had an eye for everything that we passed in the line of his profession, and was free in his remarks. In the course of conversation, I observed that lime was considerably used, and with great advantage in some parts of our country on tilled land, and asked him if he had ever used it. He answered that he had only once, the year before, used it; that he had taken up his barn floor and had collected a considerable quantity of manure, which had in it many red worms; that he mixed lime with the manure, thinking to destroy the worms; the corn dressed with this mixture was far superior to any other on his farm, strikingly so; and that he should give it further trial, confident that he should be rewarded for doing it.

"I have known some farmers use it as top dressing for their grass land, but without any visible advantage. My old friend (alluded to in your last) says, so far as his experience has taught, you might as well strew lime over Casco Bay, as strew it on your ground as a top dressing. It must be buried in the soil, to be of any advantage to it."—*Id.*

THE CROPS.—The York (Pa.) Republican of Wednesday states, that the crops of small grain, which have just been harvested in that county, are plentiful and of good quality. Rye and oats especially are stated to have produced most abundantly, and wheat a full average yield. The mildew has injuriously affected some fields, in low, damp situations; but in general the product has been large, and of excellent quality. The editor also mentions that, in those instances which have come to his knowledge, the experiments made this year with spring wheat, have been highly successful. We take pleasure in giving farther circulation to this fact, and do so, with a purpose of encouraging our agricultural readers to take order for increasing the number of these experiments, next season.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—A more growing season we do not remember. We have had rather more rain than was necessary, but the crops of every kind promise abundantly. The Wheat and Rye crops are made, all that is wanting for them is dry weather, to harden the grain, and a good harvest-home.—Fruit is abundant,—of apples there is an annual supply. Our market is well stocked with all the vegetables the climate and season affords, and those of the best quality.—*Cinn. Ev. Post.*

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF A SILK GROWER IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—Having visited the establishment of Mr Timothy Smith of Amherst, South Parish, I was delighted with it as a whole, particularly with the location of his humble, unpainted but neat farm house, a short distance from a row of beautiful shade trees in front; then his garden, teeming with an abundance of such vegetables as should always be found on a farmer's table. In this garden were numerous beds of the most approved kind of mulberry seedlings; and then his nursery of white mulberry in hedge rows of five and six years of age, 2400 in number, on about half an acre of ground, affording sufficient food for 150,000 worms, exclusive of his *Multicaulis* foliage. His cocoonery was next visited, being the upper story of a building in his barn yard, commonly called a *cow house*. On each side of the upper part, were set slitwork posts at suitable distance apart in the row, verging nearer together at the top than at the bottom, so that the bottom shelves might be wider than the top, and prevent the worms falling to the floor. There were six and seven tiers of shelves, made of rough boards on each side, from 36 to 28 inches wide, and one foot apart, on which the worms were fed, and when ready to wind or form cocoons, a small number of straws, 25 to 30, forming a bundle of about half an inch in diameter, cut even at each end, and tied about two inches above the bottom, and then set across the shelves in regular rows, eight or ten inches apart, the tops reaching to the under side of the next shelf, and the straws being spread out, afforded a convenient lodgment for twenty or thirty worms to spin their cocoons in a compact form, on the under side of each shelf, spun so close together, that the floss of one helped another worm to part of a nest, and prevented that great waste of silk into floss, therefore must be a useful and economical improvement, above the old mode of winding cocoons on twine or bushes, more cleanly, less waste, and easily separated from the straws.

The shelves can be put up at a trifling expense in any out building or garret of the house; two expert hands might set up in one day, a sufficient number of shelves to accommodate 200,000 worms. In another building, skirted with multicaulis trees and cuttings, was witnessed the operation of reeling silk from cocoons of this year's growth, and were shown a considerable quantity of reeled silk, which would do credit to any country whatever. Mr Smith intends to manufacture his silk into sewings, although the present year is a year of experiments, yet the bounty of this Commonwealth is so liberal as to cover all the expense of gathering the leaves, feeding, reeling, &c. excepting the board of two females—and probably another year the bounty would defray every expense, so that every pound of silk would be a clear profit. Mr Smith has fed about 150,000 worms from his half acre, and is a confirmation of what has been said "that a clear profit of 300 dollars might be taken from an acre set with mulberry." The experiment made and now making, is precisely that which is wanted to encourage our farmers to engage in one of the most lucrative and pleasant branches of husbandry. Those in this vicinity who contemplate immediate engagement in the silk business, would be well paid for the trouble of a visit, while the worms are winding and reeling silk.

A VISITER.

Northampton Courier.

THE CROPS.—In every direction, we learn from our exchange papers, from our correspondence, and personal conversations with agriculturists, that the crops of all kinds that have been gathered are abundant in quantity and good in quality. The wheat crop, we think from the best judgment we can form from the materials before us, taken throughout the several States, is a very fair average crop.—There are parts of country, however, where the quantity is not so great as in former years, and for the conclusive reason that less seed was sown. In Maryland, particularly, this is the case; for in addition to the discouraging results of the three preceding years, which of themselves were calculated to deter the cautious from sowing a large quantity, the seed itself was difficult to be obtained, owing to the inferior quality of a large portion of the wheat raised last year. The same remark will hold good as to rye. The crops of oats, in every quarter are unusually heavy, and as greatly increased quantities were seeded, the aggregate raised is very far above that of any former year, which circumstance will exercise an influence to lessen the price. The crops of corn are both large and promising, and we think it fair to infer that this will be the greatest corn year known to our land since its settlement. For in addition to the ground devoted to its culture, much of the wheat grounds were ploughed up early in the spring, and put down in corn—a practice at all times of doubtful policy. Corn too, must from excess of quantity come down in value. The early potatoes have proved most fruitful, and are now selling in our market at just half the price they sold for at this time last year, and we doubt not the signs of the earth, our good friends, the Yankees, who have for so many years supplied this market with a portion of the potatoes consumed by our population, and for nearly fifty miles around for planting, will find themselves at fault should they venture to bring a tithe of their former quantities to this market.—*Balt. Far.*

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Post states that a large contract for hogs to be delivered the coming fall, has been made at \$2 50 cents per hundred. As the price of corn always regulates that of pork, a surer index could not be desired than the above fact furnishes, to determine two important points—first, that the corn crops are universally looked upon as promising abundant products—and secondly, that a greatly reduced price will consequently be obtained for the article. The demand for it the approaching season, will be materially decreased in the south and in the southwest; for many planters on hearing of the great fall in the price of cotton, ploughed up portions of their cotton grounds and put them in corn. This will cut off from the corn growers of the western and Atlantic States, some of their nearest and best markets for the time being; but the growing of corn in the cotton regions of our land, can only obtain while the price of the latter article is depressed, as when its market value is at the prices recently maintained, planters would not dream of growing their bread-stuffs.—*Id.*

TURNIP CULTURE.—As the time is now at hand to either make or ruin your turnip crops, we would respectfully make a few suggestions. As soon as your turnips are fairly out of the ground, take a bushel of powdered lime, one of unslacked

ashes, mix them together and sow these in the proportion of two bushels to the acre. If you cannot get both articles, use two bushels of either. In addition to these, four pounds of flour of sulphur to the acre should be evenly spread over your field.

As soon as your turnips begin to bottle, run your harrow lengthwise and crosswise through them; you need not be fearful of injuring them, for although you may drag up a great many, there will be enough left to make a good crop, and there is no one but those who have witnessed the difference in the growth of this plant when thus treated, and when cultivated in the old mode, can form any idea of its extent. When the root of the turnip is as big as a walnut, a second harrowing is of great service. When the leaves cover as much surface of ground as could the human hand, they should be thinned out to about nine inches apart, and hoed. Two harrowings and one thinning, and hoeing, if well done, will prove sufficient culture to secure a good crop if the season be favorable.—*Id.*

Apples make a most excellent food for horses. Several physicians of extensive practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts feed their horses on apples and hay, and I have never seen fatter horses, or more sleek and spirited. Their hair is much more lively, and requires less grooming than that of horses fed on grain. Mr Norton, of Farmington, Conn., has about the finest pair of horses I have seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not so much grain is given to the horses at the North as is customary at the South. One thing is worth noticing; horses fed on apples do not eat as much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one horse.

Apples are most excellent food for bees. The fattest beef I have seen was made so on sweet apples.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best, to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples: if sweet, the apples may be given without boiling, if sour, they must be boiled. Mixed with corn-meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of the milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milch cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold at a fine profit, when to fatten them on corn would ensure a loss.

Sweet apples, and good eating apples, are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs, though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet for hogs.

Dr Church's steam coach, with an omnibus attached, carrying 12 passengers, went from Birmingham to Coventry, on a common road, at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

MANURES.—There is, perhaps, no subject which has been more written about than that of manures. There is nothing of more importance to the farmer than manure, and at the same time there is nothing about which nine-tenths of the farmers in Maine trouble themselves so little as manure. It is a law of nature, that plants or vegetables shall have sustenance, or something which they may take into their systems and convert to an increase of their own substance and strength.

Now it has been found that there are various substances which form this aliment. They may be classed in different manners. Perhaps the most simple but at the same time most general classification is, into Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral. Mixture of these may be called a compost. And perhaps this kind may be the most useful of any, and all things considered, the most easily accumulated. Vegetable matter is abundantly scattered around us, and the gathering it together and putting it into a situation to undergo putrefaction, or as it is called decomposition, is a business which almost every farmer can occasionally attend to, and thus by little and little accumulate a large quantity of valuable matter which he can supply to his crops and increase his produce. One thing which we would strongly recommend to every one who wishes to gather manures of this kind is the immense quantities of Canada Thistles which in too many situations infest the road sides and waste places of our State. If they should be cut down and carried to the compost heap, they would be converted into a useful substance, and a nuisance be removed.

Another substance which can be easily obtained in many places, is the decaying leaves in the woods and swamps. In a dense wood there is a thick covering of these annually deposited, and which may be collected by the boys and *youngsters* in great quantities and converted into manure.

Sods from the road sides and from other situations where they are not needed, may be also collected.

These matters thrown together, and a little quick lime and ashes added, and animal matter, if at hand, soon begin to ferment, and become a homogeneous mass, suitable for the nourishment of plants, and a valuable aid to the cultivator. Some farmers have made it a rule to hire a hand a month, whose sole business it should be to collect materials for the manufacture of compost, and have found it an advantageous mode of management.

In addition to the kinds of materials which we have mentioned, we may also suggest *peat* as a subject of consideration.

We have almost inexhaustible quantities of this substance in the State. It is found in almost every bog. It is worth while to examine these bogs in different sections, and to institute some experiments upon the peat when found to test its qualities. We know of some of our readers who are now engaged in experiments of this kind, and we hope to hear from them when they come to definite conclusions upon the subject.—*Maine Far.*

From the American Silk Grower.

MR COOKE,—In your *Silk Grower* of Feb. 27, 1837, was the following query:—

"At what stage of its fermenting process should bread be baked to be the most healthy, and afford the most nutriment to those who consume it?"

This being an important subject to almost ev-

ery human being in the civilized world—for "bread is the staff of life," I was hoping to see a fair and intelligible explanation upon it from some one, but as no such explanation has yet been offered, I submit the following, with a view to afford perhaps some little information to such as may not have an opportunity to investigate for themselves—and moreover with a hope to arouse to action, the dormant talents of some one *learned* in the science of chemistry, to give all the light needed by the community.

In order to answer this question properly, it seems necessary to consider of what the materials the nutritive parts of bread stuff are composed, and also, what kind of action, or chemical change is produced on the materials by the process of fermentation or '*rising*' as it is called. It is found by chemists that starch constitutes by far the greatest proportion of wheat, rye and corn, while in their natural state; for of 100 of the constituents parts of:—

Wheat flour 68 are starch—about 11 gluten—9 sugar—4 gum and 11 water.

Rye-flour 61 starch—9 1-2 gluten—3 1-2 sugar &c.

Corn 77 starch—3 gluten—1 1-2 sugar; with several other little materials of less consequence.

Now it is a fact well known to chemists that starch is susceptible of spontaneous change, which converts the greatest part of it into sugar, which is an important material in food, and this is done by the first stage of fermentation called the *saccharine* fermentation, and sugar being one of the great principals of animal nutriment, this is the condition in which it should be used "to be the most healthy, and afford the most nutriment." But if we suffer the fermenting process still to go on, after the sugar is fully developed we have another change, for at this period the *vinous* fermentation sets in which converts the sugar into a material altogether different, and which contains no nutriment but is deleterious in its effects—this is *alcohol*. Therefore the most proper time to bake your bread, is when it is raised so as to be most sweet to the taste, for if we let it pass this point, and begin to sour, it loses a portion of its nutritive matter; and though we may neutralize the acid by saleratus, &c., yet we can never restore the nutritious matter that has escaped.

It is better to commence baking before this point has fully arrived, than after it has passed; for in such case the baking process and the action of the stomach may, in some degree, (perhaps not fully) accomplish the necessary work which the rising process has left unfinished. But perhaps some will say they should like the alcohol in the bread into which the sugar is converted.

To such we would say, that although the alcohol may be present at the commencement of baking, yet by the heat required to bake it, it is dissipated, and this too together with the nutritive matter before spoken of, is gone forever.

Perhaps our readers will think by this time that this is a long, complicated answer, for so short a question—but we have given it in as brief and plain a manner as its importance and the little opportunity we had to devote to it would permit.

Chesterfield, N. H.

W.

PROSPECT FOR FODDER.—Our Farmers have nearly finished haying. It is considerably later in the season than is usual for them to finish this part of their work, but late as it is, many of them began

too early, for their grass would have grown much more had they not cut it down. The crop, though very light in many parts, will be on an average what is called a middling one. There is one thing however in our favor which we did not have last year. The frequent showers keep up the freshness of the grass, and those fields which have been cut have started forth again and continue to look green and luxuriant. Last year, at this season, our grass fields looked brown and sear, and many had to fodder their working cattle in September. At present there is a good prospect for a full supply of fall feed, which, if it should be the case, will serve to save fodder and leave enough for a winter's supply. In addition to this, there is a pretty good supply of roots now growing, and the great quantity of straw from the wheat and oats will also serve to cke out the store of hay. It is probable that neat stock will not command a very high price, but probably will not be so low as it was last season. Our farmers must count mouths and make their calculations accordingly.—*Maine Far.*

MORE FOR THE MAINE FARMERS.—Since our last we have been presented with two stalks of rye which measured respectively seven feet and four inches and seven feet and a half in length. They grew on the field of Mr Obed Morgan, of Northfield, who has a few acres that good judges estimate, will yield *forty* bushels to the acre.

We have also received specimens of oats and wheat, from the field of Mr Pliny Severance of this town, which indicate a most luxuriant growth and heavy crop. The oats are five feet and three inches high,—the wheat about five feet. In every direction, the earth is laden with bountiful crops. Some fields were seriously injured by the winter, and the grain is so thin that it is hardly worth gathering; but in general the store houses of the husbandman will be filled to overflowing. The fields are not only well covered with the stalks and heads, but we learn the berry is remarkably full. One gentleman in this town threshed a few shocks the other day, and found it to yield far beyond the ordinary quantity of plump, bright grain. If this holds good throughout the country—and we understand it is so very generally—the abundance will be *more abundant* than it has been anticipated. In addition to this we are happy to learn that the cultivation of wheat has increased very considerably.—In Maine, which last year paid a million of dollars for foreign grain, it is calculated that enough will be raised for domestic consumption, and perhaps some to spare for exportation.—In some towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, from which we have heard, we learn that there is an unusual quantity of land appropriated to wheat and rye. In Shelburne, in this county, we are informed, that more wheat was raised this year than there has been for twenty years before. As it is probable that the causes which have led to this result in these parts of the country, have had a similar effect in other parts, the present harvest will outstrip the most sanguine anticipations of plenty. There will be no need of any body's starving.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

SILK CULTURE IN A "NUT SHELL."—An Italian gentleman in New York who has been familiar with all the details of Silk business in Italy, has published a little pamphlet, giving facts and opinions on this subject. The following paragraph

is designed to show how the business may profitably be connected with agriculture without interfering with the regular industry of the farmer. It is precisely the way it is proposed to introduce it here and render it lucrative in this country—he gives a practical illustration:

"I will take the case of a farmer who owns merely a small house sufficient for the residence of his family, and about ten acres of land. Without the least sacrifice or diminution of the productiveness, if he would merely surround it with a hedge row of Mulberries, planted with judgment and according to the best methods, it is certain that it would cost him to do so only a few dollars of expenditure for the purchase of the trees, but the beauty and value of his farm would be immensely improved. At the end of the third year the trees will have arrived at such a growth as to furnish leaves in considerable abundance.

But suppose that they will produce leaves enough only to feed the silk worms from two ounces of eggs, yet such a number if carefully nurtured would yield at a moderate estimate, one hundred and seventy-five pounds of cocoons, which at twenty cents a pound would give a profit of \$63 6-100th. The care of so small a number of worms would not be a great burthen to the farmer. One woman with the assistance of a boy, or the labor of gathering the leaves during five weeks would suffice. Nor would it be requisite to enlarge the house for the accommodation of the worms. The kitchen or sleeping room, if well ventilated, would be sufficient to contain the worms from two ounces of eggs without inconvenience. The fixtures necessary for the accommodation of the worms would be so trifling that their cost can scarcely be calculated, especially as this expense would only be incurred in the first year. From this calculation made on an experiment so limited, it is easy to estimate how profitable it would be for farmers and proprietors of extensive grounds to cultivate the silk worm, where they can have large plantations of Mulberry.—*Hartford Democrat*.

SPRING WHEAT AND BADEN CORN.—A gentleman in Washington writes thus to his friend in this city.

"I write to inquire how your spring wheat succeeded. I have had a fine crop in Indiana. My son writes that we shall have 30 bushels an acre, and the quality very fine. The land was *ward* ploughed in 1836, and the wheat harrowed last May or the close of April. I have 200 bushels on 7 acres.

My *Baden Corn* is doing well. Some stalks have 11 ears on them; many stalks, 5, 6 and 7 us.

Oats also have done exceedingly well on the prairies; varying from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre, *er estimate*, not being threshed yet."

The gentlemen who favored us with the above extract, in his letter enclosing it, says:

"Mr B— (a gentleman in Washington who cultivates it in town lots) has 24 ears of corn on one stalks of *Baden seed*, as I am informed, not having seen it."

[These products each beat the yield of this excellent variety of corn with us. We have a few ears in it, and were delighted in passing through a few days since to find from 3 to 7 ears on a

stalk,—the difference, however, so strikingly in favor of the corn alluded to in these letters above, may be easily accounted for, in the great superiority of the soils in which they have been grown—the prairie lands of Indiana, and the highly manured lots in the vicinity of the capitol, being doubtless much better adapted to *urg* it forward to excessive yield, than that of ours, which is *new* ground not remarkable for its virgin strength. So far as we are capable of judging, we are of opinion, that the *Baden Corn* is superior to any we have seen grown. Besides its prolific yield of ears, it affords as much if not more, fodder, than any other variety that has yet come under our observation.—*Ball, Far*.

INDIAN CORN.—The New Haven Herald says:—"We have passed our observation upon the markets of New York and Philadelphia, within a few days. Among other remarkable productions, we noticed several stalks of Indian corn, each of which had seven separate ears upon it, and one had eight. This was of a peculiar species, the seed having been procured by H. L. Ellsworth, while Indian Commissioner at the "Far West."

We suspect the editor of the New Haven Herald is in error in stating that this was of a peculiar species, the seed having been procured by Mr H. L. Ellsworth while Indian Commissioner of the "Far West." Our own opinion is, that it is the *Baden corn*, and instead of being procured at the "Far West," was procured by Mr Ellsworth of that excellent old pattern of Maryland Farmers, Thomas N. Baden of Prince George's county, in this state. For the introduction of it to the notice of the agriculturists of our country, Mr Ellsworth deserves great credit, and for one we tender to him our most grateful homage. It was through him we were induced to cultivate it, and judging from present appearances, we are of opinion that there is no other variety of corn that can compare with it, either in yield of grain or fodder.—*Id*.

DUTTON CORN.—On examining some of our ears of Dutton corn on the 17th instant, we were pleased to find the grain perfectly hard, requiring nothing but a little drying to fit them for grinding. The advantage of growing this variety after a year of scarcity can be duly appreciated by agriculturists. From our experience we are justified in believing that two crops could be grown in the same season in part of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the other Southern States.—*Idid*.

NEW WEEVIL.—All the facts that can be recorded in regard to the insect in wheat called grain worm, weevil, &c. which is making depredation on the wheat crop in this country at this time may be of service to the public. This day, (9th of August,) a warm rain is falling, and a neighbor of mine has brought me a head of wheat which has become loaded with the worm. They are crawling out from the husk or chaff of the grain, and were on the beards, and he says he saw great numbers of them on the ground; and in one instance saw an ant carrying one of them off. Another neighbor has a piece of wheat where he had the same crop last year, which is almost wholly spoiled. I forbear making any comments.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 1837.

Maine Farmer.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS—A REMEDY PROPOSED.—Dr Whitehead, professor of Chemistry, and formerly of the University of Oxford, has published an interesting and instructive article, in relation to the explosion of steam boilers. He expresses the opinion that the decomposition of steam by the oxydation of the interior iron surface, is actually carried on in the boiler, when the water is kept constantly up to the line it is intended to reach; and that this being the case, every boiler is constantly supplied with a quantity of hydrogen gas, only requiring the presence of atmospheric air to combine and explode. He elucidates the matter further, and then adds the following suggestions with regard to a remedy.

"We obtain from the above reasoning the following highly important proposition, viz: that 'steam boilers, presenting in their interior a surface of iron to the steam and water, are dangerous, and altogether improper for steam navigation.' Every such boiler always must contain a certain volume of explosive gas, produced by the constant generation of hydrogen gas through the action of the iron, and will be in danger of a sudden explosion, to produce which, the following circumstances alone will be sufficient. 1st. That the temperature be raised to a certain point. 2d. That the constant escape of the gasses be checked by the stopping of the engines; or 3d. That the rapidity of the generation of gas exceeds the rapidity of its escape; or 4th. That a volume of atmospheric air be introduced with the water by the feeding pipe, &c.

"Under some one of these circumstances, it is well known that most, I believe all, explosions have taken place. It will also be evident that in such cases the safety valve affords no security whatever, for, whatever quantity of hydrogen gas may be contained in the boiler, it will not of itself raise the safety valve, and at the instant of its combining with atmospheric air, it is too late to raise it, as then it raises boiler and all, that is, it explodes. Again, an explosion may take place at any time when the elastic force of the steam is not great enough to act upon the safety valve.

"The remedy against explosion is happily as simple and as easy as the disease has hitherto proved fatal and frequent; and it is, to coat or cover the whole interior of every *iron steam boiler* with copper, or any other suitable metal or alloy, which will prevent the disengagement of hydrogen gas by the decomposition of steam or water, those metals not having the same high degree of attraction for the oxygen of the water as to produce its decomposition, and the consequent production of hydrogen.

"The above theory receives strong confirmation from the consideration of a very remarkable fact, namely, that on the waters of the seaboard, where the boilers are entirely of copper, explosions are seldom known to happen, or, when they do, may be traced to culpable negligence; whereas, on our interior waters, which are fresh, the boilers are constantly exploding, without any apparent cause. The mystery, however, will cease when we recollect that they are all made of iron.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM MACHINERY.—It has been discovered in France, by Mr Chaix, that the incrustations on the insides of boilers is totally prevented by mixing clay with the water. The Government has rewarded the discoverer with 20,000 francs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1837.

BOSTON FARM SCHOOL.—On the 26th inst. we enjoyed the pleasure of joining a large party of ladies and gentlemen, of Boston, in visiting the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor. We embarked in the steamboat Kingston, at 3 P. M. o'clock, and returned in the evening at seven, in the same pleasant conveyance.

In this short excursion we seemed to combine and to condense in an hour the enjoyments of an age. The beauties of a cool and bright day, the charms of the scenery in the harbor, the handsome happy faces, and respectable and agreeable society which honored the occasion; the Paradise on the Island which art and industry had created, and caused to spring up before our eyes like Arabian fictions realized, were present in one charming assemblage. And the air, the motions and the countenances of the spectators awoke higher and nobler feelings of satisfaction than were ever indicated by "stupid starrers and by loud huzzas."

The examination of the young cultivators (one hundred and four in number present,) or pupils of the Farm School, relative to their mental as well as manual pursuits opened new avenues of intellect; and developed resources for the pleasing as well as profitable employments of the human faculties, which are not dreamt of in the jog trot philosophy of some hoary headed hard workers. The pupils of Captain Chandler Superintendent of the Boston School gave evidence that they are little scientific characters, proficient in more useful arts than most who annex A. M. to their names, and can give more information relative to the theory as well as the practice of Agriculture and Horticulture than some lawyers we wot of can tell us about Blackstone or the Revised Statutes. The different kinds of crops, and their relations, the classifications of vegetables into annuals, biennials, deciduous, evergreens, culmiferous, gramineous, herbaceous, ligneous, bulbous, tuberous, &c., were all familiar to these pretty sages. Likewise the different sorts of soils, their mixtures and the crops best adapted to each. It appeared likewise that these little farmers knew as much about the practice as the theory of cultivation. Located in the midst of a farm of 140 acres, and under thorough culture, it is tilled almost altogether by these striplings, whom we should think are nearly, if not quite all under twelve years of age.

We were pleased also to learn that these farming boys were happy in their present vocation and employment; and none of them willing to exchange the field of the tiller for the counter of the merchant, the desk of the clerk, or any other pursuit of either a sedentary or a bustling nature, which those who do not know any better esteem preferable to that of husbandry. This predilection of the Farm School boys, (little men in a state of comparative innocence) of husbandry to all other occupations, would seem to indicate that the cultivation of the earth is not only the primitive occupation of man, but the most pleasant of human pursuits. We also were informed that some of these "swains of the field," could also turn their hands to the shop board, and officiate as *tailors* and *shoemakers*, not only for themselves but for their schoolmates of the farm establishment. In this way, these ingenious striplings by exercising the functions of *Jack at all trades* materially curtail the expenses of the establishment.

The education of the Farm boys is not confined to the art of tillage and rural economy. Under the di-

rection of Mr. Curtis the boys daily attend the instructions of the school both morning and afternoon. They are there taught the elements of useful knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, and especial attention is paid to their moral and religious culture. The exercises of the boys, on this occasion, in mental arithmetic, geography, the rudiments of astronomy, &c. &c. were honorable to their diligence and capacity, as well as to the assiduity and qualifications of Mr. Curtis.

The following extract from a *Circular*, which has been forwarded to gentlemen, who have been, or we hope may be induced to lend a hand to the good work, ably develops the plan and progress of this most noble charity.

One hundred and eight boys, many of them orphans and children of widows, taken from idleness and profligacy in the streets, are there engaged in farming, gardening, or some useful trade, and acquiring a suitable education. A course of life which led to degradation and often to crime, is exchanged for one of industry, and the enjoyments to which it leads. Instead of criminals they are likely to become useful men, some of them, perhaps, to excel in virtue and intelligence, as they might have done in skill to defraud."

Addresses, happily adapted to the occasion, were made by Gen. Dearborn, Mr. Grant, and other gentlemen, and the company separated with gratified feelings and invocations of good will towards this establishment. We understand that a handsome donation to the institution was presented by a gentleman present.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 26, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr. French,—a beautiful variety, name lost, the quality inferior. By Mr. Abial Cooledge, of West Cambridge,—Fine Gold of summer. By Mr. Manning,—Fondante D'Ete; this fruit, Mr. Manning observes, has always proved but 2d rate with him. Apple Pear of the County of Essex,—a small, round, ordinary fruit, and distinct from the Pomme Poiré of Europe.—Rousselette Hatif of Coxé—a small sweet fruit, valuable for its early maturity, and for its extraordinary productiveness. Blanquette a longue queue, blights a little; this has some times been confounded with the Skinless, which is a distinct and sound fruit.

Apples.—By Mr. Vose, President of the Society,—High top Sweeting, Red Juneating, Shropshirevine, Early Harvest; also, William's Favorite, very beautiful and fine. By Mr. French,—Early Harvest. By Mr. Richards,—a fine collection of fruit, as follows: Lady Haley's Nonsuch, Early Red Streak, a pleasant fruit, Early Bough, Red Juneating, Summer Red Calville, Curtis' Early Striped, Sopsavine or Shropshirevine, Beconi, William's Favorite, all early. The two last named, and the Early sweet Bough, are decidedly of the finest early kinds. By Mr. Manning,—Early Harvest, and Bough Apple, or, as it is sometimes called, Early sweet Bow. This last, as Mr. M. observes, is always fine and fair, while the Early Harvest does not bear well, neither is it now so fair.

Plums.—By Mr. Downer—Bingham Plum, very large, oblong, white, pale red next the sun, a fine fruit. By Mr. Pond,—Royal De Tours, large, black and beautiful, a superior fruit. By Mr. Manning,—Purple Gage, or Reine Claude Violette, from an English tree, not ripe. Also, Black Morocco Plum, a middle sized, very sweet and excellent fruit, very early.

From Mr. James Brown, of Cambridge,—samples of unripe Filberts.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

We have received a long article under this head, and are sorry that want of room, compels us to abridge it from Mr. Walker's manuscript.

From the garden of M. P. Wilder, Esq. by Mr. John Donald,—Dahlias: var. Juliet, (superb,) Apollo, (superb,) Glory, Rival Yellow, (fine,) and 25 other very handsome varieties.

S. R. Johnson, Esq.—Dahlias: var. Mrs. Wilkinson Augusta, Duchess of Buccleugh, (superb,) and 9 other varieties. Also, Roses, several sorts.

Messrs Hovey & Co.—Dahlias: var. Beauty of Dulwich, Juliet, Mrs. Bradford, and 23 other sorts.

From the Botanic Garden, by Mr. W. E. Carter,—Dahlias—Countess of Sutherland, (fine,) do. of Liverpool, Queen of Dahlias, Barrett's Queen Adelaide, and 20 others.

By Mr. Wm. Leathe,—Dahlias—several varieties.

"In addition to the above," Mr. Walker states, "there was a fine collection of Dahlias from S. Sweetser, Esq. of Cambridgeport, containing new and choice varieties. We cannot give the names of Mr. Sweetser's specimens having mislaid the minutes, but as a whole, they were very fine.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Roxbury, Aug. 24, 1837.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—Mr. Fessenden,—Sir: M. Robert W. Lougee, who works on the farm of Thomas H. Darling, in Roxbury, dug, assorted, and put into barrels yesterday, one hundred bushels of potatoes, between the hours of 4 1-2 A. M. and 7 1-2 P. M.; milke two cows in the morning, attended his meals as usual at the house, which is 1-4 of a mile from the potato field! The above is susceptible of proof.

CORRESPONDENT.

The above is a very remarkable sample of industry, agility and adroitness; and better deserves a place in the annals of human achievement, than the victories of Julius Caesar, or the conquests of Bonaparte. We are told that Mr. Lougee received 5 cents per bushel for harvesting potatoes: of course he earned \$5 by the above day's work.—*Editor.*

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.—We have received, by the kindness of the Hon. Richard Fletcher, M. C. from Boston, a document entitled "Report of a Geological Reconnoissance, made in 1835, from the Seat of Government, to the Coteau De Prairie, &c." which we shall read attentively, and place before our readers such notices and reviews of the tract, as we shall think will prove most useful.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday August 30, 1837.—Peas and String Beans 20 cts. a peck; Shell beans 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 12 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; Squashes 2 cents a dozen; Green Corn 12½ cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 12½ to 25 do.; Cabbages 37 1-2 to 50 cents do; Beets, Carrots, &c., 6 cents a bunch; Cauliflowers 12 to 25 cents a head; Celery 6 cents a root; Potatoes 5 cents a bushel; Winter Squashes 5 cents per lb.; Valparaiso do. 5 cents; Sweet Potatoes \$1.50 bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples and Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches \$2 to \$6 a dozen; Apricots 50 cents a dozen; Berries of various sorts from 8 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Melon 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Grapes 75 cts. to \$1.00 per lb; Plums 37 1-2 to 50 cents a box.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.

Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good recommendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farners or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.

Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.

Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837.

41

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck Co Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.**PRICE REDUCED.**

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 19.

	AUGUST, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	20	56	76	66	N. E.
Monday,	21	50	78	60	W. E.
Tuesday,	22	52	76	64	S. W.
Wednesday,	23	50	70	56	W.
Thursday,	24	46	74	64	S. W.
Friday,	25	40	70	60	W.
Saturday,	26	48	74	61	W.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

LODON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

\$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20.

tf

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27.

epist

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1 For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 37	1 75
BEANS, white,	barrel	15 0	
BEEF, mess,	"	13 00	
No. 1,	"	3 75	9 50
prime,	"	26	29
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	8	10
CHEESE, new milk,	"	51	60
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	9 12	
FLAX, American,	"	3 60	3 20
FISH, Cod,	quintal	9 50	9 75
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash		
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Baltimore, wharf,	"		
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	barrel	1 42	1 05
southern flat yellow	"	98	
white,	"	1 05	
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	1 0
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2600 lbs	"	18 00	
hard pressed,	"	19 00	20 00
HONEY,	gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	4	5
2d quality	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do	"	25	26
Baltimore city do.	"	26	28
do, dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
do, light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	35	50
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	8 50	
PLASTER, PARIS, per ton of 2500 lbs.	cask	2 59	2 62
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 10	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 00	25 00
MESS,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	barrel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	75	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	barrel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do, 3-4ths do.	"		
do, 1-2 do.	"		
do, 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	{		
Pulled superfine,	"		
1st Lambs,	"		
2d do.	"		
3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	50	125
POULTRY,	"	17	22
BUTTER, (tub)	"	24	27
lump	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	37	50
POTATOES, new	barrel		
CIDER,	"		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1837. Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 560 Beef Cattle, 450 Stores, 20 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep, and 440 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, several large lots were sold without weighing, we quote First quality \$6 75, a \$7 25. Second quality \$6 00, a \$6 50. Third quality \$1 75 a \$5 75.

Stores.—High prices were asked, and some sales have been effected, we notice a few two year old at \$14 a 17. Three year old \$19 a \$23.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$24, \$28, \$23, \$37, and \$40.

Sheep.—Sales were quick; we notice lots taken at \$1 33, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 33, \$2 50, \$2 75, and \$3 12.

Swine.—We notice the sale of one small lot to peddle at 8 for sows and 9 for barrows, a few were retailed shoats at 9 a 10 for sows and 10 a 11 for barrows, old hogs 7 1-4 and 8.

MRS. CECILIA.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC.

Now, wife and children, let's be gay,
My work is done, and here's the pay;
'Twas hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope rear'd the sheaf, and peace shall bind it!

Six days I've toiled; and now we meet
To share the welcome weekly treat
Of toast and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gain'd by labor, cannot cloy.

Come ye, who form my dear fire side,
My care, my comfort and my pride:
Come now, and let us close the night
In harmless sports and fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And each domestic joy's increase,
To him who honestly maintains
That course of life which Heav'n ordains!

Of rich and poor, the difference what?
In working or in working not:
Why then on Sunday we're as great
As those who own some vast estate.

For on to-morrow's happy day
We shall work less, perhaps, than they;
And, though no dainties it afford,
What's sweet and clean, will grace our board.

This known, for every blessing given,
Thankful we'll bow our knees to Heav'n;
In God's own house our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise!

Such duties will not interfere,
Nor cloud my brow with thought severe;
But still leave time enough to spend,
To take a walk or see a friend.

Sweet the serenity of heart
That public worship does impart!
And sweet the field, or sweet the road,
To him whose conscience is no load!

'Twas shall the days as God designed,
Improve my health, unbend my mind;
And Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthen'd week;
Through which, with toil for rest we seek;
And he whose labor well is past,
A joyful Sabbath finds at last!

WHAT IS LIFE?—There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnett's Elements of Physic:

"The function by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious yet unanswered question, What is life? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds, and

which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious life! that something under the influence of which each little germ in due time swells out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beautiful rose-bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle; a fourth an elephant—yea, in the same way out of the rudest materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants and pits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness and strength, or of the gentle woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it—of the lips which pour forth sweetest eloquence—of the larynx which by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights, in these and endless other miracles of creation!"

MORNING.—To walk abroad among rural scenery on a fine sunny morning, is to ramble in the temple of the Deity, and witness the creative process; every day, almost every hour, witnesses some change; buds, blossoms, leaves and flowers are woven by unseen hands, painted by invisible artists, and perfumed from the 'vials of odors sweet'—we look on them in the morning with surprise and pleasure, while the first dew and the sunbeams are visiting them. What an admirable and perfect taste must He have who performs all this! There is no noise—no useless display; the Creator there teaches modesty to his creatures. His goodness is also visible—the blossoms soon perish, but their hue and fragrance are the breathings of a benevolent mind.

Look at the multitudes of little heaps of sand that lie in your paths, and suffer your eye to rest for a moment upon the busy and apparently happy insect that brings out his grain of sand. Nothing seems too minute and insufficient for the Almighty to put his hand upon and invest with faculties of intelligence and happiness.—*Bost. Cour.*

SOCIAL AFFECTION.—Society has been so aptly compared to a heap of embers; which when separated, soon languish, darken and expire; but if placed together, glow with a ruddy and intense heat; a just emblem of the strength, happiness, and the security derived from the union of mankind. The savage who never knew the blessings of combination, and he who quits society from apathy or misanthropic spleen, are like the separated embers, dark and useless: they neither give nor receive heat; neither love nor are beloved. To what acts of heroism and virtue, in every age and nation, has not the impetus of affection given rise? To what gloomy misery, despair, and even suicide, has not the desertion led? How often in the busy haunts of men, are all our noblest and gentlest virtues called forth? And how in the bosom of the recluse, do all the soft emotions languish and grow faint?—*N. Y. Mirror.*

REFLECTION is the mother of wisdom. Every real good arises from it. Nothing is truly meritorious without it. For accidents, men are neither accountable nor praiseworthy. A fortunate man is not necessarily a wise one. Yet it often happens that fortune receives the meed that is due to wisdom. A man who reflects, cannot be a villain, because he would then find that his true interests rest in being virtuous.—Reflection avoids evil and provides for the chances of accident. Indeed, a man of reflection can never be unhappy, for reflection prevents imprudence, and places him beyond the reach of fortune.

Any body can talk common sense, but few can talk nonsense well. This may strike the reader as a singular remark, but let us examine it. Common sense conversation on common sense matters, is the gift of every body, with any intellect at all—of any man, not an idiot, or not insane. Every body is ever talking common sense, and so it becomes familiar, just as everybody can talk of religion and politics, who can talk nothing else. But skillful, graceful nonsense, demands education, wit and wisdom. How few can trifle gracefully!

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.—A man in creaking boots, who moves about in a slow stately and solemn manner—whether in a dwelling house, a hall of justice, a lecturing room or a church.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of the Isle of Man from 1689 to 1755, was a particularly benevolent man. To supply the poor with clothing, he kept in constant employment at his own house, several tailors and shoemakers.

On one occasion, in giving orders to one of his tailors to make him a cloak, he directed that it should be very plain, having simply a button and a loop to keep it together. "But, my Lord," said the tailor, "what would become of the poor button makers and their families, if every one thought in that way? They would be starved outright." "Do you say so, John?" replied the Bishop, "why then button it all over, John."

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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[F] No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

NO. 9.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

MR COKE, THE NORFOLK FARMER.

It was mentioned yesterday, as one of the items of intelligence from England, that the venerable Mr Coke, the early and staunch friend of the United States when they were struggling Colonies, had been elevated by Queen Victoria to the Peerage, by the title of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester. By the same packet which brought us this intelligence, we received the following opportune letter from our English correspondent:

Holkam Hall, June 1837.

This place, which is near Wells, and within a few miles, like that town, of the northern coast of the county, is renowned throughout England at least as the seat, and especially as the farm, of old Mr Coke, the Father of the Farmers of Norfolk; and I am happy, therefore, to have enjoyed an excellent opportunity of seeing the estate. I shall not probably find in Great Britain, a better specimen of the style of life of a "good old country gentleman" of this realm, and of the ancient school, or of the management of a first rate practical proprietor's estate. Let me begin by giving you some idea of the latter; premising that this is the same Mr Coke who moved, in the House of Commons, the discontinuance of the American War of '75, and who, having carried it in that great and excited body by a majority of one, was himself, at the suggestion of his friend Mr Fox, appointed at the head of a committee to take up an address to His Majesty George III., in pursuance of the vote. This he did in his farmer's dress, with his white top'd boots and frock on, and that was the costume. Every American must respect the old man for this achievement, and they will not like him less to know that, every day at his table, during that barbarous war, he was accustomed, as he often declares now, to drink the health of Gen. Washington, as the greatest man in existence. This liberal spirit has always distinguished Mr Coke, and he began his career in Parliament with the war itself, and remained in it near 60 years. Were he still a member, which is his age [82] now prevents, he would be by many ears the "Father of the House."

Well! Now for the estate; and first, merely as a farmer's. The land here is about 3500 acres; nearly the whole of it is enclosed by a neat, high brick wall, extending about a circuit of 10 miles. This comprises the plantations of wood, and a beautiful "lake," as they call it, both which are wholly artificial. The latter is the finest artificial water I ever saw, and quite deceived me. Nothing could appear more originally rural than its borders, which are completely overshadowed with forests, and as wild altogether as if I had discovered them and the lake itself, in the depths of some solitude of Michigan. All these woods have been planted. The estate is plentifully sprinkled over with various species of trees, in copses, in acres of

forest, and in avenues; and all is artificial work and yet that art so perfect that the warmest love of nature cannot desire more. Instead of a mere park, in one body, it is as one wants it—everywhere an ornament and a shelter—over hill and dale—but nowhere in excess, or yet in the way of the farmer. Immediately around the mansion, (of which hereafter) indeed, are only gardens, walks, and a wide extent of velvet lawns on every side; but even these latter are marked with the owner's scheme of the practical. It is not only the pheasant I see shuffling about here in these cool shades. It is not alone the graceful deer that browse and bound along these soft lawns. These are a charm to the eye, and I like the taste which allows them this sweet free range, and which saves the poor beautiful creatures from all harm. Here are the woods too. As I rode through their long winding lanes to-day on horseback, the air was filled with the perfume of forest flowers, and with the chirping and fluttering of birds. The yellow-hammer whirled away on his gay speckled wings, as we trotted up to him; the shining blue-jay glanced "like a javelin by;" and "the wood-pecker tapped at the hollow beech tree."

I might have dreamed myself in woods of Paradise, with all their "starry depth of flowers," ere man had sinned: only at intervals we came on the edge of the lawn, or the arable land, and the mansion, with its cultivated splendor, soon drove that vision from my soul. Here, however, is nature in abundance. The place is rich with the mere luxuries of nature; richer than ever Roman table was with luscious luxuries of art. And yet, I say, the whole is marked with utility, and there is such an abundance of the practical, that the luxurious is only enough to relieve its monotony, and to refresh the eye and the spirit that may sometimes weary even of the continual sight or supervision of such a spectacle or management as this. The remotest lawns are spotted with little flocks of sheep, of which over 3000 are kept on the place, of the famous South Devon breed. One meets also in the pastures, these fine, sleek, bright-looking Devon cattle, browsing in herds. There are more than 300 of them, including an immense dairy, besides Scotch cattle. Beyond the lawns, one gets at once into the cultivation, and a ring of this, skirted and sheltered here and there with avenues and copses of trees, encircles the whole estate. I rode along the edge of a field of 130 acres of barley, in one place. In another were 60 acres of wheat; and there were also two fields of peas, of 25 and 27 acres.

The arable land is divided about equally between these grains, turnips and grass, which four crops, sometimes having grass for two seasons, constitute the routine of the succession of tillage on the same ground. There are in cultivation at present, about 430 acres of wheat and barley each, and in fine condition. The head farmer told me that 30 bushels an acre is rather an indifferent crop, and that 40 and 50 are more "the right thing." It must be borne in mind, when I say this, that

Holkam has been completely *made over* by Mr Coke. When he succeeded to the estate, it was a mere desert. There were no trees here even, and it was hardly believed the land would let them grow. Mr Coke says the rabbits were the only creatures who *could* live on it, and they were starving! Now what a triumph is this! Go with me today into this village of Holkam, which all belongs virtually to the estate, and lives by it in one way or another. Here are 500 persons probably, besides those sent off, well provided for elsewhere. Their cottages are a curiosity of rural neatness and comfort. Little gardens surround them, and flowers hang out of the windows and climb over the door-way. Some 150 persons are employed on the *farm* alone. Then in the gardens, the light acres of which are surrounded with a wall 1400 yards long, and 14 feet high, are perhaps 40 more; in the brick-yard, 20; in the blacksmith's shop, 10; and some wheelwrights; and game-keepers, I dare say; and a little army of servants, of course, for in the mansion, when the family are here, 20 females alone are employed. The women do some work also on the farm; such as weeding the grain, which, as well as the peas, and in fact all the crops, is *drilled*. I saw 20 women in one field, weeding. Beyond that, and outside of the walls of the regular estate, we came to a "*little bit*" of a plantation of only 600 more. Here they were hard at work. In one field, where turnips were sowing, all the processes went on at once. There were 20 men and boys spreading manure out of five or six carts, drawn by 3 horses each, (of which there are 140 on the place;) five or six ploughs drawn by two, who ploughed without a driver; then two cast-iron round rolls, by two; three or four harrows, by one; two drill-machines, self-sowing, by two; and then the harrow again, brought up the rear. Horses were used chiefly, but some oxen also, and these were Devon. I noticed their walk, which is brisk and light as that of the best horse. They are not large, but snug, sleek and strong, with small eyes and short horns, a boy rides on the back of one of them, and guides them with a slight bridle, talking to them as our farmers do to a horse. Two of these creatures drew a water-cart into a pond near by, where, by a plug in the bottom, it was filled in half a minute. I ought to speak of the almshouse for the old, and the schools for the young, and of the farming system more in detail, but there is no room. I will only add, that young farmers come here from all quarters to learn the science. I saw four of them riding over the grounds this morning, who are under the care of the manager. The whole place is considered a model of both the science and art of farming.

Holkam Hall, June 1837.

I have still to give you some sketch, as far as it is proper to go into such details, of the style in which Mr Coke lives; and I am not aware that he has any foolish delicacy as to its being known.

It is at all events unfortunate if he has, for it is quite notorious all over Norfolk at least. He has himself made it so, long since, by his "sheep-shearing." This festival, which is now abandoned on account of his age, was itself, no bad illustration of the style in which things are done at Holkam. It was an occasion, indicated sufficiently by the name, of which Mr Coke availed himself, partly, I suppose, as a gratification of his hospitable feelings, for which he is famous, and partly as an agricultural meeting, for all the principal farmers in the county were accustomed to attend. At the same time the nobility, and other distinguished friends of mine host, including many foreigners, were invited. These were entertained for three days at the place, and shown its entire system. A grand dinner was given each day, at which, of course, much information, as well as amusement, was afforded. One year I remember reading that there were 500 persons sat down. Among these, was the Duke of Sussex, the late King's youngest brother, and still living; the Earl of Albemarle, whose daughter is Lady Coke; Hume, Burdett, Erskine, and other distinguished public men; and strangers from Nova Scotia, New York, Prussia, Scotland, and almost every country of the realm. Mr Coke is unable now to continue these delightful meetings. The only substitute he can make for them, is in his more private hospitality, and his house, while he remains here—from July to March, perhaps—is always full. I noticed, in going over it, that one wing is called "The Stranger's," and is devoted to guests alone. It is 60 feet by 70, and there are four such wings, which will give you another notion of the style of the place.

The mansion has two fronts, each near 350 feet long, and connected in the centre: forming a sort of letter H, with large airy courts within. The family wing, the kitchen wing, and the chapel wing, with various offices below it, are the other three. In the former are the Library and manuscript rooms. The books are very valuable, and the MSS still more so. The late Mr Roscoe, of Liverpool, was here for weeks at one time, making researches among them, in a room where a splendid full length of him by the President of the Royal Academy still hangs over the fire-place where he sat. Out of the library windows, the view is charming. Nothing can be more English, or more lovely or picturesque, than the soft glossy lawns, spotted with flocks, and grazing deer, and rich, round-topped trees; with the lake, and the grey tower of the Parish Church peering up over the woods of its farthest border; and the fine arch, on the other side, at the end of the front avenue, of *two miles* in length, which leads one to the mansion. I have been all over the house, and amused myself with counting the rooms. In 23 of them are pictures, more or less, great or small, ancient or modern, but mostly a valuable collection, even in the *English* sense of the word. In the drawing room were a dozen, for example, besides Nollegen's busts, and a Claude, and a Poussin, were among them. The Saloon is 28 feet by 40, and 32 feet high, hung with rich crimson Genoa velvet, with mosaic tables, gorgeous candelabras, and two chimney pieces of spotless Sicilian marble, most elaborately worked. In this room are seven fine pictures, one is by Rubens, and two by Martin, besides a Vandyke, and a portrait of Fox by Opie, and of Mr Coke by Gainborough. In the State Apartment are two Guidos, a Titian, a Raphael, a

Claude, a Poussin, and two of Lely's portraits, including one of Waller the poet. In the Landscape Room are four of Gaspar Poussins, and one of Nicholas, besides a Domenichino, a Salvator, two of Vernets, and seven of Claudes! Some of these are master-pieces, and famous all over Europe; all of undoubted authenticity. And so I might go through the rooms. But you have had enough of this. Let us pass then, through the Statue Gallery, (105 feet long) looking as we pass at Chantry's beautiful sculpture of two woodcocks, which he killed here at one shot, and thence down the great stair-case into the Egyptian hall, which is 48 feet by 70, walled all round with the works of Nollegen, Chantry and Westmacott, inserted in tablets, and supported by fluted Ionic pillars of variegated marble. Now I shall have a look at the kitchen, having bribed both house-maid and cook to boot. Take the plate alone for a specimen. One little room, say 10 feet square, is devoted to it, and filled with it. Here is a silver vase of beautiful workmanship, a present to Mr Coke, from the farmers of Norfolk, (near 150 of whom are his tenants,) and which cost them \$3500. Here are eight large solid soup-tureens, with stands to each, all massive. Of plates I see in one pile 16 dozen, of which, each weighs, I should say, 20 ounces.—And then the breakfast and tea-services, which are used every day—the profane vagabonds! But why talk about trifles? Here is a mere salver, for the side-board—shield-shaped—for show; and here are several more; and not one of them costs less than hundreds; not to mention these four *ice basins*, which came at 1000 guineas! However, I am getting tedious, and shall trouble your patience no more at present.

TENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This Exhibition of American productions will be held at *Nibbs's Garden*, in the City of N. York, October 16, 1837.

Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, and other rewards, will be bestowed on the same liberal principles, as on former occasions. Exhibitors are requested to deliver their articles at the Garden, on Friday, the 13th of October. Such as are intended for competition, must be brought on the 13th or 14th, that they may be arranged and examined before the opening for the admission of visitors, which will be on Monday, the 16th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The managers are gratified to be able to state, that notwithstanding the lamentable contrast between this and last year, in the business affairs of our country, the applications from those intending to exhibit, are as numerous as ever, evincing that the spirit of emulation has not yielded, but remains in full vigor, and promises, from the abundant resources of skill and invention, a display as ample and variegated as in seasons the most prosperous. The desolating revulsions of commerce, have powerfully impressed our fellow-citizens with the necessity of clinging more closely to our own domestic resources, and of producing, by the aid of native genius and industry, those necessities and conveniences requisite to competence, comfort and independence.

These considerations seem to have imparted fresh stimulus to ingenuity, and opened a brighter prospect of future improvement and display than ever. And why should not a reasoning, calculating, self-confiding people arrive at such conclu-

sions? The elements of wealth remain unharmed by the revulsions of trade. Abundant harvests bear testimony that the laws of vegetation are beyond the influences of an unsound currency. The muscular as well as the mental energies of a great and increasing nation of freemen, are unbroken. Dormant industry, refreshed by a short repose, will start again, with accelerated motion and accumulated power. There is everywhere manifestations conclusive that we may safely rely on our own ample and independent resources. Our country, though in its infancy, presents a population sufficient for an empire more ingenious and more industrious than any other that has ever existed. With such a people, and with a fertile territory embracing all climates, we cannot fail, with suitable incitements, to rival any and all other countries in the great work of improvement and civilization.

Well conducted public fairs signally contribute to these results. Impressed with these views, the public, for nine successive years, have countenanced, cherished and supported the Exhibitions of the American Institute, as their favorite institution, and we trust they will continue with their accustomed zeal to cherish and sustain it.

The farmer is invited to exhibit his useful implements, and the rare, curious and extraordinary productions of his agricultural culture. To the manufacturer and artist, we look for specimens of the choice productions of the factory and the workshop; and the innumerable varieties of taste and genius, mingled as usual, with the ornamental and delicate workmanship of female hands.—Appropriate places will be provided for all the varieties, from every department of industry, whether minute or bulky, natural or artificial.—Suitable preparations will also be made for enlivening the scene with the animating influences of moving machinery.

The friends of National Improvement throughout the country, are respectfully invited to join in this anniversary celebration of Industry and the Arts.

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Newark,
N.J.

J. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, L. I.

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(From the Albany Cultivator.)

ON STEEPING SEED CORN.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Essex)
Co. N. J., May 27, 1837. }

J. BUEL, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Having closed my business in the city of New York, I last year purchased a farm in this place, about one hundred acres of which is very uniform in quality, nearly a smooth gentle declining plain to the south, except where Cedar Brook passes through it from north to south, which is a remarkable stream for its purity, permanency and uniformity of temperature, not freezing when the thermometer is ten degrees below zero. The soil is uniformly a dark brown loam, in some parts mingled with pebble stones, from six to eight inches deep, none too moist; the subsoil is dark yellow and tenacious, from nine to twelve inches deep, with a preponderance of alumina, resting on loose gravel, several feet in depth. I have thus briefly described the soil, as I think always *ought* to be done, when experiments and facts are stated for public use.

I commenced taking several useful publications on agriculture, none of which I esteem more valuable than the Cultivator. Not getting possession of my farm until late in the season, I did little the past year. To hasten the vegetation of my corn, planted after the middle of May, I endeavored to follow the recommendation of soaking and preparing the seed, and about one half only germinated. About the first of June, I replanted; had a great growth of stalks, but the corn from the latter planting was all cut off by the frost, before it was at maturity. I attributed the failure to a long cold storm, while the grain was in the earth. Having this year about twenty acres that had been twice mowed, and after being seeded with clover and timothy, I spread upon about half, twenty loads of good manure to an acre. It was then well ploughed, rolled and harrowed twice, raising a fine mellow soil. My seed corn, mostly of the Jersey white, was selected with great care, and soaked in water over night, with five spoonful of tart to a bushel of seed, at about 130° of heat, when the water was applied. In the morning it was drained and sprinkled with ashes and plaster, and generally planted the same day. We commenced the first week in this month, and finished in about eight days, the weather being very fine for the season. At the end of two weeks, not one seed in twenty had germinated, except a few rows planted directly from the cob, which came up well. We planted about half an acre of the large eight rowed Connecticut yellow, about half an acre of the Dutton, half an acre of golden Sioux, and several small pieces of various kinds for trial. The Dutton and Sioux have vegetated the best. Where we spread no manure, we added about a spoonful of ashes and plaster to every hill we planted, and perceive no difference in germinating. We have replanted about four acres with dry seed, and calculate to go over the whole, though probably the crop will be nearly a total failure, if we have early frosts.

I have been thus particular in what I have done, that others may guard against my mistakes. Being well satisfied that the failure has been owing to the preparation of the seed, as the rows planted unprepared, have come up well, and my neighbors planted about the same time, the same kind of seed, on similar land, which has come up remarkably well. I shall be greatly obliged for

your free opinion of the cause of my want of success. I am making some experiments on recommendations, which are yet to be tested. I am, however, satisfied that more attention is requisite in descriptions of *location* and *soil*, by those who give recommendations for the public.

I would beg leave to request your correspondents to give their names, the state and place of their residence, that inquiries may be made of them by mail. There have been some I should have written to, had I known where to address them. I am, with great respect, yours, &c.

DAVID L. DODGE.

Remark.—Our practice, for sixteen years, has been to steep our seed corn in the manner we have recommended, dissolving half a pint of crude salt-petre in the steep—and the seed has never failed to grow—except in one case, where a part of the corn, after steeping, was left exposed a day or two to the sun, by accident. That which was planted immediately from the steep, grew well—that which was exposed did not do well.—*Editor Cultivator.*

EATON, MASS., July 1837.

To the Editor of the Atlas:

I send you an account of my success last year in keeping hens, and will thank you to publish it, to let people know how many eggs a hen lays in a year. I have heard much speculation on the subject, and last year I kept an account, which is as follows:

On the first of January, 1836, I had ten hens, and one good crower. In the spring, I suffered three of them to go through the process of incubation, which left me seven to make my experiment upon. The three which raised chickens, gave me twenty-four in number, which I sold for a shilling each, when they were about the size of quails. The sooner you sell chickens the better, for they will not bring but 2 or 3 cents more when full grown, than when half grown.

When the year was out, on the first of last January, I looked over my account, and found my seven hens had given me ninety-six dozen of eggs, which were sold for \$15 91. What we had used in the family, made the whole quantity one hundred and ten dozen. The lowest price I sold any for, was 13 cents per dozen—and the highest was 25 cents. I have asked many farmers to guess the number, but they always came short of it.

They asked me what I gave them to make them so prolific. I inquired how they treated theirs, what they gave them to eat, and where they rested at night. They told me that they let them rest in barns or on apple trees—not giving much except what they can pick up around the house and barn. They think warm dough will freeze in their crops, and kill them in cold weather.

Now I'll tell you how I keep the hens. I cause a good house to be built for them in the south side of a hill, and stone it up so warm that an egg will scarcely ever freeze. During half the time in the winter, I give the hens boiled potatoes and bran or meal, mixed together with warm water. I never lost any hens in consequence of dough freezing in their crops; if they have a good warm house to set in, dough will not hurt them any more than warm cakes will a man. For the

remainder of the time, I gave them oats instead of corn. I have bought oats in Boston for seventy cents a bushel, while corn was, at the same time, one dollar and ten cents, and tried the hens on the oats and then on the corn. Before feeding the hens, I would let the oats soak in warm water for three or four hours, till they get well swelled, and in this way I found that a bushel of oats would go as far as a bushel and a half of corn; thus in using oats instead of corn I saved 95 cents on every bushel consumed.

Hens will dust themselves every day when they can get dry dirt. In winter, when they cannot, I place a large box of coal-pit dust in their house and keep it dry, so that it cannot freeze; this answers every purpose.

Hens should never be kept near cattle, for their vermin will escape to the cattle, and prevent them from growing fat.

I preserve all the pieces of white earthen ware that I can find, and when the ground is covered with snow, I pulverize it and give it to them. I find they will eat it in preference to corn. Water is always placed within their reach.

Last year, according to the best of my calculation, the cost of keeping my ten hens was \$9. I sold the eggs to the amount of \$15 91 cents, and chickens to that of \$4—leaving a net profit in one season of \$10 91. Besides this, 11 dozen of eggs, worth a shilling a dozen, were used in the family.

Nutmeg, in large doses, is virulent poison. The writer has witnessed the effects of it in two instances. The first case last spring—the second last evening. The first was a young married lady of rather feeble health. The second was a young unmarried lady of a perfectly sound constitution, and sound health. The first ate one whole nutmeg—the second one and a half—to use her own language, “good fat ones.”

Symptoms.—Sudden and alarming agitation of the nervous system—numbness of the tongue and face—intolerable distress in the eyes—described as a sensation of whirling or violent twisting—death-like sickness at the stomach, and faintness, intolerable vertigo, ringing in the ears—and the most intense mental agony. The stomach is rendered almost perfectly insensible to the action of the most stimulating emetics. This is a very imperfect sketch, but enough has been said to warn the reader to be careful how he eats nutmegs in large quantities. Cloves, oil of peppermint, spearmint, tansy, &c., taken in large doses, are often attended with disastrous consequences. W.

Portland, Aug. 18, 1837.

Portland Atlas.

TOMATOES.—The following, says Gen. Dearborn, is an excellent method for preserving the tomato, which does not at all alter the quality of this fruit, and does not require the action of any heat:

A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water, to make it strong enough to bear an egg; select perfectly ripe tomatoes, and pack them well without pressing them, in a stone or glazed earthen pot, which is to be filled with the brine, cover the pot with a deep plate, in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit, and by this simple process, tomatoes may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking, they should be soaked in fresh water for several hours.

NATURAL HISTORY.

[Selected for the N. E. Farmer.]

GIGANTIC COCK.

(Gallus gigantus—Temminck.)

The description of Mons Temminck is founded upon the notices which have been given by Dampier and Marsden, the only portion of the bird which he had seen,—being the leg and foot,—of which he gives a plate in his Natural History of gallinaceous birds. There is a specimen in the Edinburgh Museum, said to be wild from Sumatra, of a large size, the tail very ample, and entirely of a glassy green. Greater wing coverts glassy green, with strong reflections, and having the base feathers deep chestnut, which occasionally appears, and makes them appear mottled and interrupted. The height of this specimen from the ground, is about two feet two, to two feet four inches.

The cocks with ample crests upon the head, five toes; the rumpless cock, and those of very varied colors, appear chiefly to have arisen from the various circumstances of domestication and crossing.

Other fancy breeds are also frequently seen in the Dutch Pencilled Fowl, pure white, spotted with black; the Siberian Fowl, having long tufts of feathers springing from the lower jaws, and hanging down, and the Barbary Fowl, of a pale dun color, and having the feathers of the neck very ample, and spotted with black. A more singular anomaly occurs in those with five toes, generally called Dorking Fowls, from being found and bred in most abundance in the neighborhood of Dorking, in Surry. This race is easily continued, and seems analogous either to the six-fingered or six-toed individuals of mankind, or to the dogs with the additional claws. They are much esteemed, are generally *pure white*, and grow to a large size; Dr Latham records one which weighed almost fourteen pounds.

A still more anomalous race occurs, perhaps, in those without a tail, the Rumpless or Persian cock. But we have also races analogous to them in the tailless races of dogs and cats. There are races of cocks, however, whose claim to actual distinction of species, is not very well or satisfactorily ascertained. The *G. Morio*, having the periosteum of the bones black, and the comb, wattles and skin of a dull purple. It has received the name of Negro and Blackmoor cock, but I believe is scarcely to be seen in the poultry-yards of this country. The other two varieties are more frequently seen, and are known as the silky cock, (*G. labatus*), and the Friesland cock, (*G. crispus*). They are found in Japan and China, and sold to Europeans as a rarity. The Friesland or crested cock has all his feathers, as it were, turned the wrong way; they stand at nearly right angles with the body.

The most pleasing specimen of domesticated fowl, is, with a superabundant crest and auricular feathers. The crest is composed of narrow hackled feathers, which grow erect from the head, (commonly called Poland breed,) but fall down in graceful curves, and are sometimes so long as to overhang and shadow the eyes. In many parts, this breed is much cultivated, and is esteemed in proportion as the colors of the body and crest can be got most conspicuously contrasted, a black

body with white crest, and the reverse.—*Naturalist's Library*, vol. 3, p. 171.

BANKIVA COCK.

(Gallus bankiva—Temminck.)

Many Bantams so nearly resemble this bird, that there would be great difficulty in making a distinction. Around the eyes and throat is bare, the head, back and sides of the neck surrounding the bare skin upon the throat and the rump, are covered with long hackles, of a clear and brilliant golden-orange.

The true Bantams, so called from the name of the town in Java, are distinguished by the plumed legs, a variation incident only to cultivation and domestication. A still more dwarf race is known under the title of the *Gallus pumilio*; this is extremely diminutive, but nearly of the same colors, and is much cultivated among cock-fanciers. There is a club in the vicinity of London, who compete and give prizes to those who succeed in producing the smallest breed.

THE BRONZED COCK.

(Gallus arcus—Curier.)

This beautiful bird is rather larger than the Bankiva cock. The comb is very large, and with an unbroken edge. The cheeks and throat bare, the feathers of a metallic green, with brilliant reflections. The tail is purple, with bright metallic reflections—throat, breast and under parts of a deep black.

THE FORK-TAILED COCK.

(Gallus furcatus—Temminck.)

This curious cock was first described by M. Temminck, in 1818. It is nearly 2 feet in length to the extremity of the tail. The cheeks are bare, the head furnished with a simple entire comb, and the throat with a single large wattle springing from the centre; they are all bright-red. The head, neck, and upper part of the back, are remarkable from the short and rounded form of the feathers—of a deep metallic blue. The hanging feathers are of a rich metallic green, tinged with steel-blue. The bill, legs and feet, yellow. The hen has a circle round the eyes only, naked, and of a livid tint. This bird is said to be very abundant in Java, and may be often seen during the day upon the edges of the woods and jungles, but possesses the same wary disposition of its cogenus and pheasants, and upon the least alarm runs to cover. They are not kept in domestic state, but they occasionally breed with the tame hens—a curious fact, and showing the uncertainty with which the true origin is clouded.

SONERAT'S WILD COCK.

(Gallus soneratii.)

Sonerat's cock has been dedicated by M. Temminck, to its discoverer. The first notice we find of it which can be trusted, is in the voyage to India, by that traveller, under the title of wild cock, and asserting it as the probable stock from which all our domestic races have arisen. Dr Latham observes that this species is by far the boldest and strongest, in proportion to its size, and in Indostan is anxiously sought after by the cock fighters, seldom failing to secure the victory over a large game cock.—*Id.*, vol. 3, p. 188.

(From the American Farmer.)

RAISING OF POULTRY.

Aunt Hester is a woman of a strong mind and practical experience, but she has some old fangled notions. I will give you some of them, and you can dispose of them as you please. The community may then laugh at them without inquiry, or they may profit by them, if she is not mistaken.

Aunt Hester was descanting on feeding young poultry to death: us youngsters of course treated it as a whim of one of settled habits, taken up, they did not know why, and persevered in, because it was habitual. "Well," said she, "I will give the best reasons for it I can, and you may then make the experiment, and if there is any weight in my reasons, you may continue to jaw at my old notions. My own experience," said she, "is, that a hen with a brood of 15 chickens, turned loose, and compelled to shift for her young, will raise 12 or 13 of them: a hen with the same number, constantly fed, will not raise five."

These facts caused me to inquire within myself, as to the reasons why it was so, and whether my conclusions are right or not, they are the most rational I can form. The hen left to herself, when hovering her brood, knows that when the chickens leave her wings, that she is to start out with them, to perform labor to procure them food, and continues hovering them till they invite her forth. The hen who performs no labor, is restless the moment she feels hunger, and before her brood are thoroughly warmed, after a chill dew, she starts forth to the place of feeding, and the debilitated young which had not the most favorable place for warmth, (being weaker and kept at the outside,) are left dragged and chilled, and the worms in the windpipe, feeling a portion of the cold, contract themselves into a knot; hence gapes and death.

Another result she said, might be the cause of too much feeding;—it would force out the pin feathers, when the brood was too young; and forcing out too large a crop of pens at one time, would be hurtful, as it required too much of the blood to fill the quills, and produced debility, and a susceptibility to cold. So much for this branch of the business.

Aunt Hester remarked, that a hen hatching her own eggs, or all the eggs from the same hen, would raise more of the brood, than if the eggs were from different hens. The youngsters all cried out moonshine and witchcraft. Well, said Aunt Hester, my experience has proved what I assert; and it therefore only belongs to me to give a reason why it is so.—An entire brood from the same hen, will all alike be constitutionally sensitive to cold, will all wish to be hovered about the same time, and will become invigorated by the same warmth. Those of different hens will be some more, some less sensitive to cold; those requiring less hovering, will leave the wings, run about, and induce the hen to walk about, before the others are sufficiently warmed; debility, gapes and death overtake the weaker. Aunt Hester says a maiden's hen's eggs may be set on a month or more, and remain as pure as the day they were laid. If any one chooses to make the experiment, let him get a young guinea fowl before it is grown, and have no others on the place. When she lays, put the eggs under a common hen, and examine them, by breaking one every two or three days.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

THE CHICKEN.*Norwalk, June 21st, 1837.*

J. BUEL—*Dear Sir*: Permit me to make an inquiry or two upon another topic. Is the real manner in which the chick escapes from the shell, in the process of hatching, known to you and the readers of the Cultivator? or is it the generally received opinion, that it is liberated by the efforts of the mother? If the affirmative of the latter question is true, there is a prevalent mistake upon the subject; and although it may seem but a small matter, the real process is exceedingly interesting, and a knowledge of it will be of some practical utility.

Every one accustomed to the management of poultry, has probably noticed that fowls will sit six or eight weeks upon addled eggs, without attempting to break them—that successive nests full of eggs may be given to the same fowl, and that, if the young are taken away, she will continue to sit—that a laying fowl may leave her eggs in the nest of a sitting one, and if the young are taken away as fast as hatched, she will sit on till she has finished—and that a hen, sitting on the eggs of a turkey or goose, will not attempt to break them at the end of three weeks. But these facts are not consistent with the idea, that the termination of the period of incubation, the mother sets to work and liberates her own children. The truth is, that the escape of the chick is by a natural, uniform and singular method, and by its own efforts; and that, any interference by the mother, or any thing else, will stop the process, and destroy its life.

The chick lies in the shell with its feet and tail towards the small end; its neck towards the large end, with its head bent down under the neck, and lodged on one side, under the wing of that side, and with the bill projecting up between the wing and side, parallel with the top of the back. When it has attained a sufficient growth to feel the confinement of the shell, it struggles and forces its bill through it. But the singularity of the arrangement is, that, from the peculiar situation of the head on the side, the chick is turned, by each successive struggle, and the resistance of the shell, about one-eighth of an inch round, and every effort breaks a new portion, or rather continues the breakage until, when about three-fourths or more of the shell is broken, in a direct line round, the remaining portion gives way during the next struggle, and it kicks itself out into the nest—leaving the shell thus divided, adhering by the small portion of the lining membrane, which the bill of the chick has not broken. Any person who will take the trouble to examine a nest of shells, after the hen has left it with her young, will find them thus divided, and thus adhering, appearing as if severed nearly in two, and then broken. There is another singular circumstance connected with this evolution. A portion of the blood of the chick circulates through an opening in its belly, into the lining membrane of the shell, to be exposed to the vivifying influence of the air. If this membrane is torn before the circulation in it is stopped by the vessels being twisted by the evolution in the turning of the chick, it will bleed freely, and the chick will die. And if the shell, when partially broken round, is mashed, so as to interfere with the turning process, the chick will die unhatched. Not unfrequently it happens,

that the chick breaks the shell entirely round, but, owing to the toughness of the lining membrane, it is but partially broken, and in that case, if the chick is not taken out by hand, it will never get out. I have found three eggs out of twelve, after the hen had left the nest, in this predicament. B.

(From the Baltimore Farmer.)

AN INQUIRY.

A subscriber residing in Alabama has made the following inquiry, which we publish with the hope that some of our readers in Massachusetts, will give the necessary information; and if it would not be too trouble, we would feel indebted to the Editor of the New England Farmer to state through his excellent Journal, whether the corn alluded to, has been cultivated in his region; with what success; and whether any of it is still to be found in that quarter. We feel particularly anxious to gratify the desire of our correspondent, as he has done much to promote the welfare of agriculturists, and we are sure would cheerfully at all times, take pleasure in responding to a similar call.

(Communicated for the Farmer and Gardener.)

Mr Roberts: In the "Southern Agriculturist" for July, 1832, will be found a notice of a species of corn, found in Mexico, and transmitted to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by William Shaler, Esq., given to him by the Baron de Karvinski, of a most singular production and growth. Will some of your Northern readers state the result of the trial of this corn, or if it is yet amongst them? A SUBSCRIBER.

By the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—We have carefully consulted the records of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from its commencement in 1829, to the present period, as they have been published in our paper, but find no notice of any "corn found in Mexico, transmitted to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by William Shaler, Esq." In an account of the proceedings of a meeting of said Society, held at Boston on the 3d of March, 1832, recorded in the New England Farmer, vol. x. page 284, is a letter from William Shaler, Esq., U. S. Consul at Havana, to Zebedee Cook, Jun. Esq., Vice President of the Society, acknowledging the honor of having been elected a Corresponding Member, &c.; but nothing is stated in that, nor in any other communication, which we recollect, or can find, relative to a donation of seed corn. It is probable, however, that there is some foundation for the report stated above, and if so, if any of our friends will give us information, it will be thankfully received and immediately published. There are few agricultural subjects of more importance than that of introducing to general culture, new and improved sorts of Indian Corn.

NEW KIND OF BREAD.—A correspondent of the Hingham Gazette, gives the following directions for making a new kind of bread:

Take one quart of the best flour and put it into a tin pail which has a tight cover. Put into this flour, one tea-spoonful of salt and one tea-spoonful of sakeratus, both pulverized. Stir them in well. Then pour upon the flour quite warm new milk; pour by degrees, (stirring as you pour so

to prevent lumping,) until you have poured a quart. Put on the cover, and set the pail on very warm iron, or hang it up high, over a slow fire, or, which is better still, put it into a common tin baker, and set it up to a moderate fire, where the bottom of the pail can be so warm that you can hold your hand upon it without burning you. If it is hotter than this, the mixture inside, (which will be rather a thin paste,) will bake and stick to the pail, which will ruin the experiment. Let the pail stand undisturbed in this steady heat, for five or six hours, when it will be found to rise, rather suddenly, to double its first size. As soon as it is thus risen, turn it and knead it up in the common way, and to the common thickness.—Then put this dough into the tin pans in which you intend to bake it; but fill the pans only half full of the dough. Then set these pans near a gentle fire, or in a July hot sun out-doors, covered with a cloth. In an hour or more, the dough will begin to rise, and soon fill the pans. As soon as this is so, put it into the oven and bake one hour, i. e., if the loaf be twelve inches long, six thick. If it be half this size, a shorter time will suffice. Invalids can eat this bread with perfect safety.

STUMPS are among the most troublesome obstacles in the settlement of a new country. A machine is sometimes used, with lever power, to eradicate them. It is literally a huge "tooth puller." It requires great power and much expense and time to accomplish the business, even with this machine. A better contrivance, because more simple and cheap, we saw practiced the other day. A little excavation was made in under the stump, and some combustible materials enclosed, and then set on fire. Previous to this, however, some dry materials were piled around the root, above the surface of the ground, and then covered over with a compact layer of turf, forming a sort of coal-pit. It has been found upon experiment, that the stumps will burn in this way, a number of days, with a sort of subterranean fire, and when the turf falls in, nearly every thing of the root is found consumed below and above the surface of the ground. Passing by a field near where the Canal enters the Connecticut, a while since, we noticed smoke issuing from twenty little mounds of earth, and upon inquiry, found they were burning out the stumps in the manner above described.—*Northampton Courier*.

GOOD FLEECE.—An individual in Newport, N. H., last week took a Merino fleece weighing seven pounds and a quarter, all washed and tagged, from a lamb but a year old. This may be pronounced a wonderful clip.

GREAT YIELD.—The Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian says he has a bunch of stems of wheat, 50 in number, and bearing upwards of 4000 grains, all growing from a single stalk, and the product of one grain.

GLASS CLOTH.—Mr Bonnel, of Lille, in France, has succeeded in making several specimens of woven glass, which are most brilliant in color and lustre. They are solid and perfectly flexible, and the prices moderate.

Pleasant sour, or sweet apples cut up, and boiled with rice, is very good.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

(For the New England Farmer.)

IMPROVED GRAIN CRADLE.

REV. HENRY COLMAN,—*Dear Sir*: When I last saw you, you gave into my keeping an implement, new at least in this part of the country, which Mr Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell, Maine, had sent to you, and recommended as a substitute for the sickle and cradle in harvesting wheat. Mr Vaughan has described it in an article which was copied into the New England Farmer of the 2d ult. Having had opportunity to witness its operation in harvesting wheat, rye and oats, I am very happy to agree with Mr Vaughan in the opinion expressed by him, that the use of this implement will be a great saving of labor. And I think that farmers are under great obligations to him for his praise-worthy endeavors to make them acquainted with a tool, at the same time so valuable, so cheap, and so easily constructed.

The advantages of Mr Vaughan's cradle, are, that four times as much grain may be harvested in a day with it as with a sickle, and that the straw may be cut as close to the ground as in mowing grass, so that no waste stubble is left. It is much lighter, more easily made, and kept in repair, than the common clumsy cradle, which is burdensome for a man to bear on his shoulder, and which to swing all day, requires great strength and effort. To reap half an acre of grain, is considered a fair day's work; and to do this well, a man must have had some experience in the business. To use the old-fashioned cradle, requires so much dexterity, that, with us, it is almost a trade by itself; and a cradler demands and receives two or three times as much pay as a common laborer.—With the improved cradle, after a little use, a good mower will be able to reap as much ground in a day, as he could mow, and to leave the grain in good order to bind up. It is no inconsiderable advantage to cut the straw close to the ground.

The cheapness and simplicity of the construction of this new cradle, and the facility with which it may be used, are great recommendations. I cannot but think that if this implement were more extensively known, it would be considered a great acquisition to the farmer's stock of tools, and that it would be the means of saving him much time and labor.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very truly, your obliged friend,

DANIEL P. KING.

Dunvers, August 28, 1837.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1837.

A meeting of this Society was this day holden at the Society's Rooms.

The Executive Committee presented a report by its Chairman, in relation to providing rooms better suited to the purposes of the Society. The report was accepted, and in accordance with the same, the following vote was unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to obtain the rooms over No. 23 Tremont Street, for the use of the Society, for such period and on such terms as they shall think it most for its interest to do.

On motion of Mr Grosvenor, a Committee was appointed to select suitable persons for the purpose of nominating a list of officers for the society for the ensuing

year. Messrs L. P. Grosvenor, E. M. Richards, S. R. Johnson, were appointed, who reported the names of the following four persons: Messrs Isaac P. Davis, Joseph P. Balch, T. G. Fessenden, Robert Treat Paine, E. Weston, Jr., and the report was unanimously accepted. Voted to adjourn to 2 weeks from this day, at eleven o'clock.

J. BRECK, Rec. Sec. *Pro Tem*.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples.—From the Hon. President of the Society,—Lady Haley's Nonsuch, Large Red and Green Sweet-log.

From Mr A. D. Williams, William's Favorite, of extraordinary size and beauty.

From R. Manning, Esq.—Red Astracan, Agrise, Von, Rezina, (French,) a beautiful little apple of curious form and singular flavor; and a handsome variety, name unknown.

From S. Downer, Esq.—Large and small Red, also, Yellow Liberian Crab Apples of great beauty.

From Mr James L. L. F. Warren,—Porter apples, large and fair.

From Messrs Hovey & Co.—High Top Sweeting, a valuable baking fruit.

Pears.—From R. Manning, Esq.—Windsor, an old and worthless variety, Skinless and Bloodgood Pears—the last a good flavored fruit and a great bearer.

From E. M. Richards,—August Muscat Pears, not worth cultivating, on account of their exceedingly short duration.

Peaches.—From Mr Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard,—Early Royal George, handsome.

Plums.—From Mr J. R. Johnson, Charlestown,—Washington, or Bolmer's Washington Plums of unrivalled size, surpassing beauty, and delicious flavor. 7 or 8 dozen were exhibited, measuring about 7 inches in circumference. Also, a branch 2 1-2 feet long, containing 31 plums. Also, from the same, Green Gage and Flushing Gage, both very fine.

From S. Downer, Esq.—Duane's Purple, Bingham, Blue Gage, Flushing Gage, Green Gage, and White Gage.

From R. Manning, Esq.—Orleans, Blaker's Gage and Byfield.

From Mr A. D. Williams,—Field Marshall, (Corse,) White Gage and Orleans.

From Mr S. Pond,—Pond's Seedling, Orleans, Bolmer's Washington, White Gage, and Duane's Purple.

From R. L. Emmons,—Figs grown in his garden.

From Messrs Winship,—a branch of the Shepherdia or Buffalo Berry tree, loaded with fruit.

For the Committee.

E. M. RICHARDS.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

DAHLIAS.—Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown presented 18 specimens. Var: Mrs Wilkinson, Dutchess of Buccleugh, Augusta, Countess of Beresford, and Cross's Yellow, all fine.

By Mr J. Towne of Boston,—Duke of Bedford, Clara and Queen Elizabeth, fine.

From Col. M. P. Wilder of Dorchester, by his Gardener, Mr J. Donald,—Upwards of 40 specimens. We noticed Dodd's Mary, Conqueror of Europe, Royal Adelaide, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Queen Elizabeth, Criterion, King of Beauties, Napoleon, Sir H. Fletcher, Golden Sovereign, Juliet and Village Maid, as being extra fine flowers.

Messrs Hovey & Co. of Boston, presented 43 varieties. Victoria, and Mrs Broadwood are charming flowers. Indeed all their specimens were good, but we must notice a few which we consider as possessing all the qualities of first rate flowers, viz: Hermoine, Dutch-

ess of Buccleugh, Angelina, Ariel, Lady of the Lake, Paragon, Lavinia, Criterion, Venus, and Conqueror of Europe.

By Messrs Winship of Brighton,—Forty specimens, among which we noticed Beauty of Salem, Barrett's Sussanah, and Countess of Liverpool.

By S. Walker,—18 varieties.

Messrs Mason, Hovey, and Walker,—Bouquets.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

☞ The Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Horticultural Society's Rooms at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 9th inst. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Sept. 4th, 1837

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—*Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1837*.—String Beans 20 cts. a peck, Shell beans 8 to 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; do. for Pickles, 17 cents per hundred; Peppers 3 cents per lb; Summer Squashes 12½ cents a dozen; Green Corn 12½ cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 12½ to 25 do; Fruit of Egg Plants 25 cents per dozen; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 25 cents a head; Brocoli 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Beets, Carrots, &c., 6 cents a bunch; Red and Yellow Onion \$1,00 per bushel; White Onions \$1,25 do.; Potatoes 50 cents a bushel; Sweet Potatoes \$2 50 per bushel; Winter and Valparaso Squash, 3 cents per lb.; Cabbages 50 to 75 cents per dozen.

FRUIT.—Apples 37 1-2 cents per peck; Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches 25 to 75 cents a dozen; Berries 10 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Barberries \$1,50 per bushel; Plums 17 to 25 cents a quart; Grapes 75 cents to \$1,00 per bushel; Melons 12 1-2 to 75 cents apiece.

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.—We have received from N. Dearborn and Son, two fine specimens of art. These are minute, but master-pieces, and the neatest and most accurate samples of *multum in parvo*, we ever peered at. One of these contains the Declaration of Independence, the Portrait of Washington, the signatures of the signers of that immortal document, and thirteen armorial devices, emblematical of the old thirteen States, in about the size of a page of a child's Primer. The other engraving gives a plain, neat and doubtless accurate Chart of Boston Harbor, its shores, islands, soundings, &c. &c., in the size of the page of a lady's novel. The artist who engraved the Lord's Prayer on his thumb nail, should, in the presence of the Dearborns, hide his diminished head in a nutshell.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.—In our last paper, page 62, we stated that the boys of the Boston Farm School were under the direction of "Mr Curtis." This was a mistake; we should have stated Mr George B. Hyde, who is at present the Instructor of that School, in the literary department, and Capt. Chandler teaches Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

☞ An experiment was made on Long Island, of a machine for mowing grass and grain, worked by horse power. It performs the work in a perfect manner, and produces a result equal to the labor of 12 men.

☞ Several valuable Communications are unavoidably omitted, to give room for the proceedings of the Horticultural Society. They shall appear next week.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements, he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.

Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly, interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good recommendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indentured till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner, will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indentured out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837.

44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.**PRICE REDUCED.**

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 19.

August, 1837.		7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind
Sunday,	20	56	76	66	N. E.
Monday,	21	50	78	60	W. E.
Tuesday,	22	52	76	64	S. W.
Wednesday,	23	50	70	56	W.
Thursday,	24	46	74	64	S. W.
Friday,	25	40	70	60	W.
Saturday,	26	48	74	64	W.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

July 26.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap.

July 12.

\$1000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted.

Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20.

tf

FOR SALE.

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, Jr. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

June 27.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

epist

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS.

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic 1th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

HURDIGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs.

April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BEANS, white,	barrel	1 37	1 75
BEF. mess.	barrel	14 75	15 00
No. 1.	"	12 75	13 00
prime,	"	8 75	9 00
BEEF, (American)	pound	26	29
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	54	60
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 20
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 87	10 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	9 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 00	8 62
Alexandria,	"	8 12	8 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat yellow,	"	97	99
white,	"	90	92
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	
Bailey,	"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	17 00	18 00
hard pressed,	"	17 50	19 00
HONEY,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	4	5
2d quality	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do,	"	25	26
Baltimore city do,	"	26	28
do, dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
do, light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	35	40
MACEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	8 50	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 00	25 00
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	75	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	15	16
Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do,	"		
do. 1-2 do,	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	{		
Pulled superfine,	"		
1st Lambs,	"		
2d do,	"		
3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	pair	50	125
BUTTER, (tub)	lb.	18	20
lump	"	24	27
EGGS,	dozen	18	
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 520 Beef Cattle, 325 Stores, 4200 Sheep, and 310 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We again reduce our quotations. First quality \$6 25, a \$6 75. Second quality \$5 75, a \$6 25. Third quality \$4 00 a \$5 25.

Stores.—We quote the same as last week. Two year old at \$14 a 17. Three year old \$19 a \$23.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$25, \$30, and \$35.

Sheep.—Sales in lots at \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 33, \$3 00 and \$3 25.

Swine.—Two lots to peddle were taken 7 3-4 and 8 3-4. At retail 9 and 10. A lot of fleshy old hogs at 7 cents.

POETRY.

(From the Mercantile Journal.)

THE FARM SCHOOL,

OF THOMPSON'S ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR.

'Tis well to gather from your street,
The children of neglect;
And teach them in this fair retreat,
To win deserved respect;
And train the twig, so early bent
To vice, by culture kind;
And look for fruit of your intent—
The tree aright inclined.

'Tis well to snatch from penury's den
Its hapless child, and show
Humanity is godlike, when
It softens human woe.
'Tis well—for ye of Misery's tomb
Have burst the iron bars,
And called up slumbering mind, to bloom
Above the fading stars!

I marked each youthful eye, and saw
High purpose kindle there;
I saw the future statesman, or
One who shall venture where
The wise, in elder years have stood;
Or him, whose honors won
Shall throne his name among the good,
His country's choicest son.

Or, moulded here in honest ways,
And led in ductile youth—
One who shall fearless go in praise
And battle for the truth;
Or go to prove how surely peace
Lies fallow on the soil,
When skill and care insure increase
To crown the yeoman's toil.

I read each look of intellect,
And Heaven I thanked again,
That from lost hopes and households wrecked,
Such treasures yet remain;
And prayed that those who still in tears
Tread paths of want and sin,
The thousands of unripened years—
Might here be garnered in.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1837.

WM B TAPPAN.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—The Haverhill Gazette republishes from the Massachusetts Gazette of 1795, the following account of the almost miraculous preservation of two men belonging in Rowley. On the morning of Dec. 15th, 1786, Mr Samuel Pulsifer and Mr Samuel Elwell were on the flats between Plum Island and Hog Island digging clams. The tide not serving their purpose, they left the ground in the evening, and came to a hut on Hog Island to spend the night, but a snow storm coming on very rapidly, caused them to change their purpose, and endeavor, at low water, to get themselves off the island. They soon got lost, in going over the marshes and creeks, and after wandering about for some time, they found a stack of salt hay, in which they dug a hole, and encamped for the night. In the morning, to their utter astonishment, they found the tide had risen so high that they were obliged to leave their hole, and repair to the top of the stack. They were deprived of all hope, save a faint ex-

pectation that their weight would keep the stack from moving off the staddles; but a cake of ice soon struck the stack and set it afloat. The wind blew and the sea raged around them, while the heavens were darkened with the falling snow.—The land disappeared, they knew not their course and could discern nothing but the world of waters, agitated by a tremendous storm. Their stack at times went directly forward, and at others whirled round like a top, threatening every moment to break in pieces. On a sudden they felt the stack on which they had been thus far preserved, separating under them. At this instant another stack of hay, large and unshattered, came alongside of them, on which they had sufficient strength to leap. In this dangerous situation, they passed about two hours, exposed to the cold, snow and water, which continually dashed upon them, by which time they became almost stupefied, and began to feel sleepy. They were driven into Smith's Cove, between three and four miles from the spot where the tide first set them adrift. Here, hoping and despairing by turns, they lay some considerable time, the stack being stopped about four rods from the land, by cakes of ice. After a while they perceived that the wind and tide were again carrying them out to sea. Pulsifer immediately threw himself upon the ice, and bid the other follow him; but Elwell was much stupefied with the cold, and after some delay, got on a cake of floating ice, and succeeded in reaching the shore, Pulsifer got so near the land, that he could touch the bottom with his feet, but his legs were so benumbed with cold that he could not put one before the other, and for a while thought he must perish within a rod of shore. At last he bethought himself of putting his legs forward one after the other with his hands, and gained the shore in safety. The thought of being on land once more, reinvigorated their almost exhausted faculties, and they ran a few rods, when to their dismay, they found they were on an uninhabited island, instead of the main, as they supposed. To venture into the water to gain the main would be immediate death, and to tarry on the island was wholly impracticable. At last they found a stack of dry hay, in which they secured themselves as well as they could, and holloed for help. They spied a man on the main, and they cried more vigorously, but the man soon passed out of sight. Despair settled on their very hearts, and death seemed their inevitable portion. About three quarters of an hour after this, Major Charles Smith of Ipswich, with his two sons, came within sight of the island, in search of some strayed sheep. One of his sons saw a man on the top of a stack, swinging his hat, and crying for help. The Major, knowing the ground, went immediately on to the island, over a cross way, covered about three feet with water, and brought off the distressed men, whom he took to his house, and provided with every thing necessary, and on the Thursday following, they returned to their homes. The above account, the substance of which we have given, was taken from the mouths of the men themselves, by a reverend gentleman of this county, and may be relied on as correct.—*Ipswich Register*.

There is in the 8th ward of the city of New York, a temperance society, having nine thousand members—supposed to be the largest local temperance society in the world.

TO MAKE FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.
To half a pint of vinegar add the same quantity of milk; separate the curd, and mix the whey with the white of five eggs; beat it well together, and sift into it a sufficient quantity of quick lime to convert it to the consistency of a thick paste. Broken vessels mended with this cement, never afterwards separate, for it resists the action both of fire and water.—*Baltimore Farmer*.

RECIPE FOR THE DROPSY.—Put into a stone or earthen jug, a gallon of stale, sound cider, together with a double handful of parsley roots and tops cut fine, a handful of scraped horseradish, two table spoonfuls of bruised mustard seed, half an ounce oxymell of squills, and one ounce of juniper berries. The liquor to be kept warm by the fire, twentyfour hours: to be often agitated, and then strained for use. Dose, for an adult, half a wine-glass full, three times a day on an empty stomach. The dose may be increased if necessary.

After the water shall be discharged, the patient should use moderate exercise, subsist on dry nourishing diet, and abstain from all liquids as much as possible.—*Newark Centinel*.

The best cure for a burn will be found to wrap the part immediately in a cloth wet with cold water.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c. in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
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Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
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Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARLOW.
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NO. 10.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1837.

VOL. XVI.

AGRICULTURAL.

(For the New England Farmer.)

COMPOSITION FOR DISEASED FRUIT TREES.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—*Sir*: In a note to you, September 16, 1833, I gave you the result of an experiment I tried on an apple tree, to prevent the progress of caterpillars from one part to another. This spring, I observed on *two peach trees*, in my yard, a large quantity of gum oozing from them. I scraped off the gum, cleared out the places from which it came, and then applied the same composition as I did on the apple tree, and, *Sir*, it completely prevented any more from oozing out. The trees are in good health now. I think it would answer a good purpose for covering [or grafting wax] in budding, or grafting fruit trees of all kinds, to prevent the rain from injuring: however, that I leave to others to make the experiment.

The composition was this: Dissolve India rubber in spirits of turpentine; then mix flour of brimstone to the consistence of common paint, and put it on the place where the gum oozes, after well clearing out the orifice.

It will afford me pleasure if the hints here stated answer a good purpose.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. HOWE.

Cambridge Port, Sept. 2, 1837.

By the Editor.—A statement of the experiment alluded to by Mr Howe, was published in the New England Farmer for October 16, 1833, vol. xii. page 110. Its object was to prevent the spread of caterpillars over apple trees, which they infest. The application of the same composition to prevent the oozing of gum from peach trees, which have been punctured by insects, or otherwise injured, is another use of the mixture, equally worthy with the former, of the attention of all who cultivate fruit trees. The oozing of gum from peach trees, is generally caused by an insect called the peach worm; and no doubt Mr Howe's composition would not only heal the wounds, but destroy the insect which caused them. Its use for grafting and budding, as a substitute for grafting clay is no less worthy of trial, and from the nature of the materials, which are all friendly to vegetables, though some of them hostile to insects, we should anticipate much success from the use of Mr Howe's composition.

(For the New England Farmer.)

IMPROVED SEED WHEAT.

[Extract of a Letter from Mr James Ronaldson, to Daniel Webster, Esq.]

"Philadelphia, No. 200 South Ninth st }
August 12, 1837. }

"*Sir*: My friend, near Edinburgh, has supported my seed project* with great zeal and judg-

*Some notices of Mr Ronaldson's plan for improving crops by selecting seeds from the best specimens, may be seen in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xv. p. 123.

ment. I have received from him some of Hickling's prolific Wheat. Chevalier-Barley and perennial Rye Grass of the crop of 1836. He writes under date of June 3d: 'All these are of the crop of 1836, and fresh thrashed from the straw, and except a little mouse dirt, which will do no ill, are clear of weeds. Indeed, I am satisfied that the grain is sound, and is to vegetate well.—In consequence of the lateness of the harvest season here, it is extremely difficult to procure grain in a state of sufficient dryness for the voyage to you. What I have sent on this occasion, will afford your friends an opportunity of making an experiment on sound seed of one year's age; if it answers, and more is wanted, this will prove the surest way to prevent the grain becoming injured from heating on the passage; still the order should be sent early, that the proper selections may be advantageously made. I found considerable difficulty in getting this kind of wheat. Permit me to say, I am desirous to be informed of the result, whatever may be the success, &c.' "

†A small quantity of Mr Ronaldson's improved Seed Wheat is left for sale at the Seed Store of the N. E. Farmer Office.

(For the New England Farmer.)

THE SHEPARDIA ELEGNOIDES, OR, BUFFALO TREE.*

On its more general introduction into the shrubbery, and probability of becoming valuable to the farmer as a live fence.

BY EDWARD SAYERS.

The Shepardia or Buffalo Tree, is at present but little known in the shrubbery department, where it is well adapted for its handsome appearance and hardy quality. It is found growing on and in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, (where it is a native) in large clumps or clusters of trees; and in those parts it is eaten or browsed on by the Buffalo, by which it derives its common name, Buffalo Tree; and Shepardia, from Mr Shepard, of Liverpool, by which it was named in compliment by Mr Nuttall.

The tree is very graceful in appearance, growing from 10 to 15 feet in height, of a very imposing habit; the branches being pendulous, and have a white silvery appearance; the leaves being of a soft woolly nature, with a mixture of a white and dark green shade in color; at the present season the female trees, which are now in their beauty, are thickly set with small berries or fruit, about the size of red currants, which they very much resemble in color. The fruit has a pleasant acid flavor, and is said to make an ex-

* This beautiful tree was first generally cultivated at the extensive Nurseries of the Messrs Winships of Brighton, Mass., from the seed sent by Mr Lewis, from the Rocky Mountains to the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, who forwarded it to their establishment, where it has met an attentive cultivation, and has been introduced to many respectable gardens in different parts of the Union, as an ornamental tree of the first order.

E. S.

cellent jelly or preserve. But the greatest value of the plant, which I believe is but little known, is that of its most probably becoming, ere long, one of the best plants for the purpose of forming live fences or hedges, to which it is particularly adapted, being perfectly hardy, and has not been known, I believe, to be attacked by any worm or insect, as the hawthorn, and the like that have been introduced for the purpose. The principal excellence it possesses for this purpose, is that of forming a thick set bottom, which is not likely to grow thin, as the hawthorn and other plants when aged. It forms a handsome thick, thorny hedge, and will be a good guard against cattle and the like; and when kept well trimmed, which is easily done, it is one of the proudest ornamental live hedges I am acquainted with, and is highly recommendable for such purposes.

The Shepardia should find a place in every collection of shrubs and trees, and should be planted by every person, particularly the farmer, as an ornament to the farm-house and useful in domestic affairs. Indeed, its graceful appearance recommends it to every person, and its useful qualities only want to be better known to be duly appreciated.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Bristol, Sept. 1, 1837.

MR FESSENDEN,—*Dear Sir*: I beg leave to suggest to you the propriety of re-publishing an article found in the New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 225, entitled "Guard against the Canker-worm." The remedy there prescribed, after several years trial, is found to be effectual and cheap.

Should any one wish to see the process in operation, they may call at the place of William H. Odiorne, Esq., East Cambridge, Mass, and see it tested. The tins should be applied in the month of September, or by the middle of October, at farthest, as it is a fact that the grub commences ascending the first severe frost.

Yours, &c. L. W. BRIGGS.

The following is the article alluded to by Mr Briggs:

GUARD AGAINST THE CANKER-WORM.—*Mr Fessenden*: Among the many expedients adopted to prevent the ascent of the canker-worm, encircling the trees with tins, so formed as to contain a liquid, through which the insect must travel, is, without doubt, the most certain, and at the same time, all things considered, the most economical. Mr Irish, of Rhode Island, it is believed, was the first who made use of tins; a notice of which may be seen by referring to the N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 409.

The tins of Mr Irish, it is understood, were nicely adjusted or fitted to the shape of the tree,

†Some fine specimens of live hedges of this plant can be seen at the Winship's Nursery, which is a better proof than any comment or illustration that can be made on paper.

E. S.

being nailed to it, and were effectual for the time, entirely preventing the ascent of the grub. Mr Houghton's method, of Lynn, as detailed in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 94, is very ingenious, and agrees it is conceived, in every particular, with that of Mr Irish, if we except the material of which it is constructed; Mr Houghton's being made of strong pasteboard, painted, and made impervious to water. It must be evident from the form of their construction, they must both fail in a year or two at most, on account of the growth of the tree to which they are attached, and therefore become ineffectual.

It is a well known fact, that the bodies of all trees increase in size in a greater or less degree, as they are more or less flourishing. Thus, pasteboards, or wooden belts nicely adjusted to the tree, as some have recommended, (which in all cases cannot well be done on account of inequalities or ridges,) will, in a short time, cease to be an effectual barrier to the ascent of the canker-worm. The method I am about to propose, is not liable to these objections. I herewith send you one for public inspection. It is formed of tin, (the cheaper and poorer qualities of this article will answer the purpose for its construction.) It is of a square form, and ought to be made at least two inches larger every way, than the tree to which is to be attached. But to be a little more particular, as all may not see this model—four pieces of tin plate 2 1-2 to 3 inches wide, of a desired length, are doubled, so as to form a trough, one and a quarter to one and a half inches broad at the top. The four pieces are to be soldered together at their extremities, except one corner, which is to be left open or slightly tacked. To this, four pieces of tin about two inches in width are to be soldered, so as to form a cover set up from, and projecting over the trough an inch or more, the corresponding corner to be left open.

When it is to be applied to the tree, the unfashioned corner is to be separated, one part raised, and the other depressed, and thus put around the body of the tree. The trough part, if not the cover, is now to be soldered so as to be water tight. Two narrow strips of board are to be horizontally nailed to the tree, parallel to each other, under the tins, a sufficient distance from the ground to be out of the way of swine, &c., that may be suffered to run in the orchard. Should the trees be large, small strips of lathes or shingles may be placed across the ends to keep the tins more steady. The interval between the tree and the tins must now be carefully filled with swinging tow, on which some small stones may be placed, to keep the whole in its place.

All that remains to be done, is to fill the trough half or two thirds full of water, and to this add a small quantity of common whale oil of the thinnest quality. It is not certain but water alone will be sufficient, so to enfeeble them as to prevent their more difficult ascent after they have got through it, but it is certain that the least contact of their bodies to the oil, at once kills them; and in the fall in particular, it is found always in a proper state to impede their progress, when the temperature of the weather favors their ascent.—It is very probable that a decoction of tobacco leaves, would answer the purpose, where whale oil cannot readily be obtained. Mr E. Gifford of this town was the first who adopted this plan, and it has been in operation two or three years, and such has been the success attending it, as to silence

the most sceptical. One gentleman, having a young orchard in this town, of 350 trees, (averaging 7 inches in diameter) for a few years, in a bearing state, found last spring that they were attacked with the canker-worm. In the month of October last, he had them all tinned in the manner I have described. He informs me that the whole expense for the 350 trees will not be far from \$75, a little exceeding 21 cents each. I have examined said orchard since it was tinned, and was truly astonished at the destruction of canker-worms. Not one, it is confidently believed, has gone up the trees since said operation. Now should we reckon the cost of tar, the labor and the time spent in the fall, through the frequent thaws of the winter, in which they have been known to go up, and until late in the spring, when they have done running, I think the expense cannot be less than the above mentioned. And should we further consider that the most wary farmer may inadvertently neglect to tar some time, or, as has been the case, when he was sure of success, he has found in the spring, that many had deposited their eggs beneath the tar, under the crevices of the bark, or on the grass or small twigs or shoots near the tree, and their young progeny are seen, when too late, travelling up; and thus all his hopes are blighted, and he has in the ensuing autumn, to go through his labor again. Now should the expense of tinning, oil, &c., be thirty seven and a half cents a tree, (the most it is thought that it would cost for the largest,) still the farmer will be amply compensated. Besides, after the tins have remained on the trees, say two or three years, they may be taken off, and laid up in a dry place against time of need, or may become an article of traffic. Perhaps it would be well to paint them in the first instance. The whole is submitted to a candid public.

LEMUEL W. BRIGGS.

Bristol, R. I., Jan. 15, 1830.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

BADEN CORN.

Brighton, Sept. 4, 1837.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* You kindly sent me, the 23d of March last, twenty-two kernels of the corn you received from the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and his letter, together with a letter from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, and one also, from Thomas Baden, in which he gives a very minute and particular account of the corn to Mr Ellsworth; the three letters are published in the New England Farmer of March 1st last. On the 19th of April last, the 22 kernels you sent me, were planted in six pots, and the pots plunged in a hot bed of moderate heat; every kernel vegetated and grew well, was of a fine green color, and looked healthy. The latter part of May, I put the corn into six hills in a good situation, and, as I thought, a suitable soil. The corn was turned out of the pots with care, never wilted after being put in the open ground, and during the continuance of cool nights, each hill was covered with a large flower pot. For some time it appeared almost stationary; it then grew rapidly, and now measures on an average, fourteen feet to the bottom of the spindle—one or two fifteen feet—and six ears on a stalk set; and silked, but very backward, more so than my field corn, which was not planted when this corn was six inches in height, and wants now ten days of corn weather to meet a

frost and escape injury. The ears on the Baden are in number, full equal to what is said in the letter, but the lowest ear is set at five feet from the ground. I give you this account, which I believe correct, and should be glad to hear if it has grown in like manner with others; or if soil, situation, or any circumstances have had an effect on that you sent me.

I am your friend and

Obedient servant,

GORHAM PARSONS.

Mercury at sunrise, Sat. Sept. 2—44 by Fah.

" " " 3—48 do.

" " " 4—45 do.

My Thermometer is considered accurate, and has hung on the same nail in the shade at my north door, for thirty-seven years, and the above account for three mornings past, is accurately marked; too cool for corn; the leaves change color, as if touched by frost, but have not yet heard of any in this neighborhood—have fears for the crops of field corn.

G. P.

By the Editor.—We are under great obligation to Mr Parsons for the care and judgment he has bestowed in the culture of the small sample of corn, which the patriotism of the Hon. A. Lawrence enabled me to entrust in his hands.—If this corn could once become acclimated, or inured to our New England seasons, it would, no doubt, be a valuable acquisition to this part of the country, on account of its prolific qualities. Mr Parsons proceeded very judiciously in forwarding the plants in a hot bed, &c., but the season has been remarkably unfavorable for the experiment. Should that gentleman succeed in procuring seed corn, sufficiently ripe to germinate, from his present growth of the Baden corn, the most difficult step in the progress of its acclimation will be accomplished. We wish him that success which is merited by the object in view, and the means taken for its attainment.

METEORIC STONE.—A correspondent of the N. H. Patriot, states that a part of a meteoric stone, weighing more than one hundred pounds, a short time since, fell near the house of Mr Moses Trussell in that State, and exploded on the ground, jarring it for a considerable distance; the outside of the stone was a shell nearly an inch thick, composed of finest sand cemented and baked into a stone with a covering of the same substance, of one sixteenth part of an inch in thickness, hard like pot metal blistered so that the surface was somewhat uneven. The inside was of the same substance, but loose like sand, and there was nearly a bushel of it. Mr Trussell put some on his fire and a sulphurous flame arose from it.

FRENCH FLOUR.—Among the other curious things that have lately arrived among us, is the article of French Flour, in barrels, as ground and put up in France, lately imported at New York. A friend has showed us a lot that he has for sale, which appears to be equal in quality to the best western flour, and in perfectly good condition.

We have had presented us a Radish measuring 18 inches in length, and 16 inches in circumference, weighing 6 pounds, 10 ounces. It was raised in Mr Napier's garden.—*Northampton Courier.*

ROOTS.

One of the most favorable indications respecting agriculture in the United States, is the great extension of the culture of roots; and if the journals devoted to the interests of the farmer had done nothing more than to effect the introduction of the field culture of roots among us, their cost would be remunerated a thousand fold. The high prices of beef in our markets show that there is a fault in the raising of cattle, and while the whole country almost was subjected to the plough, pasture or hay could scarcely be expected. The remedy for this state of things, here, as in England, will be found in growing roots for feeding, since one acre in roots will give us much food as three or four in grass, and the feeding of cattle for beef, or making butter, may be carried on at all seasons.

In the July No. of the Cultivator, Judge Buel states that "one seedsman has imported 26 cwt. of Ruta Baga seed, and this probably has not been more than a quarter or a third of what has been sown. The supply has become exhausted from Baltimore to Boston, and yet the demand has not been supplied. Our neighbor Thorburn, has sold this year 1,500 lbs of ruta бага seed; 150 of carrot do; 100 lbs of parsnip do; and 150 lbs of mangold wurtzel; and, as indicating the extended culture of roots, and the advance of agricultural improvement, we add that he has also retailed seventy cultivators, eighty drill barrows; and seventy-five of Green's straw cutters."

In stating the amount of ruta бага seed sown the present year at ten thousand pounds, we are confident we should be below rather than above the actual quantity; and when we remember that five or six years ago the culture was hardly known, and one or two hundred pounds was an ample supply for the country, there is evident reason for congratulating our farmers in this respect. There is the more reason for gratification at this extensive commencement in the culture of roots—for with multitudes the present year is the commencement—as experience shows that few or none who once attempt it, will abandon it; on the contrary, the half acre with which the doubting and fearful began a year or two since, has expanded to from one to five or six acres the present season. The culture of the earrot and the mangold wurtzel is also extending rapidly, and both these, and the turnip promise an ample remunerating crop. We are glad of it; for in proportion as our roots increase, will be the quantity of good beef and mutton offered in our markets,—the prevention of disease among our domestic animals,—and the safe wintering and better appearance of our flocks and herds during our long and severe winters.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PECULIAR VITALITY OF INSECTS.—It is now well known that Mr Andrew Cross of England, and Erenberg of Germany, have succeeded in creating perfectly organized and living insects by means of galvanism, out of substances which could not possibly have contained any germ of their existence, namely out of burnt flint and muriatic acid, which last is instantly destructive to the life both of insect and every other creature, formed by nature. It is also demonstrated that the galvanic fluid is the universal agent of all motion and therefore of all creation, and that it is the vital spirit of all life. And viewing the successful experiments of Cross and Erenberg in connexion with the extraordinary powers of vitality in in-

sects, we may be led to infer that the galvanic spirit exists in this and several other classes of inferior creatures, in unusual plenitude. If the head of a myriapodous quadruped, or of a bird, is cut off, the consequences, of course, are fatal. But the most dreadful wounds that imagination can figure, or cruelty inflict, have scarcely any destructive influence on the vital functions of many of these creatures.—Leeuwenhoek had a mite which lived eleven weeks, transfixed on a point for microscopical investigation. Vaillant caught a locust at the Cape of Good Hope, and after excavating the intestines, he filled the abdomen with cotton, and stuck a stout pin through the thorax, yet the feet and antennae were in full play after the lapse of five months. Spallanzani cut the heart out of three newts, which immediately leapt, swam, and executed their usual functions for 48 hours. A decapitated beetle will advance over a table, and recognize a precipice on approaching the edge. Redi cut off the head of a tortoise, which survived eighteen days. Col. Pringle decapitated several libellulae, or dragon flies, one of which afterwards lived for four months, and another six; and, which seems rather odd, he could never keep alive those with their heads on, above a few days. And another evidence that insects possess an unusual portion of galvanic energy, is found in their extraordinary muscular power. It is now generally admitted that what is commonly termed the nervous fluid, and also that invisible power which is thrown into muscles, by an act of the will, is the galvanic fluid or spirit, proceeding from the brain as the battery. Hence the nervous character both of studious and intemperate men, whose brain is continually subjected to undue excitement; and hence also the heavy blow inflicted by an angry man. Fleas and other insects, therefore, which can leap a thousand times their own length, must possess this fluid in a vastly greater degree than a race horse or greyhound, and their superior vitality probably depends upon the same cause.—*N. Y. Era.*

TILLAGE HUSBANDRY.

Rye ranks next to wheat, as a bread corn; is used for that purpose in the entire northern part of the continent of Europe, and very extensively in the northern states of America, particularly in New England, where it is generally combined with corn meal in the fabrication of bread. In Holland, and in some of the German States, rye bread is fed alike to horses and their drivers. It is considered wholesome, and the husk possesses an aromatic and slightly acidulous flavor, which renders it agreeable to the palate. The bran should not, therefore, be entirely separated from the flour.

Soil.—The soils designated by Von Thaeer as suitable for rye, and because, perhaps, that they are illy adapted to other crops, contain from 18 to 23 per cent. of clay, from 75 to 80 of sand, little or no carbonate of lime, and but 1 and 1-2 per cent of humus, or vegetable mould. They are considered the lowest rate of sandy lands, and in the comparative estimate of value, as worth only one fifth of the first class of strong wheat lands. A large body of the lands in the northern and middle states are therefore proper lands for this grain. In truth, it is generally sown upon soils that promise little return in better crops, and is too often left to shift for itself. Yet it nevertheless will repay good treatment, as well as more

favorable crops. It is the only grain that will grow upon soils containing more than 85 per cent. of sand.

Cultivation.—Farms that will not produce good wheat, may be made to produce good rye; yet to render it profitable, it should not be made to follow in consecutive years, as it often is, in the same field—sown with wheat in the proportion of one to thirty of seed, rye is affirmed to be beneficial to the product of the wheat, affording shade and shelter, and protecting the latter from mildew, much improving the sample of the grain, and, upon light soils, often giving an increase of two bushels per acre in the product. This fact, which we take from No. 6. vol. ii., of British husbandry, may afford useful suggestions to those who raise wheat only for their household consumption. Rye will not thrive upon a wet soil. Its general treatment nearly resembles that of wheat.

The seed is generally sown early in September, sometimes in August, and sometimes, in an emergency, in November. It requires more covering than wheat.

When sown early, rye is often depastured in autumn, by calves, sheep, and even cows, without prejudicing the crop, and even to its advantage. It is often sown as a soiling crop, to be cut in the spring and fed to stock. The quality of the flour is improved by the grain being cut before it has become perfectly hard.—*Cultivator.*

YEAST IN PUTRID DISEASES.—The following account of the Rev. Dr. Cartwright's first discovery and subsequent experience of the good effects of yeast in putrid sore throats, fever, &c. cannot be too generally known.—Several years ago the reverend gentleman went to reside at Brampton, near Chesterfield. A few months after his arrival a putrid fever broke out, and many of the parishioners being too poor to obtain medical assistance, Mr. Cartwright prescribed for them from such sources of knowledge as he then possessed.

He had fruitlessly tried all the remedies in the case of a poor boy who was attacked, and was on the point of declaring his death to be inevitable, when observing a tub of wort in a corner of the room, and calling to mind the fact that a piece of putrid meat would become sweet by exposure to its chemical action, the idea instantly suggested itself that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of the disease. The experiment was immediately tried, and the patient, by the continued use of it rapidly recovered. Mr. C. subsequently administered the yeast with most decided success in numerous other cases.

MANSFIELD COAL.—The president of the Massachusetts Company has informed the editor of the Norfolk Argus that a shaft has been sunk perpendicularly to the depth of sixty-four feet—a vein struck five feet four inches thick, and that the quantity of coal raised from this mine since the first of July last, is about 750 tons. At present from ten to twelve tons per day are raised with a common windlass. From this data it is concluded, that from two to three thousand tons may be mined this season. Many competent judges have represented its quality equal to the best Pennsylvania Anthracite in all its essential properties.

(For the New England Farmer.)

DISCOVERY OF MARL.

MR FESSENDEN—*Dear Sir* : I have often thought when reading the description of Marl, and its value as a manure, that if we could find it in this part of the country, it would be an inexhaustible source of wealth to the farmer. I little thought that we had it at our doors.

Four years ago this fall, I hired an old Irishman to ditch for me, and in clearing out an old ditch—a spit down lower than it had been dug before,—as I stood looking at him one day, he cried out, “Oh, massa! here is as fine marl as was ever seen at home; if you let this lay in a heap until next spring, and spread it on your grass land, you will have such grass as you never see in all your life.”

He then went on to relate to me how he first discovered it, when he was a boy on his mother's farm in Ireland. He said he went and told his mother, and asked her if they should go and dig some, and she said, “no Billy, say nothing about it until I see my landlord.” Away she went and told him that her farm was so poor that she must leave it, that she could not pay the rent. But he wished her to remain on it, and would give it to her at a less rent, and she gave up her old lease, and took a new one for 21 years. She came home, and says, “now, Billy you may go and dig marl,” which I did, and made all the upland very rich.

The marl in the bottom of my peat meadow, is from two to three feet deep. I have tried it with acid, and find it ferments like putting saleratus to cider. I dug out a quantity of this four years since, and tried it on my corn lands, and I thought it had a great effect; and on a gravelly knoll, which was perfectly sterile before; since which, it has borne grain, and produced considerable grass.

Labor here has been so high and scarce, that I have not dug any until this fall. I am now getting out a large quantity of it. Whether this can be found in all our peat meadows, I am not able to say; but one thing I am certain of, that it is an object for all our farmers that have these lands that are now lying useless, a dead weight upon the owner, a receptacle for snakes, frogs, and other useless reptiles, to try the experiment. If they fail of finding marl, they will find a plenty of peat mud, and if it remains in heaps until next spring, for the frosts to operate upon, they will find it in an excellent condition for their corn lands next summer. Where I had heaps of it lay last winter, the corn has grown this summer as luxuriantly as under a dung heap.

The season is now right to go to work on this land, and the meadows are dry. Irishmen are very plenty, and may be hired at almost any price you will offer them. Now, Sir, if our farmers will go to work and drain these extensive bogs, which are every where interspersed in this part of the country, and set those poor, half-starved Irishmen to work and get out this inexhaustible source of manure for their light, sandy and gravelly soils, and reclaim their bog meadows, our happy New England will no longer be branded with the stigma of the sterile soil of N. England, but may immediately be made to appear (as Morse's Geography said of the State of Connecticut,) like a well cultivated garden. They will soon find if they will be kind to these foreigners, and set them to work, instead of their becoming a curse to our country, and filling our poor establishments

with inmates, they will become a blessing, and we shall no longer be obliged to send our sons to the far west, to drag out a miserable existence among the half savage, dissipated inhabitants of the western wilds, in search of good land; for I am fully of an opinion that our bog meadows which are now worth nothing, are equally as good as the prairies of the west. Travellers tell that the soil is four feet deep; why, Sir, I have some land that the soil is twenty feet deep, and all the way down, heaps of decayed vegetation, all of it fit food for planting.

Yours with respect,

BENJ. WHEELER.

POTATOES AND CORN.

[Extract of a Letter to Mr Jos. Bruck, one of the Proprietors of the N. E. Farmer.]

“While in Georgia, I found that they were planting potatoes and corn in alternate rows, by which means in this hot country, the potatoes are shaded by the corn, and preserved from the heat of the sun. The potatoes are far better than when planted in the usual way. Gov. Gilmer is entitled to the credit of the improvement.

“Mr Camack of Athens, (Ga.) has recommended a mode of planting corn, by which all the labor of the plough and hoe are saved. He covers the grain completely with leaves from the forest, or with straw, which effectually keeps down weeds and grass, and by decay, forms a fine manure for the next year. But it has this effect further—it prevents the action of the sun on the earth, and saves from the injurious effects of long droughts. We have had a severe drought, so that a general alarm prevailed, lest the corn crop should fail. I saw in Lexington a field treated in this way, and it was fresh and vigorous, while the adjoining fields of the same quality, were suffering extremely.”

Q.

(From the American Silk Grower)

MANURES

Are the Philosopher's Stone to the farmer, and to make, preserve and judiciously apply them, is an important branch to which the attention of every agriculturist ought to be constantly directed. It should be his first care to procure as much as he possibly can, and his second care to preserve from what he accumulates. To these two points, farmers cannot bestow too much attention—every acquisition of the one improvement in the other, adds so much to his capital, and gives him more than one hundred per cent. interest.—The price set upon manure in this country, is yet far from being adequate to its real value. Those who live in situations where it can be purchased, cannot apply their money to better advantage.

The amount collected by the majority of our farmers, is small to what it might be, by suitable exertions. It is frequently suffered to remain in situations where it is washed off into brooks and ponds, or uncultivated lands, where it is entirely lost. It is more frequently permitted to remain in other more secure situations as is thought, and poison the atmosphere with its fragrance, to the no small annoyance of society, and to the starvation of the plants in the vicinity to which its proper application would be grateful.

The best method of preserving this real article is worthy of attentive inquiry.

1st. The barn-yard should be dishing, so as to

retain all the liquid manure, and unless already on an impermeable soil, should be paved with clay—and should be so located as to be secure from wash, more than the quantity of water which must necessarily fall to the ground.

2d. A supply of litter, such as worthless vegetables, straw, brakes, turf, mud and rich earth from the way-side, should be provided to absorb all juices of the yard, and the gases evolved by fermentation.

3d. Window heaps should be defended from the rain and sun by a roof, and in general, should be spread upon the ground in the spring, and ploughed in.

4th. Cattle should be kept in the yard in the winter season, and as many yarded during the summer as can be convenient.

5th. What manure necessarily accumulates upon the fields, should be gathered up or knocked in pieces, according to the old custom, in the spring, with a suitable mallet, by a lazy boy.

6. The hog-yard should be tightly enclosed, and furnished with an abundant supply of material, which the occupants will convert into the best of manure, and ask you nothing for it. Lazy as they are, they may be made to work out at least half their living, without ever mistrusting it. It has been thought by some that they might be so managed as to pay the whole expense of their keeping.

Thus much for the preservation of manures.—Next let every farmer examine his farm to see if there be not some mine of wealth in the shape of a marl bed, or at least if there be not an accumulation somewhere, of decayed vegetables, or some ingredients of soil in which his cultivated fields are deficient. It is believed there are few farms that have not some advantages of this kind—some quagmire, perhaps, which may prove the making of the farm. Vegetation draws her stores from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and there are no definable limits to her improvement. Our soil, instead of becoming less and less fruitful, as is the mistaken notion of some, may, by a proper cultivation, be made more and more prolific. Our earth contains the materials necessary to make her surface a garden. All that is wanting is the diligent hand and the intelligent head, to make her plains and valleys, her hills and dales, thick with herbage, and wave with the golden grain.

CINCINNATUS.

Keene, August, 1837.

PRESERVING PUMPKINS.—A correspondent at Union Bridge, Maryland, under date of May 9th, says: “In looking over the Farmer's Cabinet to-day, I find a request from one of your subscribers, for information as to the best method of preserving pumpkins through the winter. I answer that the way to preserve them one or more years, is to pull them before the frost comes on, and keep them in a warm dry room. This is my method, and I have now several large ones in my house, in a fine state of preservation; and my neighbor, Mr Davis Lightner, one of your subscribers, has the two years old at this time, weighing forty-three pounds each. They are very fine.”—*Farmer's Cabinet*.

The disease which has done so much damage for some years past, to the pear trees, has, says the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette, now attacked the apple trees.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.—John L. Pierce, of Lewisbury, Penn., informs the editor of the *N. S. Gazette*, that a new species of Wheat has been introduced in the western counties of New York, and, in a great measure, superseding winter wheat. It has never failed in any instance. Its character and qualities may be partially learned from the following certificate :

Extract from the *Cultivator*, printed at Albany, N. Y. for May, 1836.]

J. BUEL, Esq.,—Sir: I send you inclosed, a small sample of Italian spring wheat. This sample is taken from a parcel I purchased a few years since, and is part of the four years crop since the introduction of the original importation. The seed was brought to this country in 1832, by Signor J. B. J. Carbonia, from the city of Florence, Italy. The sask was sold for charges; and I bought it, finding it a heavy and beautiful grain, revealed with several of our farmers to sow it.—The result was most gratifying. Sowed side by side with our country spring wheat, it exceeded two feet in height, standing on the ground, and yielded double the quantity, weighing 63 pounds to the bushel. It has succeeded well every year since, producing from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre, grows well on every variety of soil on which has been sown. Very few of our farmers will now sow winter wheat, finding this wheat a sure crop. Your obt. servant,

JAY HATHAWAY.

Rome, N. Y., March 24, 1836.

A letter from the same place, dated June 9th, 1837, says the Italian spring wheat looks finely; is a heavy grain, often weighing 63 pounds to the bushel, makes handsome and good flour, is a white chaff bearded wheat, standing three feet on the ground, some four feet. From 20 to 36 bushels per acre was obtained last year, according to soil and culture. Any land sufficient in heart to bring good oats, will bring a fine crop of this wheat. The millers speak well of it, and it makes sweet and good bread.

Mr Buel, the editor of the *Cultivator*, in answer to various inquiries, says, the Italian spring wheat in great repute in Oneida county. It is in great demand, and has been purchased up at \$3 per bushel. Thorburn, the seedsman, has obtained a few bushels at an expense of about \$4.50, and sells at \$5.

Mr Pierce, the gentleman who communicates these facts, is in Philadelphia with samples of the wheat for sale.—*Boston Cou.*

FARM ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CATTLE.

Farmers differ so much in their opinions, situations, pursuits, resources, &c., that it is quite impossible to lay down any general plan with regard to the arrangement of accommodations for their stock.

In Pennsylvania, there is a laudable emulation among the farmers in building good barns, which accommodate their stock comfortably. In them they stow away hay and grain. When the wheat is thrashed out, the straw is replaced ready to fill the stable and feed the cattle. The provender is so convenient that a boy can feed the stock of a considerable farm in half an hour, without going out of doors; and as all the hay and straw is in one place, consequently all the manure, without much attention, centres in one body, and is

by that means preserved, as they have mostly a cow-yard with a fountain of water in it; in this the manure is kept, and the cattle run during the day to get water.

These barns are so constructed that the lower story holds all the stock, and frequently have granaries and carriage houses, with room for all the hay, wheat, &c., produced on one or two hundred acres. This building is much more convenient, costs less, takes less room, and the business is more easily conducted, than by building corn-house, stable, carriage-house, hay and straw sheds, all separate, as some of our farmers do, requiring four times the roof, which is the most costly part of the building, some of which are frequently of a temporary character, and are often a disgrace to a handsome farm; whereas the barn in a convenient, substantial, cheap building, considering the accommodation it affords.

Robert Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, give the following account of his dairy farm arrangements :

"The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides, are cow stables containing 110 well-made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors. In these stables, in summer as well as in winter, several ranges of cattle, duly littered and properly secured, each by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong planks, so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains, which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long. This cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also the liquid matter of the farm-yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which, its contents are pumped into a large hogshedd, fixed on a pair of wheels, drawn by oxen. To the end of this hogshedd is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground, as the oxen move forward.

"For the purpose of augmenting the quantity and improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steam apparatus. It consists of a boiler and two wooden boxes, in which boxes is steamed the food. These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus, every species of coarse vegetable offal is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious."

The common cattle stalls of our country, says Col. Pickering, are so ill contrived and so straitened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down in part of their own dung.—This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered *uncomfortable*. To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain; and no one will suppose that animals in *pain* can *thrive*, or preserve their plight with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease.

The practice of stacking hay and fodder in the fields, and feeding the cattle round the stacks and fodder houses, cannot be too much condemned.

The disadvantages of which are, a wasteful use of the provender; the dung lying as it dropped, without straw or any other vegetable substance brought to it, the manure is little in quantity, and that not lying in heaps, is reduced abundantly by *exhalation* and *rain*, without leaving any thing to the soil.

In good husbandry, cattle are carefully housed, or otherwise confined to a food yard in which are *shelters* against cold rains, during the winter and as far through the spring as food will last; by this means, there is a fair expenditure of provender, without waste, less exhaustion of the juices, because of the dung lying together in large heaps; and the dung being mixed with the straw and other vegetable substances brought to the beasts as litter, the whole is trod together and forms a large quantity of very valuable manure.

Litter is as essential to cattle, when let into yards, as when placed in stalls under cover, without which, yard manure is of small account; and unless it be in full proportion to the number of cattle in the yard, it is not thought highly of, but is a half done thing. Good farmers in England deem full littering of cattle, when in yards, of such importance, that after reaping with sickles, and mowing their wheat, they cut the stubble and stack it for litter. Besides straw and stubble for litter, they apply to the same use fern, and such other vegetable substances as they can procure; and they buy straw from common farmers, who are not in the practice of littering. In all countries, common farmers are indifferent to improvements; they work not beyond old habits; and it is prudent that they venture not on extensive new projects, without first making experiments. A full littering is three loads of 12 or 1300 pounds of straw to each grown beast. Corn stalks may be carried from the field in great quantities, in a skeleton frame cart, if not cut up and fed when fresh.

Many farmers feed in their yards in racks, and suppose that they gain every possible advantage from the practice, by the saving of the dung dropped, trampled, and watered by the cattle; and though this practice is certainly preferable to wasteful pasturing, or to feeding in the fields, yet it ought to be recollected that the manure will be much inferior to that made and preserved under cover.

Where cattle are yard fed, or stall fed in yards under sheds, it is of great consequence to defend beasts against the cold and damp north-east winds and the cold blasts from the north-west. Mr E. Duffield therefore advised a friend who wished to have a complete farm-yard, to erect a range of buildings in a south-east direction, to have double stalls below, leaving the south-west and south-east sides open to admit the sun in the winter, and give free entrance to the prevalent winds of summer.—*Practical Farmer*.

Notwithstanding the summer has been unusually cool in Maine, the thermometer having been but few times above 80° in the shade, and the night's cool, yet the harvest will be very abundant. The wheat is full and heavy; oats and rye are good; Indian corn is late, but is growing well, and will yield a fair crop where the land is in good tilth. Turnips and other root crops look very promising; of hay there is rather a scanty yield; of potatoes there will be an abundance, and of a superior quality.—*Augusta Jour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

SELECT THE BEST SEED CORN.—It is highly important that your seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained, as the off-spring, whether vegetable or animal, will, in a great degree, partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent. The following directions on this subject, are from a scientific and practical agriculturist:

"When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or for re-planting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe, generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having a particular care to take it from stalks which are large at the bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, re-plant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit.—The above-mentioned I have practised many years, and am satisfied that it has increased the quantity and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiment."

Dr Deane observes that "some recommend gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark them, and let them remain on the stalks till they become sapless. Whenever they are taken in, they should be hung up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost, and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger of injury from the frost in winter."

The manner in which Mr Thomas N. Baden of Maryland, improved his corn, commonly called the "Baden Corn," is given in the N. E. Farmer of March 1, 1837, vol. xv. p. 265, by Mr Baden himself. As this may not be in the possession of some of our readers, we will quote that part which illustrates the principle of improving plants, by selecting their seeds from the best specimens:

"I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field, for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produced the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects.—In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for *twenty-two or twenty-three years*, and still continue to do so.—When I first commenced, it was with a common kind of corn, for there were no other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment I did not hear of it; I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first I was troubled to find stalks with even *two good ears* on them, perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and a nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts—however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and

the improvement was then very rapid. At present I do not pretend to lay up any seed, without it comes from stalks which bear four, five or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn, when shelled. Some gentlemen in whom I have full confidence, informed me that they shelled a barrel (10 bushels of ears,) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise double, or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill.

"Early last spring, I let George Law, Esq. of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since, he informed me that the increase was 120 bushels to an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

"I have lately been inquired of, if this corn was not later than any other kinds? It is rather earlier, certainly not later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils, will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn that was early lifted or housed."

It appears from the experiment of Gorham Parsons, Esq., [see page 74 of to day's paper.] that the Baden corn, under that gentleman's skillful treatment, grew very large, but is late, and it is doubtful whether it will ripen sufficiently to germinate another season. The same thing would take place in all *southern corn*. Probably our shortest as well as surest way to improve our northern corn, would be to plant the Lathrop, the Dutton, the Canadian, or some other early sort of corn, and improve it by selecting the best samples, and adopting the same process, so successfully pursued by Mr Baden, as above detailed.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1837.

¶ In consequence of the great length of the report on fruits, it will be omitted till next week.

P. S. The usual exhibition of fruits at the hall of the Society, is to be omitted on Saturday next; this is to give place to the annual Exhibition, which commences on Wednesday the 20th inst., at the new and spacious hall of the Society, No. 23 Tremont Row. Gentlemen are respectfully requested to forward specimens of every rare and valuable horticultural production, at an early hour on that morning, or on a previous day.

WM. KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The contributions of DAHLIAS, by Messrs Wilder, Hovey, Sweetser, Johnson, Breck, Mason, Carter, McIntire, Murphy, and Walker, were more extensive than at any former exhibition during the present season;—

some of the specimens were extremely fine. The following we consider as *extra fine* specimens, viz:

In Col. Wilder's collection of upwards of 100 specimens—Mc Kenzie's Contender, Lady of the Lake, Conqueror of Europe, Desdemona, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Lavinia, and Apollo.

By the Messrs Hovey & Co., in a fine collection of about 100 specimens,—Victoria, Reform, Mrs Broadhead, Hermione, Warminster Rival, Dodd's Mary, and Mary Queen of Scots.

In Mr S. Sweetser's stand of 72 specimens,—Criterion, King of Dahlias, Paragon, Hebe and Napoleon.

In 40 specimens by Mr S. R. Johnson,—Cross's yellow, Apollo, Augusta and the Countess of Liverpool.

In Mr W. E. Carter's collection, of upwards of 30 varieties,—Wilnot's superb, King of the Whites, Lord Liverpool and Queen of Dahlias.

In Mr McIntire's collection of 40 specimens—Juliet, Red Rover, Well's Dictator, and Stone's Yellow Perfection.

In selecting the above, we wish it understood by all the cultivators, that there were many other specimens, in each of the collections, deserving of a *particular notice*, but which we refrain giving, least our report be too long for the Farmer.

From Messrs Winship, by Mr E. A. Story.—Tuc-crum frutescens, Psoralea aphylla Acacia, Chrysostachys or Golden spiked Acacia, Hemerocallis Japonica, Lobelia Speciosa, Gloxinia Speciosa, Astrantia major—several new annuals.

Roses by Mr S. R. Johnson—viz. var: Parisian Belle, Hymenian Tea, Triumph d'Arcole.

By J. Breck & Co.—Senecio elegans of sorts; Zinnias of sorts; double asters of sorts; sweet peas of sorts; Coreopsis of sorts; Mourning bride, &c.

By Mr Wilder,—a variety of Roses, some of which were very beautiful.

Bouquets—by Mr Mason and Mr D. Murphy.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms, No. 25 Tremont Row, nearly opposite the Savings Bank.

¶ The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their new Rooms, 25 Tremont Row, nearly opposite the Savings Bank, on Wednesday, 20th inst. and the three following days. (For particulars see advertisement.) Contributors are respectfully informed that there will be no exhibition of Fruits or Flowers on Saturday next, 16th inst.

S. WALKER.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1837.—String Beans 20 cts. a peck, Shell beans 8 to 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; do. for Pickles, 17 cents per hundred; Peppers 4 to 5 cents per lb; Green Corn 10 cents a dozen; Tomatoes 50 to 75 cents per bushel; Fruit of Egg Plants 25 cents per dozen; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 15 cents a head; Broccoli 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Beets, Carrots, Turnips, &c., 3 to 6 cents a bunch; Red and Yellow Onion \$1.00 per bushel; White Onions \$1.25 do.; Potatoes 50 cents a bushel; Sweet Potatoes \$2.50 per bushel; Winter and Valparaiso Squash, 2 to 3 cents per lb.; Cabbages 50 to 75 cents per dozen; Celery 6 to 12 cts. a bunch.

FRUIT.—Apples 25 to 37 1-2 cents per peck; Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches 12 to 50 cents a dozen; Berries 10 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Barberries \$1.50 per bushel; Plums 17 to 25 cents a quart; Grapes 75 cents to \$1.00 per lb.; Melons 12 1-2 to 75 cents apiece.

Crop Croaking.—This vocation seems to be at an end, for the present. We have, a very general consent that the crops are assuming the promise of a fair average. We have at this time, very favorable weather.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's new Rooms, No. 23, Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank,) on Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of September. An Address by the Hon. Wm Lincoln, of Worcester, will be delivered at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the exhibition; and to send the same to 23, Tremont Row, on Monday or Tuesday, 18th or 19th inst. where Committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in stating that they hope, with the aid and assistance of their friends, to be able to make a better display of the productions of Flora and Pomona, than they have done on any former occasion. Members of the Society will receive their tickets on application to the Chairman of the C. of A.

Season tickets, and tickets for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

Per order S. WALKER,
Chairman Com. of Arr.
Sept. 14, 1837. 10

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements, he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.

Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good recommendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 2 North Market st. Boston.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending August 19.

August, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	20	56	76	66 N. E.
Monday,	21	50	78	60 W. E.
Tuesday,	22	52	76	64 S. W.
Wednesday,	23	50	70	56 W.
Thursday,	24	46	74	64 S. W.
Friday,	25	40	70	60 W.
Saturday,	26	48	74	64 W.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

\$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$4000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. June 20.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, Jr. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS.

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO. Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf. epistf

June 27.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	T
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess.	barrel	14 75	15 00
Butter, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
prime,	"	8 75	9 00
CHEESE, (American)	"	"	"
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	26	29
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	8	10
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"	"	9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 87	3 12
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	10 50	10 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 25	9 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 25	8 50
Alexandria,	"	"	"
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	"	"
southern flat yellow,	"	97	99
white,	"	90	92
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	"
Barley,	"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	"	"
HAY, best English, per ton of 2200 lbs	"	18 0	20 00
hard pressed,	"	17 5	19 00
HONEY,	gallon	"	"
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	4	5
2d quality,	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country do,	"	25	26
Baltimore city do,	"	26	28
do, dry hide	"	"	"
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
do, light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	35	50
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	8 50	"
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 0	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 00	25 00
Mess,	"	"	"
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	90	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern	pound	15	16
Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	"
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	"	"
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	"	"
American, full blood, washed,	"	"	"
do. 3-4ths do,	"	"	"
do. 1-2 do,	"	"	"
do. 1-4 and common	"	"	"
Northern pulled,	"	"	"
1st Lambs,	"	"	"
2d do,	"	"	"
3d do,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	"	"
POULTRY,	"	"	"
BUTTER, (salt)	pair	50	125
lump	lb.	18	20
EGGS,	"	24	27
POTATOES, new	dozen	18	"
CIDER,	bushel	37	50
	barrel	"	"

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market this day 900 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 25 yokes working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 4500 Sheep and Lambs, and 340 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We noticed a few extras at \$6 50 per cwt good at \$5 50, a \$6 00. Second quality \$4 50, a \$5 00.

Stores.—Sales about the same as last week.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at \$65, 70, 90, 100, 110, \$112 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$27 50, \$30, \$31 50, \$33, \$37 and \$45.

Sheep and Lambs.—"Dull." Sales at \$1 25, \$1 50 \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 25, and \$2 50.

Swine.—Lots at wholesale 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows. At retail 9 and 10 cents.

N. B. About 200 head of cattle remain unsold.

POETRY.

The object of man's existence, is set forth in the following lines, which we copy from the Knickerbocker:—

MAN'S EXISTENCE.

Why are we here? The infant wail,
While resting on its mother's breast,
With feeble tongue begins the tale,
Then passeth to a better rest;
A fleeting smile—a fallen tear,—
Why are we here? why are we here?

Why are we here? The bud of hope,
That springs in childhood's happy hour,
Lies crushed, ere yet its blossoms ope,
Beneath dull care's all withering power;
Fit emblem of man's weak career,—
Why are we here?—why are we here?

Why are we here? As brief as frail
Is man's maturity and prime;
Lone wand'rer down life's stormy vale—
Swift voyager of fleeting time!
A breath—a thought—and death is near;
Why are we here?—why are we here?

Why are we here? That silvery hair,
Those palsied limbs bespeak decay;
Those feeble eyeballs' sightless glare
Too surely tell life's cooling day;
The trial o'er—man on his bier,—
Why are we here?—why are we here?

Why are we here? Behold yon star,
In splendor beaming o'er the sea!
E'en thus the souls of virtue are,
When purged from earth, from sorrow free;
In heaven no sorrow can appear,—
For this we're here—for this we're here!

Why are we here? Who could but choose
Though thrice earth's cares beset the road,
To toil life's chequer'd journey through,
And dwell eternally with God?
To fit us for that glorious sphere,—
For this we're here—for this we're here!

MASSACRE OF THE BRADLEYS IN 1746.—The 91st anniversary of the massacre of the Bradleys by the Canada Indians at Rumford, (now Concord, N. H.) in 1746, was celebrated by the citizens of Concord, on Tuesday last, with appropriate services. A monument was erected to their memory, an address was pronounced by Mr Asa McFarlan, and the services interspersed with odes written by Messrs Pierpont and Kent for the occasion. The reader of the history of New Hampshire, need not be reminded of the dangers to which the frontier provinces were exposed a century ago, from attacks from the savage foe. The massacre of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, Bean, Peters and Lufkin upon the morning of August 11th, (new style 22d) on the road from Concord to Hopkinton was one of the most disastrous and bloody events that signalized the opening of the French war. It is meet that the descendants of those who were called upon to suffer in those perilous days, should now, in the hey-day of their

peace and prosperity, cherish the memories and names of their brave ancestors.

Claremont Eagle.

RUST IN IRON.—We are not aware that it has been satisfactorily accounted for, why iron which is in use, although exposed to a damp atmosphere, is not affected by rust, while iron similarly exposed, and which remains undisturbed, is almost uniformly affected by it. This difference is strikingly exhibited in the comparative effect on the iron of rail roads in use, and not in use. Not only the rails which are in use, but the chains to which they are attached, and which are never touched by the wheels, are equally protected. This effect has been attributed to electricity, with what truth we cannot say.

The art of effectually protecting iron from rust is an important desideratum. We learn from a foreign journal, that an important discovery, for the attainment of this object, has been made in Paris. It is stated that Mr Sorel has found out a means, by galvanizing iron, to prevent its undergoing the process of oxidation. No description is given of his method, which seems to be a secret, but that a galvanized powder is employed. It is affirmed that the experiments of several members of the Society for Encouragement of Art, have fully confirmed the statements of Mr Sorel, and that there is a strong hope that his process may be applied to every species of iron employed in machinery or in the arts, however large, which it is desirable to preserve from rust. Cannon-balls, and even the cannon themselves, may be preserved; and a statement is made of the saving it would cause to the French Government were only the cannon-balls which are rusted away in twenty years, saved from the effect of the air.—Watch springs and jewelry of polished steel, are said to have remained perfectly bright, though they were a long time immersed in water, saturated with the galvanic powder. The experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy in preserving copper from the effects of salt water by galvanism, are noticed, and these experiments give countenance to the statement that it may be possible, by galvanism, to guard iron from rust.—*Boston Adv.*

Christianity has done more than all things to determine the character and direction of our present civilization; and who can question or overlook the tendency and design of religion? Christianity has no plainer purpose, than to unite all men as brethren, to make man unutterably dear to man, to pour contempt on outward distinctions, to raise the fallen, to league all in efforts for the elevation of all. Under its influence, the differences of nations and rank are softening. To the establishment of a fraternal relation among men, the science, literature, commerce, education of the Christian world are tending. Who cannot see this mighty movement of Providence? Who is so blind as to call it a temporary impulse? Who so daring, so impious, as to strive to arrest it?—*Channing.*

The following have been Queens of England by their own right since the Conquest:—1. Mary; reigned from July 6, 1553, to November 6, 1558.—2. Elizabeth; reigned from November 6, 1558, to March 25, 1603.—3. Mary; reigned from Feb. 13, 1689, to March 8, 1702.—4. Anne; reigned

from March 8, 1702, to Aug. 1, 1714.—5. Victoria, began to reign June 20, 1837. By courtesy, there are two Queens of England at the present time, namely: Victoria, the Queen Regnante; and Adelaide, the Queen Dowager.—*Salem Gaz.*

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—It appeared at the late anniversary of the American Temperance Union, in New York, says the Newark Advertiser, that during the last ten years, the consumption of ardent spirits in the United States has lessened one half, notwithstanding the vast increase of our population—that the foreign importation of spirits has been at most, not more than one half what it was before, while the home manufacture has been diminished at least three fourths, that at least one half the fires burning in distilleries, have been put out: and that in the State of New York alone, not more than 230 out of 1,149 establishments of this kind, which existed ten years ago, are now in operation; that notwithstanding many undeniable cases of relapse, 15,000 reformed inebriates are among the monuments of the benign effects of the spread of temperance principles.

Fortyseven young gentlemen received the degree of "A. B." at the late Commencement at Cambridge.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.
June 14.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

NO. 11.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Yeoman's Gazette.)

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, Exhibition of Manufactures, AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

CONCORD, OCTOBER 4, 1837.

The Committee of Arrangements for the approaching CATTLE SHOW, give notice that

All entries of Animals for the pens are to be made with Mr Phineas How, by 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the Exhibition.

Such Manufactures and Fabrics, improvements in Machinery, and Implements of Husbandry, as are offered for premium, must be entered at the Court-house by 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of exhibition, where directions and aid will be given. Persons in the immediate vicinity are requested to forward their articles for exhibition at the Court-house, at an early hour in the morning as possible.

The Trustees have appointed a Committee to award premiums on the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Grapes, it being understood that such as are offered will be used at the dinner of the Society.

The Ploughing Match will take place at nine o'clock, A. M., precisely, and those who wish to contend for the prizes, must leave their names with Timothy Prescott, Secretary of the Society, by 8 o'clock, A. M. on the day of the Exhibition.

A procession of officers and members of the Society, will be formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., at Shepherd's Hotel, and proceed to the Meeting-house, where an Address will be delivered by Wm. KENRICK, Esq., of Newton.

After the ceremonies at the Meeting-house, the several Committees will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The trial of strength and discipline of working oxen, will take place immediately after the services in the Meeting-house. Entries of the same to be made with the Secretary by 9 o'clock.

A dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock, at Shepherd's Hotel. Tickets to be had at the bar, at 75 cents.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., premiums will be publicly declared at the Court-room, in the Court-house; after which the choice of officers will take place.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT,
MOSES WHITNEY,
EDWARD WETHERREE,
JOSEPH BARRETT,
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
BENJAMIN MUZZEY,
CYRUS HUBBARD,
PHINEAS HOW,
CYRUS WARREN,

Committee
of
Arrangements.

AWARDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

On Agricultural Experiments, Farms, Fruit, Mulberry & Forest Trees & Shrubs.

Luke Fiske, Waltham.

John H. Loring,
James Eustis,
Paul Kittredge,
Moses Whitney,

Neat Cattle.

Samuel Hayward,
J. M. Hartwell,
N. S. Bennett,
Benjamin Kimball,
Stephen Rice,

Working Oxen.

David Townsend,
Jonas Munroe,
Leonard How,
Simon Tuttle,
Martin Wood,

Fatted Cattle.

Joseph Barrett,
Nathan Hartwell,
Francis Richardson,
Ephraim Merriam,
Zadoc Rogers,

Milk Cows and Management of Dairies.

John Keyes,
Nahum Hardy,
Nat Fiske,
George P. Wright,
Luther Conant,

Swine.

Nathan Brooks,
Noah Shattuck,
Zachens Reed,
Joel Viles,
Cyrus Stow,

Butter & Cider.

Samuel A. Coburn,
Moses Edgell,
Moses Prichard,
Augustus Tower,
T. Prescott,

Fruit.

J. B. Varnum,
Abner Wheeler,
Paul Kittredge,
Wm. Parker,
Jonas Parker,

Cotton, Woollen & Linen Manufactures.

B. Muzzey,
Elijah Hale,
John Clapp,
Jonas Warren,
Charles B. Davis,

Straw Bonnets.

Eliphalet Wheeler,
Stevens Hayward,
Josiah Davis,

Groton.
S. Reading.
Chelmsford.
Stow.

Boxboro'.
Littleton.
Framingham.
Littleton.
Marlboro'.

Waltham.
Lexington.
Lincoln.
Acton.
Littleton.

Concord.
Littleton.
Billerica.
Concord.
Lowell.

Concord.
Waltham.
Framingham.
Dunstable.
Acton.

Concord.
Groton.
Westford.
Lexington.
Concord.

Lowell.
Framingham.
Concord.
Stow.
Concord.

Dracut.
Framingham.
Chelmsford.
Sudbury.
Carlisle.

Lexington.
Stow,
S. Reading,
Stow,
Concord.

Framingham.
Acton.
Concord.

Jona. Rice,
Henry W. Wellington,

Marlboro'.
Weston.

Boots & Shoes.

Nehemiah Ball,
John Fletcher,
Elisha Tolman,
Jacob Osgood,
Abraham Mead,

Concord.
Acton.
Concord.
Westford.
Littleton.

Leather.

William Whiting,
Samuel Stevens,
Jonathan Warren,
William Smith,
Enoch Kidder,

Concord.
Carlisle.
Weston.
Lexington.
Sudbury.

Inventions.

John Nelson,
James Draper,
Levi Wilson,
Benj. Dix,
G. W. Hunstable,

Lexington.
Wayland.
Dracut.
Littleton.
Concord.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Double Teams.

Moses Whitney,
Timothy Page,
John Heald,
M. M. Rutter,
Augustus Tuttle,

Stow.
Bedford.
Carlisle.
Wayland.
Concord.

Single Teams.

Ephraim Flint,
Edward Wetherbee,
Cyrus Wheeler,
Cyrus Heald,
Paul Heywood,

Lincoln.
Acton.
Concord.
Carlisle.
Boxboro'.

☞ All persons having business with the Secretary of the Society, will find him at the Court-house, from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the Show.

THE WHEAT REGION OF NEW YORK.—The Oneida, (N. Y.) Whig, says the wheat region of the State of New York comprises the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Yates, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara and Genessee, and parts of Tompkins, Steuben, Chautauque, Alleghany and Erie. In many of the towns in these counties, the surplus wheat raised, that is to say, the quantity over and above what is necessary to sustain the population of the town, is from 60,000 to 100,000 bushels. It is estimated by gentlemen residing in that part of the State, whose opportunities of ascertaining the fact are favorable, that of the present crop of wheat in that region, there will go to market at least 12 millions of bushels, still leaving in the country enough to sustain the population for the year.—The writer adds that in the flouring mills at Rochester alone, at least one hundreds runs of stone are employed in making flour.

These, when doing full work, can turn out from

each run of stones 50 barrels of flour per day, and would require to supply them, 25,000 bushels of wheat for each 24 hours. Besides those at Rochester, there are extensive flour mills at Le Roy, Avon, Batavia, Medina, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Black Rock, Canandaigua, Penn Yan, Lyons, Mendon, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Auburn, &c.,—comprising, as a low estimate, 500 runs of stones for flouring purposes. Adowing that each of these, including Rochester, can, when fully employed, make even 20 barrels of flour per day, it would require 50,000 bushels of wheat daily to supply them, and would take them collectively more than 12 months to manufacture the surplus wheat of this year into flour.

A correspondent of the New York Express, says that by documents appended to the census returns for 1835, there were 2051 grist mills in that State, and the value of the flour manufactured at them in that year was upwards of \$20,000,000—this must have given upwards of three million barrels.—*Newburyport Herald*.

CORN STALKS.—It is observed by a writer in the Vermont Farmer, and correctly too, we think, that the stocks and shocks of an acre of good corn, well managed, will go as far in keeping neat cattle, as hay cut from the same acre of ground. What we mean by being well managed, is that the crop be cut to the ground, and immediately stacked, as soon as the grain is glazed—that the corn may be picked off as soon as it is sufficiently dried, and the forage bound, and well stacked or housed—and that, when given out, is to be cut and fed to the stock from mangers. If, when fed, it can be steamed or wet with a weak pickle, and sprinkled with a matter of ship stuff or bran, all the better. The defects in managing this forage crop are, that either the corn is topped, and the tops left in the field in stocks, or the entire stand till they are nearly spoilt by the weather—that they are badly housed, and fed in the yard without cutting. The consequence is that much of their nutritious matter is dissipated—that much is often destroyed, and that of what remains eatable, the cattle are only able to consume the leaves, tops and husks, the main stock being lost, for want of being cut, so that the cattle can masticate it. Our cows and oxen were kept last winter almost wholly upon cut corn stalks, and they were in as good condition in spring as when fed entirely on hay.—*Cult.*

RAISING AND PRESERVING PUMPKINS.—A worthy and intelligent subscriber to the Cabinet, residing in Pittgrove, Salem county, New Jersey, has sent us a communication as to the best method of preserving pumpkins. He states that for the last few years he has had no difficulty in preserving pumpkins from six to nine months. His plan is to gather them when they are fully ripe (by all means before the frost falls) and then keep them in a warm dry place. He states that in October, 1835, he had a pumpkin of the ordinary kind, raised in Jersey, about one foot in diameter, called the cheese pumpkin, brought in from the field; it was placed in the corner of a cupboard, and there left until March last a period of about twenty months, during which time it remained in a state of perfect preservation. This, he thinks, is owing to three circumstances. 1. The pumpkin being fully ripe and uninjured by frost when brought in; 2, a fire kept in the room during the winter; and 3, the air

being allowed a free passage during the winter weather. The subscriber is of opinion that a great profit may be realized by cultivating this article as food for swine and cattle.

Farmer's Cabinet.

(From the Farmer's Register.)

A PREVENTIVE OF THE BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

Prince Edward, 1837.

The preventive is the simplest imaginable—it is not to prune the tree, or break up the ground underneath them; but, on the contrary, to let the ground be trampled. The facts, from which I come to the above conclusion, are the following:

1st. There were in my grandfather's yard, two pear trees, which have been bearing pears from my earliest recollection, say 40 years. I am now the occupant of his houses and yard. These two trees are now as healthy as they ever have been. The yard has always been trampled by calves and horses.

2d. There was a row of four trees in a lot adjoining the yard, which was occasionally cultivated. These trees have blighted, more or less, whenever the lot has been cultivated. Two of them have died with the blight; the other two have been several times very much injured by it, but since I have ceased to cultivate the lot, they have been flourishing trees.

3d. I grafted, in the year 1821, about twenty pear trees. They remained in the nursery until 1824; they were then planted in a lot adjoining my yard, which lot was cultivated three years in succession in tobacco. Most of the trees, during those three years, blighted more or less,—some blighted within a foot of the ground. I then levelled the ground on which they were planted, and moved my fence so as to enclose them in the yard. Such as had been nearly destroyed by blight, I enclosed by a pen of rails, in order to keep off the calves which graze the yard, until the trees had grown sufficiently high not to be injured by them. These twenty trees are now all healthy, and there has been no appearance of blight, since I cultivated the lot, except in one tree that was enclosed by one of my servants in a garden in which he cultivated vegetables. That tree was blighted and died.

I would recommend that pear trees be planted in a rich soil (I would prefer the site of an old dwelling)—that they be ploughed and worked a few years, even at the risk of blighting; and after that, that they be neither pruned nor ploughed. If they require manure, let it be applied to the surface. Ashes I think an excellent manure. Let the pear orchard be grazed by small cattle, until the trees are of sufficient size to admit of being grazed by larger, without injury. I think it would be proper to keep down coarse weeds, briars, sprouts, &c. I am well convinced that there are some hardy native pear trees that may be pruned and ploughed without being subject to blight; but I feel confident that most of the finest kinds of pears, would thrive best under the treatment I have described. I know, too, that there is a difference in soils, and that the same mode of treatment may not suit all situations. But those who have not succeeded in raising pear trees, might try my method. My opinion is, that the blight is produced by the excessive flow of sap, and that pruning and fallowing produce that effect. If, however, I had pear trees growing on hard poor

land, I would fallow and manure; preferring rather to risk the blight, than let the tree die of poverty. But, when I had sufficiently manured, I would then cease fallowing.

HENRY N. WATKINS.

THREE CHICKENS FROM ONE EGG.—Mr Joseph A. Wilkins, of Long Island, who raised fowls for the New York market, has made us a present of a fine, well-grown young rooster and two pullets, all of which he assured us, were the produce of a single egg. He remarked to us, that double eggs or such as produce two chickens apiece—were very common on his farm, where the hens are well fed, and 'live,' to use his own expression, 'like fighting cocks.' But a triple egg, he said he had never seen before. It was a famous old biddy of his that, early in the spring, produced the one that yielded the three chickens. It was the first egg she had laid for three months; and was nearly three times the length of a common egg.

The chickens had no sooner burst the shell, than they were marked by tying a red string round each of their legs, to distinguish them from the other twelve chickens of the same brood. These strings they have continued to wear up to this time; so that there is no manner of doubt but what the identical three fine birds constituting our present, are the identical three that came out of the triple egg above mentioned.

The two pullets are of a beautiful milk white color, with yellow legs and neat single combs.—The rooster is of various colors, glossy neck and tail feathers, brown legs, and a proud double comb.

Mr Wilkins is seriously of opinion that, by proper training and feeding, he can cause any, or all of his hens to lay double, triple, and even quadruple eggs. But, however that may be, we very much question if even the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, the New Haven Herald or the U. S. Gazette, in the multitude of rarities that fell to their share, can boast a present of more peculiar rarity, than the one with which we have been honored by the worthy and enterprising producer, Mr Wilkins. Long life to his galinary, say we. May he live a thousand years, and every year give us occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a similar favor.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

GREAT CALF.—Mr Thomas Lancaster brought into this town the meat of a calf recently, which weighed one hundred and ninety-seven pounds. The calf was only a few days over three months old, and was raised by Asaph R. Banks of Winthrop. The two hind quarters weighed one hundred pounds, and were purchased by John Barker, Esq., of the Mansion House, at nine cents a pound, the proceeds of the whole amounting to eighteen dollars. If any body out of Kennebec, or in it, can produce better veal than this, why—let them bring it on.—*Kennebec Jour.*

A BIG LAMB.—A baby sheep was slaughtered in South Hadley last week, by Mr Asaph Judd, only four and a half months old, which weighed fifty-two pounds! It was owned by Philip Smith.—*Northamp. Cou.*

SHORT LOAVES.—The poor in Detroit have been feasted at the expense of dishonest bakers in that city.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

THE GRAIN WORM.

Though of extremely diminutive size, threatens become the most formidable insect enemy that we have ever had to encounter. Though scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, such are its numbers, and such its voracity, as to destroy annually thousands, if not millions, worth of the great staple of life. And we are persuaded its ravages are not confined to the wheat crop, but that it extends upon other grains, which come into head during the existence of the perfect insect, or fly.

We have seen many preventives recommended, and have tried most of them without success, as various preparations of the seed, applying lime and salt and ashes, when the grain is in ear, &c. We have become convinced too of the fallacy of our theory, as noticed in the first volume of the Cultivator, that the insect is transmitted through the sap of the plant. Neither steeping nor topical applications will serve any purpose. Nothing, in our opinion, will protect us from this puny enemy, but sowing early in autumn, and late in spring—that in the first the grain may become indurated and hard before the fly makes its appearance, and in the latter so that it may not come into blossom until after the fly has disappeared. The insect has progressed from forty to sixty miles a year, north and west, and has reached Maine on the northeast.

From the observations we have been enabled to make of the habits of the insect, we think the fly makes its appearance about the last of June, and continues to deposit its eggs till the 20th or 25th of July, making its principal deposits in the first half of July, when late sown autumn, and early sown spring wheat, are in the blossom or milk. Rye sown late in autumn, and oats and rye sown early in spring, are believed also to have suffered materially from the worm; but of this fact, we are not yet sufficiently certified, though the worm is often found in these grains. The fly is small and slender, of an ash color, and may be seen towards evening in great numbers on the heads of the grain. It punctures the calyx envelope of the kernel, and deposits its eggs therein, upon the young grain, in the manner that the pea fly punctures the pod, and lodges its eggs in the young pea, where it may be often detected when the pea is gathered for the table.—No topical application, whether liquid or in powder, can reach the ova or insect, within the envelope; and even if the outer surface of the grain were covered with lime, it forms no obstacle to the deposit of the eggs,—indeed it has been found that the worm is not destroyed by dry lime, though killed in it.

We sowed our Italian spring wheat on the fifth of May; and on the fifteenth of July it began to head out. We watched it for a week or twelve days, and until we saw no more of the fly. We found on subsequent examination, that that which came into head first, had from three to five insects in an ear, while that which developed the head last was generally perfectly sound and untouched. We have examined several fields of spring wheat in Washington county, sown from the 15th to the 23d May, without being able to find anything of the worm, though the winter wheat there is nearly destroyed by it.—These facts seem to warrant the conclusion, that if wheat is sown, in this latitude, after the 15th or 20th May, it will escape the worm.

As the subject is one of deep interest to the whole community, we are desirous of collecting all the information we can, as to the habits of the insect, the first appearance and the disappearance of the fly, the period which the insect exists in the larvæ, or maggot state, and also in the chrysalis. By collating and comparing these facts, we indulge the hope that something may be done to mitigate the evil. We invite postmasters and others to aid us in the investigation, by communicating answers to either or all of the following queries:

1. In what year did the grain worm first make its appearance in your neighborhood?
2. At what time in the season was the fly first noticed, and what was its latest appearance?
3. What per cent. damage has it done to the wheat crop the present year?
4. Has early sown winter wheat escaped its ravages?—and if so, at what time was it sown?
5. Has late sown spring wheat escaped its ravages?—and if so, at what time was the seed put in the ground?
6. Have barley, rye and oats been attacked by the worm?—to what extent?—and if yes, at what time were these crops severally sown, or at what time did they come in head?
7. It is believed that the insect changes from the larvæ, or maggot, to the pupa, or chrysalis state, and thence to the imago, or perfect fly; and that in the larvæ it casts its skin, like the silk worm. Can you communicate any facts in confirmation of, or in contradiction to, these suppositions?
8. What are the extreme points, west and south, where the worm was discovered in 1836, and also in 1837?

EFFECT OF CLIMATE AND CULTIVATION.

The myrtle tree, which with us is a small shrub, grows in Van Dieman's Land to the height of two hundred feet, and has a trunk from 30 to 40 feet in circumference. The wood resembles cedar. The Chinese have an art by which they are able to produce miniature pines, bearing a perfect resemblance to the gigantic specimens of our own country, and only five or six inches high. Few persons on our seaboard are aware of the height to which the white pine grows among the primitive forests of the interior. They are incredulous when you tell them that there are forest trees in Sullivan county some fifty miles back of Newburgh, to which the tallest trees upon the coast are mere shrubs in comparison; and yet many of our North River sloops have masts 90 feet high consisting of a single piece, which must have been shaped from the stem of a tree before coming to a branch. Now, by giving the usual top to such a trunk, we must allow at least 40 or 50 additional feet to the uppermost bough. These primitive forests are rapidly disappearing from this state. Upon the estates of those who have the good taste to preserve a grove of them,—and they can only be kept in groves,—they will be shown a few years hence, as black cattle are exhibited on some feudal manor—a most singular relic of former times. When exterminated entirely, none who look at the dwindled modern growth will believe that the soil ever produced such a vegetable.

Messrs Thomas & Son, Auctioneers, of Philadelphia, will hold an important sale some time in September, of thirty short-horned cattle, which have just arrived from England. Colonel Powell, whose agricultural enterprise is well known, has lately induced Mr Whittaker, one of the most distinguished farmers of England to send these cattle hither, under the assurance that, being the best specimens of modern improved breeds, they would readily find purchasers. We have before us the Herd Books, published annually in England by an agricultural society of British noblemen, which contain the pedigree and merits of the most select British cattle, and we remark among those portraits and histories here given, several of those identical animals, so that the excellence of the whole number is placed beyond doubt. We will not enforce on the minds of our agricultural readers the individual and national advantages of having well stocked farms, but merely suggest to them, far and near, the importance of giving this sale their earnest attention.

National Gazette.

BEE STORY.—The Winchester Virginian gives this story of the bee:

A gentleman of this town, on Saturday last, took from two hives about twenty-five pounds of honey, which he placed in dishes, in an upper room of his dwelling, with the windows up, in order to let the bees escape which were on it.—The next morning the bees were found to be collected in considerable numbers removing the honey, and before they could be expelled, which was done *vi et armis*, they had succeeded in carrying off the whole. Thus, in the short space of two hours, and we are credibly informed they were not engaged at it a greater length of time, they had carried away about twenty-five pounds of honey. The gentleman has but six hives on his premises. This affords one of the most singular instances on record of the industry of the honey-bee.

SUGAR FROM PUMPKINS.—A discovery has been made in France, which, if transplanted into this country, will make the pumpkin fields of New England dangerous rivals to the canefields of Louisiana and the West Indies. A French paper says:—

‘A complete revolution is expected to take place in the manufacture of native sugar—a revolution which will probably compel the beet-growers to ‘hide their diminished heads.’ In other words, the pumpkin is about to enter the field as a rival of the beet root, and to force the Chamber of Deputies to revise its late enactments on the sugar question. An industrious speculator is on the point of establishing a manufactory for extracting sugar from this overgrown and hitherto despised production of the vegetable world, the first experiments on which, it is added, have been crowned with complete success.’

There are no less than 320,000 mulberry trees growing in the vicinity of Burlington, N. J.; of which 200,000 belong to the Messrs Cheneys;—the Hon. G. D. Wall and Mr Stone have 40,000; Messrs Gummere & Smith, 40,000, and Mr Kinziman the same. Cocooneries are being prepared for the worms this season.

Belvidere N. J. Anello.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

BRIEF HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Seed wheat should always be selected from the largest and finest part of the field; for as the product always partakes more or less of the nature of the seed, no pains should be spared to procure the best. In this way the variety may be constantly improved. Spare no pains to clean it effectually, so that not a grain of chaff or other weed can be found by close searching. There will be weeds enough in all cases, without sowing the seed upon the land.

One of the best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly, and perhaps the only one of much value, is to sow wheat so late that it may come up after the first autumnal frost, where there is reason to apprehend its attacks.

All wheat fields, in the least degree liable to surface flooding, should be well supplied with well cleaned furrow drains.

In harvesting corn, always cut it up at the surface of the ground, in preference to topping it, as the latter method has been found to diminish materially the crop, in some cases several bushels to the acre, as was proved by measuring. At the same time, cutting it up gives us a much greater amount of fodder.

Where corn is nipped by a premature frost, the best method of securing the crop, is to set all hands at it with scythes before sunrise, so that it may be all prostrate before the heat of the day has melted the frost. The heat gradually emitted from the earth, then slowly thaws it, and as soon as convenient on the day, it is gathered and properly secured. If the glazing process has commenced on the ear, the nourishment obtained from the slowly drying stalks, will ripen it sufficiently, and the fodder will be well preserved.

Seed corn should always be carefully selected; if the crop stands long enough in the field, it should be taken from the stalks before they are cut, in order that the selection may be more perfect. Look for those stalks which support two or more ears, and take the upper one only. This method, practised for successive years, has greatly improved the variety and increased its productiveness.

As straw is always valuable, either for fodder when cut, or for the manufacture of manure, it should be carefully preserved. When from the threshing machine, it is most conveniently secured by binding it in large bundles by means of hay ropes, as fast as it is thrown out from the machine. A sufficient number of hay ropes for this purpose may be previously twisted from a stack and placed in readiness.

Farmers who have hogs to fatten, will find, if they will but try it, that common apples are as good for the purpose as any thing they can obtain, and far cheaper. If the number of hogs be large, it may be advisable to cook them, as this process greatly improves their quality.

Whenever grain is fed to hogs, it should always be ground, and not only ground but cooked. The advantage of these two processes combined is indeed great. An excellent way of preparing Indian meal, is to boil about one peck in a five pail kettle of water; this will furnish five pails of most excellent and nutritious food.

Unlike fattening swine, very little advantage is

ing animals, accurate accounts should be constantly kept, the animals should be frequently weighed, and the best and cheapest food thus determined. The farmer will then know what he is about, instead of working in the dark.

In the garden, only cabbages and cauliflowers for the next season, may be sown, to be protected by a frame and sash in the winter,—strawberries may be transplanted,—top onions set out,—hardy lettuces sown for spring use, to be covered during winter,—celery earthed up as its growth advances;—and the seeds of the pie plant put in the ground; but as these do not always vegetate freely, they should be planted in rich moist ground, which should be closely packed about them, and watered if necessary. This plant greatly improves the flavor of pies made from dried apples in the spring, and is excellent for making tarts, &c. at a season when fresh fruit is hard to be obtained.

STIMULATING MANURES.

Most of our farmers are somewhat averse to trying new experiments in the art of cultivation, and yet of all the arts which are practised by man, there is none in which there is more need of them. Those experiments which require great expense at the outset, should be instituted by Societies, or by those who have both money and time to devote to them. Many very important experiments may be tried by the man of very moderate funds, for they may cost but little else than the time consumed in performing them. One subject which we would name is stimulating (nutritive) manures, though perhaps the word would be better than stimulating. After the plant or crop is up, what is the best application to cause it to thrive? Liquids in which manure has been soaked, are often used for particular purposes. We recollect that an old friend of ours once amused himself by pampering a squash vine, which he pushed forward to an immense length, by watering it every day with a liquid which he drained from his pig-stye. He applied it not only to the main roots, but also to the little radicles which put out at intervals along the vine. No doubt there are many articles, cheap at cost, which may be used to great advantage.

We quote the following use of the *chloride of lime*, from a French work. Mr Dubuc, a French apothecary, has discovered that muriate of lime (chloride of lime dissolved,) is a very active manure or vegetable stimulant. He dissolves about two and a quarter pounds of the dry chloride in about sixteen gallons of water, and with this solution waters the plants at distant intervals. He sprinkled a light soil with his fluid, and eight or ten days after, planted it with maize, and from time to time during the season, watered the corn with the same solution. Another portion of corn at six feet distant, he watered with common water. The former yielded double the produce of the latter. A large variety of plants and garden vegetables were tried in the same manner and with similar results.

The sunflower, (*helianthus*) which at that place rises only six or eight feet, grew by this treatment to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, with flowers whose discs were eighteen to twenty inches in diameter, producing seeds which yielded half their weight in oil good to eat, and exuding from

May, 1822, in two squares, six feet asunder; the one was watered with the solution, and the other with water from the cistern. They were gathered on the 10th of November.

The bed which had been watered with the solution, and only three times during the season, produced potatoes six inches long, twelve in circumference, and weighing nearly two pounds each. The others were in general only half as large, and their stalks in the same proportion.—Three or four waterings with the fluid at distant periods, are considered sufficient. Some ascribe its action to electrical agency.

Allowing one half of the above statement for the natural enthusiasm of the French, when any thing new occurs among them—the solution must be a valuable stimulus for some plants. The chloride of lime can be had at the paper mills, or at the apothecary's, for a few cents per pound, and the experiment may be tried; and if the good effects described above, are corroborated, it certainly will be a valuable auxiliary. If it proves to be of no worth, still the experiment will be valuable as refuting the above statement and proving that the results obtained by Mr Dubuc must be attributed to something else.—*Me. Far.*

(From the Maine Farmer.)

PORK MAKING.

The season for fattening swine is at hand—but is it a profitable business or not? The answer must depend upon a great many circumstances, such as the facilities of procuring food, and the conveniences of preparing it—cost of labor, and price of the articles in the market—as also the propensity of the breed to lay on fat.

Our friend Paine Wingate, we hope, is at the business again, with his apple sauce and oat meal, carefully noting the expenditure and the increase. He has a large orchard, and the apples come to him some cheaper than they would to a person who purchases them. Can a person who has to purchase a pig and the materials for fattening him, make it more profitable than to purchase in the market at 6 cts. per pound? If he is a careful and saving man, he probably can do it. A writer in the number of the Cultivator for May, 1836, makes the following statement: He purchased two pigs Dec. 23d, 1834—gave for them \$6.50—they weighed 316 pounds, and were eight months old. They were put into a warm pen, and fed regularly, with six quarts per day, (in three feeds) of rye or corn meal, until the next October.

The feed was then increased to nine quarts per day, until the 7th of December, when they were killed, being about twenty months old, and weighed 1138. They were fed on grain 349 days, and drank the refuse milk of two cows, and had a few weeds from the garden. He goes on to state that "if we allow one third off in dressing, they gained in live weight a fraction under three lbs. and a half per day, and cost each day about ten cents.

They ate fifty-five bushels of corn and rye; the grain was ground fine, and the toll taken out; in cold weather it was scalded and fed warm, in warm weather it was fed dry, and milk poured on it in the trough—none was ever made into a swill and fermented.

The grain cost 62½ cts. per bushel, = \$34 37½

This is a pretty fair profit; but let us review the process and vary it to suit our latitude, and see whether there be a gain or loss. In the first place he purchased the shoats much cheaper than it can be done with us. We should be doing pretty well to get them for twice that sum, say \$13,00. The regularity and precision with which they were fed, and the warmth of their pens, kept them quiet, and disposed to fatten—these things cost no more in our region than in New York, and should be much more practised than they are. In the next place, we should do well to get corn or rye meal at a dollar a bushel, instead of 62 1-2 cents. This would amount to \$55,00, and the probability is that \$6 per hundred, would be all that could be obtained for them, at a time when corn is a dollar per bushel. The expense then would be \$68,00, and the sales \$68,28—making 28 cents against them. But cannot pork be made equally as good with cheaper material? We answer *yes*. Apples, potatoes, oat and pea meal, barley meal, &c., will make it. Barley meal is thought to be equally as good as rye or corn. At 67 cents, 55 bushels will amount to \$36,85, instead of \$55,00, and consequently reduce the expense of feeding \$18,15, which of course would give nearly that profit, allowing that they come up to the same weight. From the above calculations, it follows that pork making is not a lucrative business: but may be made moderately profitable to those who have plenty of cheap but nutritious food for hogs, and take proper and suitable care of them. We have this to comfort us, that the pork we do make, is genuine *pork*, and not the flabby, oily stuff which is brought from the forests of the far west, and actually worth one half more in the economy of a family.

ON MAKING MEADOW HAY.

BY PATRICK MILLER, ESQ.

LATE OF DALSWINTON, DUMFRIES SHIRE.

Making hay is universally allowed to be one of the most important branches of agricultural pursuits, but the principle on which it should be conducted, is not at all understood on this side of Tweed.

In England, however, the operation is very differently performed, and with very different and more satisfactory results; for by their system, a great deal of time is saved at a critical period, and a far superior article of food for their animals is produced.

Besides the great and necessary despatch which is used in England, much skill is also employed to produce and maintain a requisite degree of heat or fermentation in the stack when the hay is put up, in order to convert the juice of the herbage to a saccharine state, which is found to be both more palatable, and likewise more nutritious to all bestial that is fed upon it.

In Scotland, on the other hand, it would almost seem as if diligence was employed to unnecessarily procrastinate the work, and subject it to the risk of unfavorable changes of the weather; and by the excessive bleaching and drying of the grass, which is so universally practised, it is deprived of the possibility of assuming the saccharine quality; and what sap is permitted to remain in it, is converted to starch, which is neither so agreeable nor nourishing for horses, as hay made upon the principle which I am anxious to recommend, and from

Having premised thus much, I proceed to detail the practice which I have pursued for many a bygone year on my farm, which, being on a limited scale, shall therefore confine my description to the narrow compass of my own operations, but which of course, easily admits of being extended to a larger field as circumstances may require.

When the hay season arrives, and the weather is favorable, and when I perceive, by the height of the column of mercury in the barometer, and likewise from the appearance of the skies, that there is a likelihood of its continuing so, I set a couple of mowers to work very early in the morning, each attended by a boy or girl about 12 or 13 years of age, and, as soon as the men have made half a dozen cuts of the scythe, the two boys or girls take up the swath and shake it out as thin as possible on the ground where it grew, there to lie and wither till after breakfast.

On the return of the mowers from their breakfast, a stout, active woman begins to turn with a rake, *in the direction of the sun*, the grass which was first shaken out, the men and the boys cutting down and shaking out in the same way as in the morning.

When the woman has finished turning the early cut grass, she immediately goes to the spot where she began, and shakes it out again as thin as she can, and when finished, she commences turning by large rakefulls, where the mowers resumed their work after breakfast, and commences her task in the same manner as when she began in the morning, always turning as already said *in the direction of the sun*.

On the people returning to the field from their dinner, the two boys immediately begin to shake out that part of the second turned grass, which had not been accomplished before going to dinner, and when that is finished, they commence turning what was last cut, and then shake it all out again.

At this period, the two mowers and the woman proceed to rake the first cut hay into what is called a wind-row, and one of the men commences with a pitchfork, to put it into cocks of about ten or twelve stones weight, and between five and six feet in height, but on no account is a foot permitted to go upon it, for it cannot be put up too light, neither is it to be roped, for if the weather is calm, a few hours after it is in the cock, it will be so compact itself, that it will require a violent wind to overturn it.

Thus, the hay which was cut in the course of the day, will be, through this mode of treatment, sufficiently dried and secured by the evening, against any change of weather, which may occur in the course of the night, and it will stand exposure to a storm full as well as the hay which is so sadly mismanaged by the improper system at present in use.

So far the process only relates to getting quit of the redundant sap in the herbage, but if the hay gets ruin or any adventitious moisture, either in working or stacking, it must be carefully dried off before being put into the stack, or so brisk a fermentation will ensue, that combustion will infallibly take place.

The next part of the operation is stacking the hay, and this may take place, if the weather continues fine, on the second or third day after the

stack, for the purpose of making it evolve its saccharine quality, as in the malting of grain, and is effected as follows:

If a round stack is intended, let a common sack be well crammed full of hay or straw, and placed erect on the foundation where the stack is to be reared, and then begin building all around it with the first cut cocks, intermixing now and then a few of those last put up, in order to promote the fermentation; and when the sack gets as high as the top of the bag, the worker pulls it straight upwards, and so continues working around and pulling it up till the stack is finished, and in this way a chimney is formed for the escape of the nascent gas.

Should a long stack be preferred, then a chimney must be brought out at the peak at each end, and one in the middle by the same means, if a large mass of hay is put up in the stack; and in conclusion, I recommend that these vents shall not be closed for a month, or while any perceptible fermentation is going on.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

DEATH IN THE CANDLE!—Some “new composition candles,” which have lately been much used in London, have been found to contain arsenic. In consequence of a garlic odor being noticed immediately after they were extinguished, several were procured from different vendors by Dr Everitt, and the condensed smoke given out during their burning, was collected and analyzed, and in every instance this metal was detected. The quantity contained in each candle was estimated to be four grains. It was probably used for the purpose of giving the candles a better appearance, and preventing the melted fat from crystallizing as it cools. The effects, in a crowded room, with a dozen of these candles burning, would probably be serious; and similar to those produced by arsenic in the stomach.—*Boston Med. Jour.*

RECOVERY FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Tuesday, the 5th inst., a bheestee, (water-carrier) who had been bitten three weeks before, in the leg by a mad dog, was carried to the native hospital, Ceylon, about three o'clock in the afternoon, with the symptoms of hydrophobia strongly upon him.—He was immediately bled to the extent of forty ounces. The symptoms of disease yielded in succession as the blood flowed; and before the vein was closed, he stretched out his hand for a cup of water, and calmly drank it off, though the mere approach of water but a few minutes before had thrown him into convulsions. After the bleeding he lay down on a cot, fell asleep, and continued so for nearly two hours. When he awoke, the symptoms of the disease were threatening to return; another vein was then opened, and 8 ounces more of blood were taken away, which so completely subdued the disease that he has not had a symptom of it since.—*Id.*

John Lancey, Esq. brought into our office last Monday, from a field belonging to Thomas Drew, Esq. of this city, a sheaf of rye on one root, containing 15 heads, and measuring 6 feet 10 inches in length, which he thinks is only about the average height of the whole four acres.

Bangor Farmer.

STEWART & CO. FARMERS.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837

FARMER'S WORK.

FATTENING SWINE.—Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, formerly President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that "sour food is most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet. I mean the wash acidulated to the degree necessary for distillation, not acetous." Mr. Arthur Young likewise observes that "the most profitable mode of converting corn [grain] of any kind, into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in cisterns, in the proportion of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water; stirring it will several times a day, for three weeks in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which it will have fermented well, and become acid, till which, it is not ready to give. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it unduly prepared."

Judge Peters also observed that "dry rotten wood kept constantly in styes, for fattening hogs, to eat at pleasure, is a good thing; but I will take the liberty to mention what I think a better.—We have blacksmiths in this town, and my hogs eat up all the *ashes* or *cinders* they make; we haul it into the pens by cart-loads, and the hogs will devour this at times, with more avidity than their ordinary food."

Charcoal, it has been said, will answer as good, or a better purpose than either cinders or rotten wood. If swine are supplied with a quantity of coals, (according to the statements of several persons who have tried the experiment,) say two pieces a day to each, about the size of a hen's egg, they will discontinue rooting, remain more quiet, and fatten faster than they will otherwise. Charcoal will operate on the human frame as a cathartic, and probably will have the same effect on the animal of which we are treating. If so, it may supersede the necessity of using brimstone, antimony, and other drugs, with which hogs are often dosed. At any rate, it will cost but little to give them constant access to coals, which may be sifted or raked from your fireplace, and they will be induced by instinct, to consume such quantities as will promote their health and expedite their fattening.

When you first commence fattening swine, care should be taken not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become gorged & cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and diseases consequent on repletion, or the gourmandizing propensities of those four-footed epicures.

The practice in Scotland, is to rear swine chiefly on raw potatoes, and to fatten them on these roots, boiled or prepared by steam, with a mixture of oats, barley, or bean and pease meal. Their troughs should be often replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean, and seasoned occasionally with salt.

An English farmer fattened 8 pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in case where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty: one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way, it is probable, that the animals could not only do without water, but likewise needed no brimstone, antimony, nor any other medical substances, for raw potatoes are cooling and drastic;—and may serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, probably dry Indian corn, or dry Indian meal might be substituted.

Rubbing and currying the hides of fattening hogs, is not only grateful to the animals, but conducive to their health and thriftiness. In every sty, a strong post should be fixed for them to rub against. They should have plenty of litter, which will not only be the means of contributing to their comfort, but increasing the most valuable manure.

The following mixture for fattening swine, has been recommended, and we believe would prove useful:

Wash potatoes clean, boil and mash while hot, mix in at the same time, oats and pea meal. Put the mixture into a large tub, which must stand till it becomes a little sour, but not very acid, nor in the least putrid.—Keep a quantity of this on hand, fermenting, and give it to your hogs as often as they will eat. It is asserted

that pork may be fattened in this way, and making a saving of one third of the food and time consumed in the usual mode.

(For the New England Farmer.)

APPLE POMACE

MR FESSENDEN:—As the season for making cider is approaching, will you or some of your correspondents give us the best method of curing the pomace? For what animals does pomace make the best feed?

A FARMER.

By the Editor—A writer for the Middletown Sentinel, whose communication was re published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 357, gives the following directions relative to the use of this article:

"Farmers should save all their pomace and feed it to their stock; it is even good for Cows which give milk, by feeding them with it sparingly a few times at first. I tried it 45 years ago, by keeping one cow with pomace principally for three months, and two others on good pasture, rowen or hay; and the pomace cow did as well as either. If cows eat their fill of apples or pomace, it will at first make them stagger, and they will give much less milk; or if a cow gets to a heap of threshed grain it is still worse; but we do not throw the grain into heaps, and let it rot on that account."

A writer for the Maine Farmer, with the signature "A. N.," whose communication was re published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xii. p. 170, in treating of pomace, directs as follows:

"Let it be taken from the press and immediately spread thin on the barn floor, or any out-building, and fed out to stock in the early part of the foddering season, in small quantities daily, and I have no doubt but a common cart-load is equal in worth to 500 pounds of hay; then as it passes the cattle it is certainly good manure."

"Hereafter, I hope to see no more of it cast into such heaps to spoil, and even into the high-way and ditches; but fed out to stock as above suggested—all kinds of stock are fond of it. Some have intimated that if not ground fine, it is as good as apples, if not pressed harder than people generally have pressed it the present year, bushel for bushel. Care should be taken that it does not heat, for that spoils it for stock."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1837.

The following is the report which was omitted last week.

PEARS.

By Mr Vose, President of the Society,—Williams' Bonchretien, or Bartlett, very large, fine, and beautiful.

By John Breed, Esq. of Belle Island,—two specimens of Pears, names unknown. One of these specimens was a very beautiful fruit, of a scarlet color, faintly striped.

By Mr Downer,—Washington, Cushing and St. Ghislain Pears, all, and the last particularly, of superior flavor.

By Mr Richards,—the Julienne.

By Mr Manning,—A fruit of middle size and pear-shaped, of a clear, yellow russet color, and very sweet; the tree an abundant bearer. A new variety with us, the name lost,—somewhat resembling in its exterior the old Grise Bonne. Sucre d'Hayeswerda, a fruit of only middling quality. August Muscat. Rostieja, a small fruit, flavor fine. Orange Tulipee, a very old fruit, of second quality, but very productive. Francreal d'Ete, very fine and productive.

By Robert Treat Paine, Esq., Secretary of the Society,—three specimens, names unknown.

By Mr Mackay, from his farm in Weston,—Williams' Bonchretien or Bartlett Pears.

APPLES.

By Mr Mackay,—Porter, Williams' Favorite, both fine dessert fruits. Another kind, without a name, and the Pearmain. Also, Hawthorndean, very beautiful, productive and valuable, but chiefly as a cooking fruit.

By Mr Downer,—Porter Apples.

By Mr Richards,—Benoni Apples, fine and beautiful. By Mr Jonathan Warren, of Weston,—Zerico apples,

a native fruit, which originated in Weston; a fruit as early as the Sopasvine, very fair; in size, form and color resembling the Porter; pleasant, but too ripe to judge of its quality. The tree has borne large crops for ten years. Also, Warren Sweeting, a red fruit, brought from Scotland, by Mr John Warren, in 1631.

PLUMS.

The specimens of this fruit which were exhibited today, were of a variety and quality superior to that of any remembered on any former occasion.

By Mr French, from his place in Braintree,—Smiths' large Orleans, very fine; another kind without a name.

By Mr A. D. Williams, of Roxbury,—a fine, large, round fruit, of good flavor, pale red next the sun, and resembling in appearance, the Dams d'Italie.

By Mr Vose,—Corses Nota Bona.

By Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. of Salem,—fine specimens of Smiths' Orleans, and of Green Gage.

By Mr Manning,—Reine Claude, or Green Gage. Bingham, a good fruit and bears well. Red Damask, must be the wrong fruit. Bohner's Washington, fruit very large, but with Mr M. the tree does not bear so full. Large Red Thonlouse, Long Blue French, productive and good. Imperial Violet, name supposed to be wrong, as this proves a poor bearer. Cooper's Plum, fine and very productive. Dana Plum, a native of Ipswich.—Elfrey, very productive, and esteemed at Philadelphia as a very profitable fruit. Also, Prince's Imperial Gage, the most productive of all.

By Mr Pond, from his garden in Cambridge port,—White Gage, Bingham, Smiths' Orleans, and Duane's Purple, all beautiful specimens of finest kinds. The two last are particularly large fruits.

By Mr Johnson, from his garden in Charlestown,—Van Zandt's Plum, a fine, large, oblong fruit, pale red next the sun and excellent. Washington, superb specimens, some of them measuring over seven inches in circumference. Also, a branch of the same. Though the tree is not a full bearer, yet the weight of the production is great, from its superior size. Also, White Gage, from his celebrated tree, very fine and large.—The White Gage, so far as we have seen, proves to be identically the same, both in the tree and fruit, with the Princes Imperial Gage. A branch of fruit was exhibited from an unknown source, cut from a tree at Nahant, imported two years since from France. Specimens of an oblong, very large Black Plum, of good flavor, from the Fair-weather place in Cambridge, supposed to be the Grande Padre from Spain.

PEACHES.

Specimens of the Early Anne were exhibited from a source unknown.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

FANFALL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET—Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1837.—String Beans 20 cts a peck; Shell beans 8 to 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-2 cts. a dozen; do. for Pickles, 17 cents per hundred; Peppers 1 to 5 cents per lb; Green Corn 10 cents a dozen; Tomatoes 50 to 75 cents per bushel; Fruit of Egg Plants 25 cents per dozen; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 15 cents a head; Broccoli 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Beets, Carrots, Turnips, &c. 3 to 6 cents a bunch; Red and Yellow Onion \$1.00 per bushel; White Onions \$1.25 do.; Potatoes 40 cents a bushel; Sweet Potatoes \$2.00 per bushel; Winter and Valparaso Squash, 2 to 3 cents per lb; Cabbages 50 to 75 cents per dozen; Celery 6 to 12 cts. a bunch.

FRUIT.—Apples two dollars a barrel; Pears fifty cents a peck; Peaches from \$1 to \$1.50 a peck; Berries 10 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Barberries \$1.50 per bushel; Plums 17 to 25 cents a quart; Grapes 75 cents to \$1.00 per lb; Melons 12 1-2 to 75 cents apiece; Cranberries have appeared at the low price of \$1.50 a bushel, which indicates a plentiful crop.

A DELICATE VEGETABLE.—Mr N. H. Calder of stall No. 106, Boston Market, presented the Editor of the N. E. Farmer with a fine head of Broccoli (Brassica oleracea.) There are several varieties of this esculent, which are all different sorts of late heading Cauliflower. This delicious plant ought to be more cultivated, and in more general use than it is.

One of the best liquids for diluting ink that has become too thick for use, is a strong decoction of coffee; it improves its color, and gives it an additional lustre.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's new Rooms, No. 23, Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of September. An Address by the Hon. Wm. Lincoln, of Worcester, will be delivered at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the exhibition; and to send the same to 23, Tremont Row, on Monday or Tuesday, 18th or 19th inst. where Committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in stating that they hope, with the aid and assistance of their friends, to be able to make a better display of the productions of Flora and Pomona, than they have done on any former occasion. Members of the Society will receive their tickets on application to the Chairman of the C. of A.

Season tickets, and tickets for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

Per order
S. WALKER,
Chairman Com. of Arr.
Sept. 14, 1837. 10

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.
Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good commendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 2 North Market st. Boston.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill.
GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.
Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.
Aug. 16, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending September 16.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	10	58	71	62 E.
Monday,	11	52	70	60 N. E.
Tuesday,	12	48	68	60 N. E.
Wednesday,	13	46	68	52 N. E.
Thursday,	*14	38	62	58 N. E.
Friday,	15	40	62	56 E.
Saturday,	16	42	61	58 E.

* Frost on low lands.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.
July 26.

LODGE'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, London's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand nearly executed engravings, new edition.

London's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of London's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap.
July 12.

\$1000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of \$3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.
June 20. tf

FOR SALE.

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, JR. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS.

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.
Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by
GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.
No. 10, Commercial Wharf.
June 27. epistf

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS.

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,
July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.
April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess.	barrel	14 25	15 00
No. 1.	"	12 25	13 00
prime,	"	8 25	9 00
BEEFSWAX, (American)	pound	16	29
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"	3 47	9 11
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 47	9 11
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	10 75	11 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 25	9 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"		
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat yellow,	"	1 02	1 06
white,	"	93	96
Rye, northern,	"	90	1 00
Barley,	"	1 00	
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	20 00
hard pressed,	"	16 00	18 00
HONEY,	gallon	25	75
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do country	"	25	26
Baltimore city	"	26	28
do, dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
do, light,	"		
LIME, best sort,	cask	40	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	8 50	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 10	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 50	24 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	90	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	15	16
Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb.		
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	10	
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,			
Pulled superfine,	"	40	45
1st Lambs,	"	35	37
2d do.	"		
3d do.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"		
POULTRY,	pair	50	125
BUTTER, (tub)	lb.	18	20
lump	"	24	27
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market this day 730 Beef Cattle, (including about 150 unsold last week) 900 Stores, 3350 Sheep and 480 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—About last week's prices were realized, viz. a few extra at \$6 50. First quality \$5 75 a \$6 25. Second quality \$5 00 a \$5 50. Third quality \$4 50 a \$5 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 a \$9. Two year old \$13 a \$16. Three year old \$18 a \$23.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 33, \$1 37, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 12, \$2 25, a few wether at \$2 50 and \$2 62.

Swine.—Prices have declined. Several lots to peddle were taken at \$7 for sows and \$8 for barrows, at retail \$9 for sows and \$10 for barrows.

POETRY.

(From the Mercantile Journal.)

RECEIPT FOR MAKING CAKES.

VERIFIED BY S. A. A.

If there's a lady in this learned land,
Upon her tea-board wishes something grand—
Let her take this advice:
Here is a cake, whose flavor, past dispute—
The most fastidious palate needs must suit;
Try it—'tis very nice.

Two pounds of flour from freshly gathered wheat,
One half a pound of butter that is sweet,
White sugar of the same weight,—
A pint of milk, three eggs, a little yeast—
Such as is fresh, 'tis said, is always best
A relish to create.

Part of the flour and milk and yeast mix well,
And let it stand till it doth plainly tell
'T is as the other—light;
The butter then, the eggs and sugar stir
Together nicely—as you would prefer
Pound cake on bridal night.

This last along with balance of your flour,
To the first mixture you should gently pour,
And let them once more stand,
That the grand compound may become so light,
The merest glance assures you it is right,
Then put it in the pan.

To rise your cakes fit for a courtier's table,
Requires, I judge, as near as I am able—
Five hours or thereabout;
Then you will have, or I'm no judge, I ween—
As wholesome comfits as were ever seen,
For levee or for rout.

P. S. A lady at my elbow hints,
That as a stitch improves a rent in chintz,
Salt makes the dough less tough.
Use it or not; I deem it little matter,
Since capes like capons, never need be better,
When they are good enough.

MANSFIELD COAL.—The editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal has recently published an account of his visit to the Coal Mines in Mansfield. The mines have been penetrated to the depth of sixty-four feet, and at that depth the vein of coal exceeds five feet in thickness. A horizontal gangway has been excavated, which extends one hundred and fifty feet each way. The Massachusetts Company employ twenty men, who, with the aid of a steam engine, get out about twenty tons per day. The miners are all cold water men—no intoxicating liquors being allowed—and are remarkably strong and healthy. The quantity of coal in the different veins explored, is believed to be inexhaustible: and, in regard to the quality the editor says: "We saw it burning in the furnace of the steam engine, and throwing out a great heat, we have also heard Dr Jackson state its chemical properties, from which one would suppose that it would compare favorably with the best anthracite coal in the United States—and we have been assured by Mr Briggs of the Mechanic's News Room, and others who have tried it, that it ignites readily, and makes a very hot fire." Two other companies are said to be forming for mining coal in the same vicinity.—*Bristol Co. Dem.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—In the winter of 1819, a disease prevailed amongst the cattle to an alarming extent; some farmers lost more than one half. I have at this time nineteen head of cattle on my farm, which were kept confined to the barn yard; they were watered at a trough standing near a log house. I watched closely those that were affected with the disorder and observed that they would very often after they had drank, turn to the old log house, and endeavor to eat the clay from between the logs, that is when the ground was hard frozen and covered with snow. Knowing that all animals are governed by instinct, and seldom ever eat that which is not beneficial, I determined to try the experiment—accordingly, I procured a quantity of clay, and offered it to them in pieces of a proper size, which they greedily ate from my hand; they were afterwards fed with clay twice a week until the snow disappeared, and never were cattle healthier, or in better condition when the spring opened—since then to the present time, 1837. My horses, cattle, calves and sheep, when the snow and frost has prevented them from obtaining earth or clay for themselves, have been supplied. I have fed it to calves in the spring and summer and it has never failed to restore them to their appetites, when they refuse to eat, correcting all acidities of the stomach, and stopping all scourings, as magnesia does in children. As to calves I have never lost one in winter, and of sheep not two in a hundred, since I commenced feeding on clay, and out of 140 sheep, during the last winter, I lost not one and most of them were good mutton. During the last winter the sheep of Dr Butler, an extensive wool grower, were taken with the scours and many died, before he was aware of it; he immediately had clay dug up and thawed, and fed to them, after which he lost not another sheep. I am perfectly satisfied that it is as necessary that cattle and horses should have clay given them in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, as it is that they should have salt in summer, and as to sheep and calves I would rather mine should do without salt than without clay.—*Cult.*

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The excavations for the Genesee Canal in this city, have unveiled some interesting animal remains, respecting which a friend has handed us the following memorandum:

Remains of the Mastodon have been discovered in digging the Rochester and Olean Canal, in this city, at the intersection of Canal and Caledonia streets, about four feet below the surface of the ground—imbedded in a well-defined deposit of diluvion, impregnated with iron. The only remains preserved, are two of the short ribs, about four feet long; a bone, supposed to be one of the lower bones of a fore-leg; and fragments of an immense tusk. The workmen describe the tusk to have been as large as a man's body, and some 10 or 12 feet long—it was mistaken by them for a log, and broken to pieces—only 12 or 14 inches of the point escaped fracture—the rest was broken into pieces, and most of it, together with other parts of the skeleton, were thrown out and buried in the earth excavated from the canal. The pieces of the trunk preserved, exhibit the texture of ivory as distinctly as an ivory comb, and retain their original whiteness. The ribs are in a state of perfect preservation.

Probably the entire skeleton was deposited in

or near the place where the remains were found, and more may yet be discovered. Geologists assign a remote origin to these and similar remains, supposing them to have been buried in their present situations by the universal deluge, at which time the animals themselves are supposed to have become extinct.

MATRIMONIAL CURRENCY.—The enterprising colonies being generally destitute of families, Sir Edward Sandys, the Treasurer, proposed to the Virginia Company to send over a freight of young women to become wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded, and ninety girls, young and uncorrupt, were sent over in the ships that arrived this year, (1620,) and the year following, sixty more, handsome and well recommended to the company, for their virtuous education and demeanor. The price of a wife at the first was *one hundred pounds of tobacco*, but as the number became scarce, the price was increased to *one hundred and fifty pounds*; the value of which in money, was three shillings per pound. This debt for wives it was ordered, should have the precedency of all other debts, and be first recoverable. The Rev. Mr Weems, a Virginian writer, intimated that it would have done a man's heart good to see the gallant young Virginians hastening to the water-side when a vessel arrived from London each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco under his arm, and taking back with him a beautiful and virtuous young wife.—*Gilbert's Banking in America.*

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin Bait Co.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNDAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—ERENEZER STEADMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Brattleboro'—JOS. STEER, Bookseller.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARRIS.
Hillsford, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
Louisville—SAMUEL COOPER, Bullit Street.
St. Louis—H. L. HOFFMAN, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1837.

N. 12.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Troy Whig.)

THE HUSBANDMAN.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science, the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly every thing that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity. Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, here is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to

impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable; firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.

SCIENCE.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.

When in London a few days ago, we learned that an eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an *Electric Telegraph*, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name, as the art of printing surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The Telegraph consists of five wires, enclosed in a sheath of India Rubber, which isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic pile or trough is placed at the one end of the wires, which act upon needles at the other; and when any of the wires is put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needle at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connection between the wire and the trough is suspended. The five wires may thus denote as many letters; and by binary or ternary combinations, the six and twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented. By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and the trough may be established and stopped as the keys of a piano forte are touched by the hands of a practised musician, and the indications will be exhibited at the other end of the chain of wires as quickly as they can be read off.

In the experiments already made, the chain of wires has been extended to a length of five miles, (by forming numerous coils within a folded surface) and the two ends being placed near each other, it is found that the transmission of the electricity is so far as the human senses can discern, perfectly instantaneous. Little doubt is entertained that it may be conveyed over a hundred or a thousand miles with the same velocity; and the powers of the instrument promise to be as great as its action is rapid. It will not be confined, like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences or a short message; and this only in the day time, in clear weather, and by repeated operations, each consuming a portion of time, for while it works by night or by day, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought, and with such copiousness and ease, that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburgh, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off! There may be practical difficulties attending its operation as yet unknown; but we speak here of what intelligent men acquainted with the experiments now in progress, look forward to as their probable result. If the promise these experiments hold out be realized, the discovery will be perhaps the grandest in the annals of the world; and its effects will be such as no man could have dreamed of.

A capital like London, with these electric nerves ramifying from it over the whole country, would be truly the *sensorium* of the empire. Men a thousand miles from each other would be enabled to converse as if they were in the same apartment, or to read each other's thoughts as if they were written in the sky. It would supersede the post, even though carried with railroad speed.—Compared with it, the winged winds that “waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole,” would be lazy messengers. In a despotic country, it would invest the Prince with something like omniscience; in a free state, spread a thought or an impulse from one extremity to the other in an instant, and give the people a power of simultaneous action, which would be irresistible. It is proper to add that the author must not be held answerable for our account of his invention, as we had no communication either with himself or any of his friends. Our informant, however, was a man of science.—*The Scotsman*.

SALE OF CATTLE.—Our Agricultural readers (says the National Gazette) will doubtless be gratified to learn some particulars respecting the extensive sale of Cattle, which took place on the 12th inst. at Poughon, and therefore we give them the following details, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the auctioneers, Messrs Thomas & Son. Upwards of two thousand persons were present on the occasion. Of the amounts as near as can be ascertained, about four thousand four hundred dollars were purchased for, and by gentlemen of Ohio; three thousand six hundred by

gentlemen of Virginia; and four thousand dollars by those of Philadelphia city and county; but it is not known at present, exactly from what parts of the Union were the other purchasers, though they came from all directions. The bidding for the Cows was very spirited, prices rather exceeding the expectation of the owners; for the Bulls, however, they fell short, making however, altogether, a good average sale. Full bred cows are comparatively scarce, and accordingly they brought superior prices. The following is a correct report of the sale:

Cows.		Bulls.	
Ruth,	\$360	Colossus,	\$310
Adelaide,	490	Nimrod,	470
Mima,	520	Hector,	475
Lucilla,	480	Sir Robert,	350
Empress,	420	Melbourne,	320
Brighteyes,	490	Primo,	310
Beauty,	510	Maxwell,	400
Vermillion,	430	Lewelyn,	210
Nonsuch,	410	Colostr,	260
Media,	380	Miser,	470
Ruby,	370	Brutus,	330
Mayflower,	515	Delight,	370
Profitable,	550	Prince of Wales,	310
Clarks ville,	630	Lord Fairfax,	250
Virginia,	690	Bruce,	360
Woodbine,	410		
Policia,	450		
Celebrity,	480		

The above are all from Mr Whittaker.

The following belonged to other owners, and were not in the printed catalogue.

A Spanish Jack,	-	-	\$270
A Jennet and Colt,	-	-	210
Imported Cow Isabella,	-	-	405
Pitzroslin,	-	-	200
A Heifer,	-	-	160
Dido,	-	-	75

WILSON'S MOWING MACHINE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Con. & Enq.

Please allow me, through the medium of your paper, to lay before your readers, an account of Wilson's Mowing Machine, which I had the great satisfaction of witnessing in full operation on the farm of Judge A. Van Bergen, in the township of Coxsackie, on Monday, 7th August, and which I rejoice in asserting, exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It was propelled by one horse, and cut a swath of four feet as fast as the horse could walk, which I suppose to be at the rate of four and a half miles per hour, cutting perfectly smooth and no doubt falling a greater weight of grass than is usual by the best mowers, as its cut is more regular and closer to the soil, at the same time so hiving the grass in winrow, as to supersede the necessity of spreading, by which great time and labor is saved. It is so constructed that the grass or grain can be cut, leaving the stubble at any given height, from one and a half inches upwards, by means of a screw at the bottom of the upright shaft. The knives, six in number, are screwed on the periphery of a cylinder wheel, which revolves with great rapidity when in operation, and a constant fine edge is preserved by means of two files or stones that are very ingeniously applied to their edge by springs, and managed by thumb screws so as to operate as the nature of the case may require. The horse travels behind the machine in long shafts that are suspended by chains from a

pair passing over the moving wheels, and by means of two boxes at the extremity of the shafts for holding weights, the left of the draft is brought behind the horse, causing the machine to be easily propelled and managed. Indeed its whole arrangement is in excellent keeping, and its operation perfect. It must, without doubt, become to the farming interest of our country, a great desideratum. Mr Wilson deserves more than he can possibly receive, for completing that which so many hundreds have failed to accomplish, and which must be the means of opening a new era in the agricultural pursuits of the country. When we reflect that mowing grass and cutting grain are the most essential labor of the farm, and that it must be performed at a particular time, or the hope and dependence of the farmer is blighted and lost, and that in the present mode of obtaining the harvest, he is placed almost entirely at the mercy of laborers who at times are not to be had under any circumstances, the importance of this highly valuable machine, cannot fail to elicit the interest of every well wisher of his country, and the assistance of every enterprising man, for its speedy introduction into general use. I have been thus particular in my remarks, having been so highly gratified in witnessing its complete success in hope to convey the information to the many who should know, and join in aiding and advancing an improvement in agriculture, that must operate greatly in producing the effect so much desired, in reducing flour, beef, and indeed all the articles of consumption, to that ratio which will enable our vast population to partake of the nourishments. The cultivators of land in the west, may now fatten as many cattle as they think proper, for they can find no difficulty in cutting the grass necessary for sustaining them during the winter, which has hitherto been prevented, as the labor was not to be obtained at any price. Indeed I could mention numerous other advantages arising from this truly valuable labor-saving machine, but I shall leave it for some future opportunity: yet I cannot close these remarks without expressing a hope that Capt. Wilson will receive what he most justly merits, a full reward for his ingenuity, perseverance and industry in accomplishing so desirable an object.

I am, Sir, with respect, yours truly,

A Greene County Farmer.

CORN-STALK FODDER.

In the last number was given an account of feeding milch cows with steamed corn stalks;—and, it will be observed, that the quantity of food which kept the cows in good milking order, was very small when compared with what is usually consumed in dry fodder. We had fed both cows and horses, on stalks cut fine in the same way, but had given them in a dry state, for several years before the steam was adopted; but no comparison can be drawn, as to the saving of food by steaming from this trial, as the stalks had been given in waste. The mangers were filled, and when feeding time came, that which was not consumed, was thrown under them for a bedding, no economy being necessary, as the stalks were plenty.

During the first year of feeding stalks in this way, we did not think of giving them to the horses, not yet having learned their value; but on passing by the horses's stalls one day with young Devon, some were thrown to the horses, which

were standing to clover hay—they ate the stalks very heartily in preference, and from that time we have never fed a horse with hay.

One of the horses was driven into town twice every day; and that one had an allowance of grain. But the other two were only used occasionally, and had no grain, unless they were taken out to draw a load of wood or were driven to town in a carriage, when in such cases they had a small allowance of grain given them. The quantity of stalks they ate cannot be estimated, as they were given to them as to the cows, without reserve. Our horses never wintered better, when fed on the best clover or timothy hay.

The man who attended to feeding was an experienced feeder from England, and consequently, was very much averse to the innovation of old customs, but before the spring, he became convinced of the value of this food, and reconciled to its use. About eight acres of corn, which produced from thirty-five to forty bushels of corn to the acre, furnished the stalks which were sufficient to keep ten milch cows, three horses, and one young heifer for five months.

Our experience goes to confirm the idea, that the portion of corn-stalk which is below the ear, and is suffered to be lost, in the usual way of saving fodder, is of more value as food and manure, than the portion which is usually saved;—and that this portion, which is left standing, and is lost both as food and manure, is worth more, when properly used, than a crop of clover which the same ground would produce.

When it is taken into consideration the loss in the crop of corn by the present method of injudiciously mutilating the green stalk, which has been shown to amount to one fifth of the whole crop of grain; and, that the present practice involves a loss in the fodder which equals the whole produce of the land for one year when laid down in clover, it would be supposed this subject must recommend itself to the most inattentive farmer, if he has any regard to his own interest.

Farmer & Gardener.

POTATO CROP.—From present appearances, we should judge that the potato crop will be a large one this year. The tops have grown very remarkably, and the season thus far, has been very favorable for the root or tuber.

We have remarked one thing in regard to this crop, the present season, that we have not seen many years; that is, the uncommonly great number of blossoms that they have put out. When in full bloom many fields resembled a vast flower garden, and made a very fine appearance. 'Don't you think the *paradis* make a grand show with their *cockades* on?' said a Paddy to us one day—'I've no fear of the *chillers* starving when I see that.'—*Maine Farmer.*

PROLIFIC GRAIN.—We are informed that Cyrus Davis of Royalston, raised, the present season, 88 heads of rye from a single kernel. Seven of them were so young, when gathered, that the grain had filled out in them. The other 81 heads contained 3542 kernels, measuring 7-Sths of a gill.

Worcester Spy.

A GOOD ONE.—Mr ASA C. Edwards of Norwich, cut a few spears of herds-grass from a field of his, which were six feet three inches long.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

WHEAT,—PLOUGHING, &c.

Messrs Saxtons: I observe in the last Repository, a notice of the product of wheat, which I raised this season off 6 acres and a half of ground, in the vicinity of Canton. The statement is correct as to the measurement. When it was threshed, it measured 260 bushels, but it overweighed at Raynold's Mills, 7 bushels, making by weight 267, a fraction over 41 bushels to the acre. Since the threshing of this wheat, the quantity appearing to many incredible, I caused Mr Vail to measure the ground, and he found it to contain exactly six and a half acres. This lot is situated on the plains between town and Mr Shorb's mill; it was cleared and first ploughed in the spring of 1834, and was planted in corn. The following spring it was sowed in oats, and produced fifty-six bushels to the acre. Last summer I manured it with about 42 good loads to the acre; broke it up 8 inches deep; cross ploughed it in September; sowed two bushels of wheat to the acre on the 3d of October, and harrowed it in. This lot, being directly put under cultivation, my treatment of it can give but little practical instruction, except my mode of ploughing. Should a young farmer ask me, how shall I farm my land to make it most productive? I would say *plough deep*; if you would prepare a good and lasting soil, plough deep; if you would protect your crops against drought, plough deep. It is an erroneous opinion which many farmers entertain, that by ploughing up the yellow clay, which lies under the soil, they are injuring or impoverishing their land.—That yellow clay will in one season, when exposed to the atmosphere, change its color and its quality, and will, I believe, be equally as productive as our common soil.

I will endeavor to furnish you, next week, with my practice of rotation of crops; the use of plaster, the mode of ploughing, and the results.

JOHN MYERS.

Canton, Aug. 30, 1837.

[*Ohio Repos.*]

THE LEAVES OF MANGEL WURTZEL SHOULD NOT BE PULLED.—At Hohenheim an experiment has been made the past summer to ascertain comparatively the best plan to be pursued with the cultivation of Mangel Wurtzel—whether it was more profitable to pluck off the leaves about a month previous to the clearing the roots from the ground, or allowing them to retain their leafy honors until the period of their being taken up; and the following is the result of two equal portions of a field on which the system was tried:

On the 11th Oct. by leaves,	756 lbs.
5th Nov. do, at the time of securing the roots,	272
Do. weight of roots,	4472
Total,	5500

The other portion of the field yielded, at the time of securing the roots

5th Nov. by leaves,	894 lbs.
Do. weight of roots,	4945
Total,	5842

On that moiety of the field where the roots had been untouched, there was a diminution in the 416 pounds, in the roots, even supposing that the produce of leaves, of 134 lbs., but an increase of leaves have equally nutritious properties with that of the roots, yet there is a superiority in favor of the system of permitting the root to come to ma-

turity before depriving it of leaves of 342 lbs., or about 6 per cent.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA, or Silkweed.—This weed is, in some sections of our country, becoming a serious drawback on the prosperity of the farmer, infesting pastures, meadows, and the richest lands, to a great extent. Gen. Dearborn, of Boston, recommended its culture as a substitute for asparagus, and the tops are sometimes used as greens, but there is no known use to which it can be applied which will justify the farmer in allowing it to grow on his land. In one instance, where a very luxuriant patch of this plant was ploughed up, pigs were allowed to run upon the ground. They ate the roots voraciously, and a number of them were poisoned and died in consequence. We are glad to learn that our farmers are turning their attention to the extirpation of this and other weeds, as indeed it is high time. A correspondent in a late number of the farmer recommended beating them so as to strip them of their leaves, and this thoroughly done, would no doubt be successful. Another farming friend assures us that the method he has pursued, and which has been entirely efficacious whenever tried, has been to sprinkle salt on the leaves of the plant when wet, after it had attained its growth, and then turn a flock of sheep to them. The sheep would soon strip the stems of every leaf, and the bleeding of the plant, aided perhaps by the action of the salt, would ensure the destruction of the patch. No injury had ever resulted to sheep so employed, yet perhaps where large quantities of the weed existed, it would be advisable to salt no more than could be easily eaten, and the stems perfectly stripped.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

One bushel flax-seed, ground with 8 bushels of oats, is better for horses than 16 bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the bots.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire place, nor use a fire place when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat as much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.

Horses that are confined in a stable never have the staggers.

BUCKWHEAT.—We understand that the crop of buckwheat promises to be very abundant in this county the present season. Much more than usual has been sowed and it has grown well. This will be welcome news to the numerous lovers of those excellent articles, *buckwheat cakes.*

The spirits of turpentine applied to milk-weed, burdock and Canada thistle, the quantity of a tea-spoonful at a time, will run down and destroy them to the ground; if not at once, repeat it.

SPRING WHEAT.—The attention of farmers is directed to the communication of Mr McDowell. We notice a few facts in our exchanges, particularly as we think its cultivation will soon form an important item in good farming in northern Ohio. The *Baltimore American* of July 15th, says:

"Mr Reynolds, an enterprising farmer in the state of Delaware, sowed on the 17th of March last, some Italian spring wheat which he obtained from Rome, N. Y., from which he expects to reap from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre."

Mr Hathaway, in writing to Judge Bucl under date of June 9th, 1837, says:

"The Italian spring wheat looks finely; it is a heavy grain, often weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel, makes handsome and good flour, is a white chaff bearded wheat, standing 3 feet on the ground, some 4 feet. From 20 to 35 bushels per acre were obtained last year, according to soil and culture. And land sufficiently in heart to bring good oats, will bring a fine crop of this wheat. The millers speak well of it; and it makes sweet and good bread."

The cultivation of this wheat is beginning to excite considerable interest in Pennsylvania. Samples are left for sale in Philadelphia, and the U. S. Gazette states that 300 bushels have been sold in Lancaster county alone, for seed.

The introduction of this wheat, will be invaluable to the tillers of the broad prairies of the West. The liability of wheat to winter kill on the prairies, has heretofore seriously affected the prospects of settlers in these gardens of nature. During a tour through Illinois last fall, we noticed the complaint on this subject was very general. Where seed of spring wheat can be obtained, it is greatly preferred; and in some instances, farmers, in the absence of spring seed, wet the common winter wheat, suffer it to freeze, keep it congealed in masses during the winter, commit it to the earth in the spring, and harvest a pretty good crop in the fall. A rather novel way of farming. Spring wheat is cultivated to some extent in Indiana. A gentleman writes to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, "I shall have 30 bushels to an acre, and the quality very fine. The land was sward ploughed in 1836, and the wheat harrowed in 1st of May or the last of April. I have 200 bushels on seven acres.—*Cleveland Herald.*"

BERKSHIRE CATTLE SHOW.—The farmers of Berks-Lire hold their annual Cattle Show on the 4th and 5th of October. Preparations are making for a fine affair. Judge Bucl, editor of the *Cultivator*, gives the address. The ladies are particularly invited to lend their aid to add interest to the occasion.

Would it not be well for the ladies of "Old Hampshire" to be preparing specimens of their "handy work," for exhibition at our Cattle Show on the 18th of October? And farmers and mechanics too; let us have the big squashes and pumpkins, and all the curious pieces of mechanical workmanship.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.—We saw on Friday, at the store of Mr Philip Wilcox, a Pumpkin raised in his garden this season, which weighs 123 1/2 pounds measured in circumference, six feet two inches! It is of handsome size and color, and of a kind said to be good for pies. Mr W. says it grew from the blossom in ten weeks.—*Spring-Field Rep.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has just closed, commenced on Wednesday the 20th inst., and continued during four days, until Saturday. The new and spacious hall of the Society, No. 23, Tremont Street, was tastefully and appropriately decorated on the occasion. The great centre table was graced with two large and beautiful Orange Trees, from the Green houses of the Hon. John Lowell. Large Pine-apples in a fine growing state, and Grapevines loaded with large clusters in a growing state, in decorated pots, by Mr Haggerston from the Houses of Mr Cushing, attracted very particular attention; as did also the beautifully arranged clusters of grapes and other rich fruits, by Mr Cowan, from the spacious houses of the Hon. T. H. Perkins.

On no former occasion have we witnessed so great a display, of the most useful, as well as ornamental productions of nature, thus brought to so great a degree of perfection by the skill of man. Of flowers many new and splendid varieties, of an infinite variety of form, color, and shade:—Of fruits also, many new and superior kinds, never before witnessed at any former exhibition.

The days of the exhibition were unusually fine, and the concourse of visitors far exceeded that of any former year,—including a good proportion of the fair, and the fairest of the fair, and the brilliant display on this occasion, might well serve to remind us of Eden.

The following is a more particular account of the fruits which were sent for exhibition.

By Mr Haggerston, from the extensive Green and hot houses of J. P. Cushing, Esq.—Belmont Place, in Watertown,—PEARS. Williams Bonchretien and Cushing's. GRAPES.—Black Hamburg, White Sweetwater or Chasselas, White Frontignac, do. Providence, and a vine trained spirally in an ornamented pot and loaded with fruit. All of which were very beautiful. Pine Apples of large size, growing finally in ornamented pots, the first ever witnessed at our exhibitions; Sago Palm, a noble and most useful plant—and the same which produces the Sago of Commerce; a plant as valuable in the Tropical regions as is corn with us.

By John Lemist, Esq., of Roxbury,—A fine plant of Sago Palm.

By Mr. W. H. Cowan, Gardener to the Hon. T. H. Perkins, from his Fruit houses in Brookline,—GRAPES. Frankendale, Black Hamburg, Black Cluster, White Muscat of Alexandria, White Frontignac, Grizzly Frontignac, Black Frontignac, Syrian, White Chasselas, Golden Chasselas. PEACHES.—Noblesse, New Royal George, Free-stone Heath, Hill's Madeira, President, George IV. NECTARINES.—Elronge, Red Roman and Broomfield, all finest specimens of the most skilful cultivation. Also, Terraugtie Pearmain, a newly introduced and a handsome red fruit—varieties of Musk Melon.

By Mr Jacob Tidd, of Roxbury,—Two bunches of Regnor de Nice Grapes, the largest bunch weighing 6 1-2 pounds.

By Aaron Mitchell, Esq., of Nantucket,—A bunch of White Chasselas grapest and two bunches of Black Hamburg from a girdled vine—very large and beautiful, each bunch weighing 2 lbs. Raised by his Gardener, Mr Wellwood Young.

By Mrs T. Bigelow, from her Green house in

Medford,—Lemons and Oranges, very beautiful. Yellow Rarripe seedling Peaches, very fine; also, Fine looking French apples, name unknown—and Seven Years Pumpkins, very large, so called from the great length of time they will keep.

By Hon. E. Vose, President of the Society. PEARS.—Napoleon, Urbaniste, Wurtemberg, eminently beautiful, Williams's Bonchretien or Bartlett, Andrews, Wilkin on, Lewis, Easter Beurre or Bergamotte de la Pentecote, Passe Colmar. PEACHES.—Grosse Mignonne. All these fruits were fine specimens of finest kinds;—Also, Lady Haley's Nonsuch, a beautiful fruit, and Acorn Squash, very fine, and keeps well a year.

By Noah Bartlett, Esq., of Roxbury, Vice President of the Society,—PEARS. Williams's Bonchretien or Bartlett, and Wurtemberg, both kinds eminently beautiful; also Cushing, Striped Dayenne or Verte Congue, and Fulton.—APPLES. Gravenstein, Hawthornden, Monstrous Pippin, also long Cucumbers from Trieste.

By Mr Manning, from his garden in Dearborn Street in Salem.—PEARS. 31 kinds, many of them new, and such as have never yet been seen with us before. Jalonsie, Harvard, Saunders Beurre, Belle Lucratie, Beurre Von Manin, Beurre Knox, Napoleon, Marie Louise, Beurre Duval, just come into bearing and bears well, Surpasse Virgalieu, Figue de Naples, Saint Ghislain, Summer Rose, Valie Franche, Pastorale, Fulton, Beurre Rose, Wilkinson, Autumn Superb, Henri IV, Styrian, Urbaniste, Verte Congue or Mouille Bouche, Green Pear of Yair, Julienne, Gloria, not the Gloria of any former exhibition, a fine looking fruit from Mr Parsons's tree, sent by Mr Knights, Beurre Spence, a celebrated new kind, now unripe, the tree bore this year for the first time. Chair a dame, Dearborn's Seedling, Beurre Colmar, D'Autumn, Pope's Scarlet Major, Nantkeag, Jackman's Melting, a new fruit of a dark red color, very oblong and conical or Calabash formed—it is doubtful whether this is the right name:—Also two varieties of Pears without names, the one of a yellow and the other of a red color. Many of these kinds being now unripe, will be reported again on a future occasion.—APPLES. Swaar, a name which signifies *heavy*, a fine looking fruit, fine and productive, Gravenstein, fine,—New Red Crab.—PLUMS. Green Gage, German Prune, French long Blue, name lost, a large oblong blue fruit, very productive and fine.—Diamond Plum, a large blue and beautiful fruit, the flavor good: a bunch of the tree bore for the first time exceedingly full. Sharp's Emperor, another new fruit, very large, pale, yellow in the shade, and red next the sun, and beautiful; a small limb of the young tree, bore this year a large crop for the first time.

By Mr Downer, from his place in Dorchester,—PEARS. Duchesse D'Angouleme, Seckel, Beurre Diel, Wurtemberg, very beautiful, Urbaniste, Bleeckers Meadow, Andrews, Dix, Cushing, Fulton, Harvard, Lewis, Washington, Passe Colmar, Rezi Vaet, Saint Ghislain, Moorfowls Egg, Iron. APPLES. Pumpkin Sweeting, Porter, Nonsuch, Sweeting, Seaver Sweeting, River Apple, Lady Apple, Pie Apple, Spitzenberg, Pearmain, Rhode Island Greenings, Yellow and Red Siberian Crab Apples and branches loaded with the fruit of the same.—PEACHES. Rarieripes.—The fruits of Mr Downer were of finest kinds.

By B. V. French, Esq., from his place in Braintree,—PEARS. Williams Bonchretien, fine.—Arch Duke of Austria, which has been before noticed,

form turbinate, faintly striped, and beautiful, the quality but ordinary, Tillington, this name it is believed belongs not to this which is Urbaniste, but to another, Urbaniste, Bleeckers Meadow.—APPLES. Porter, Monstrous Pippin or Gloria Mundi, Yellow Bellflower, Garden Striped, Dutch Codlin, River Apple, Ruggles Appl, Siberian Crab and branches of the same covered with the fruit, very ornamental.—PLUMS. Coc's Golden Drop and Smiths Orleans, both superior kinds.—SQUASHES. Autumnal Marrow, fine large specimens of this fine kind; Sugar beets, very large and handsome, of a white color and of the true kind, the seeds received from France.

By Mr E. M. Richards, from his garden in Dedham,—PEARS. Seckel, Verte Longue or Mouth-water, Grise bonne.—APPLES. Benoni, Williams Favorite, American Summer Pearmain, Red June-ating, Orange Sweeting, Hawthornden, Summer Gilliflower, and other kinds, all very handsome.—PEACHES. Offive fine varieties.

By Mr Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard, from his Peach house,—PEACHES. Early Royal George and Royal Kensington.—NECTARINES. El Ronge, Brignon, and Broomfield.—GRAPES. From his Grape houses, Black Hamburgh, Black St Peters, Lombardy, Sweet water or White Chasselas, and Golden Chasselas. All the fruits of Mr Mason were fine, and afford good evidence of his skill as a Cultivator. Also Lima Squashes.

By Mr S. Pond, from his garden in Cambridgeport.—PEARS. Williams Bonchretien, Andrews Julienne—handsome specimens.—PLUMS. Semiana or Imperative Violette, a fine productive kind.

By Ebenezer Breed, Esq., from his fruit houses in Charlestown.—PEARS. Wurtemberg, Seckel, Williams Bonchretien, Swans Egg.—GRAPES. Black Hamburgh, all of the same fine quality, which this gentleman has usually offered for exhibition. Va'paraiso Squash.

By Judge Heard from his estate in Watertown, Roxbury.—Russetting Apples, of the growth of 1836.

By Mr Hamilton Davidson of Charlestown,—A handsome basket of Williams Bonchretien and Rouselette de Rheims Pears, and Musk Melons, the basket well decorated with branches of fruit of the Red Siberian Crab. Also fine specimens of Cucumbers.

By Mr Thomas Willot, of Roxbury,—A large basket of fruit singularly decorated and surmounted by a branch of a tree and fruit, enveloped in the house of the hornet tribe. The fruits consisting of PEARS. Williams Bonchretien, and Wurtemberg.—APPLES. York Russett, Black Gilliflower, Blue Pearmain, and Baldwin. Rarieripe peaches, and Green Bashed Melon, were all very fine.

By Mr Dennis Murphy, of Roxbury,—GRAPES. Black Hamburgh from his Grapery, very fine.—PEARS. Williams Bonchretien and Dearborns Seedling.—PLUMS. White Magnum Bonum, and Smiths Large Orleans.

By Mr R. Ward, of Roxbury,—PEARS. Williams Bonchretien and Seckel. A basket of fine Peaches and White Gage Plums.

By Mr John D. W. Williams, from his Estate in Roxbury,—PEARS. Williams Bonchretien, very fine, and apples.

By Mr Samuel Phipps of Dorchester,—specimens of beautiful Nectarines.

By Messrs Winflips, from their Garden and

Nurseries in Brighton.—Branches and clusters of the Shepherdia, very beautiful, also Passiflora edulis, with its curious and beautiful blossoms and eatable fruit.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff.—Clingstone Peaches, also Tremont Peach, a fine looking large native seedling, from his residence in Tremont Street.

By Mr John A. Kenrick, from his Garden and Nurseries in Newton.—PEARS. Williams' Bonchretien, Mogul Summer.—PEACHES. Early York Rareripe, Princes' Red Rareripe, and Yellow Red Rareripe.—APPLES. Hubbardston Nonsuch, Baldwin, Kenricks Red Autumn, Pumpkin Sweet, Fen-Sapcons.

By Mr Samuel R. Johnson, from his Garden in Charlestown.—White Sweetwater, or Chasselas, and White Frontignac Grapes, both very fine, from out of door culture. The White Gage Plums, which Mr Johnson exhibited are found to be identically the same with Princes' Imperial Gage. A kind wonderfully productive. These were from his celebrated tree, the fruit large and very fine. The tree, though not large, is annually loaded with fruit, and produced this year, by estimation, three barrels. His Bolmer's Washington Plums of the largest size, measured seven inches in circumference. The tree produced about 1200 fruits this season, a large weight, from its superior size. Though this kind is not reputed so productive.

By Mr Sweetser, from his garden in Cambridge port.—Mogul summer Pears.

By Mr Alexander McLennen, from "Oaklands" in Watertown, and the garden of William Pratt, Esq.—Black Hamburg Grapes, fine specimens of his skill as a cultivator. Also, Green Persian Melons.

By Mr Jonathan Warren of Weston.—APPLES. African, a dark red fruit. American Nonpareil. Also, Hercules club Gourd, very curious form, cylindrical, about three inches in diameter, and 2 or 3 feet long.

By Mr John T. Wheelwright, from his garden in Newton.—PEARS. St. Michael, Bonchretien, and Pound. APPLES. York Russetting. PEACHES. Two baskets of fine fruit.

By Messrs E. Dana & Co., No. 100, Faneuil Hall Market.—PEARS, apparently the Urbaniste.

By Mr John Hill, No. 103, Faneuil Hall Market, from the farm of Mr David Hill in West Cambridge.—PEACHES. Red Rareripes, fine; Lemon Peach, very large and beautiful, and evidently a synonyme of the yellow red Rareripe.

By Mr A. D. Williams, from his farm in Roxbury.—Orleans apple, a large and beautiful yellow fruit. PEARS. William's Early, juice abundant, and of exceeding fine flavor.

By John Brown, Esq. of Concord.—Purple Detroit apples.

By Mr Wm. B. Sweet of Roxbury.—varieties of Apples, Pears and Plums.

By William Oliver, Esq. from his residence in Dorchester.—PEARS. St. Ghislain, Seckel and Brocas Bergamott.

By Mr James Hummewell, of Charlestown.—GRAPES. Sweet-water, of fine appearance, and grown in the open air from a vine which yields 03 bunches this year. Isabellas, very fine, from a vine which produced 300 bunches last year.

By Mr John Rayner, of Boston.—St. Michael Pears.

By Mr J. Newhall, of New Ipswich, N. H.—Ripe Figs, of open culture; the fruit was formed the previous year, and matured in this. The

small unripe figs were of the third crop of this season.

By Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, from his garden in Brighton.—PEARS. Seckel, from a bud of 2 years growth. APPLES. Porter, Seek-no-further, Golden Russetts, Joseph Sweeting, Lady Apple, Ribber an Crab apple. PEACHES.—Warren's Native Peach, and Royal Kensington. TOMATOES.—Beautiful specimens of this truly invaluable vegetable, which should be an inhabitant of every garden. Also, a very large Savoy Cabbage.

By Mr Jacob Deane of Mansfield.—APPLES.—Seek-no-further, Wine apple, Pumpkin Sweet, very large. Hayboy, a large flat fruit, of a dark yellow color, very sweet, fine and productive.—Superb sweet, a red striped fruit of medium size, very delicious and productive, and highly esteemed by him. Spicesweeting, a large and eminently beautiful fruit, and now nearly ripe, of a round form, skin smooth, of a delicate straw color, with a blush next the sun; flavor sweet, spicy and delicious; the tree is stated to be a most abundant bearer. PEACHES.—Large early Peach.

By John Mackay, Esq. of this city, from his farm in Weston.—PEARS. Seckel, 2 baskets.—APPLES.—Pearmain, Hawthorndean, very beautiful; Porter and Williams' Favorite, the two last named very fine.

By Joseph Balch, Esq. of Roxbury.—Seedling Peaches, very fine. PEARS.—Cushing and Williams' Bonchretien, both handsome fruits.

By Mr E. P. Hathorne of Boston.—Sweet water Grapes, the produce of out of door cultivation.

By Mr E. Hathorne.—Cream apples from Salem, a middle sized fruit, from Ossipee originally, of a fine flavor.

By Mr S. M. Ives, from his Garden in Dearborn Street, in North Salem.—Autumnal Marrow Squashes, an oval yellow fruit, of the finest grain and sweet flavor, the best summer Squash yet known, and one of the finest for keeping, as they are easily preserved till June.

By Mr Guild, from his summer residence in Brookline.—Specimens of Turnip Cabbage, a singular production, of a globular form, solid like a turnip, and said to be fine.

By Mr J. C. Howard, of Brookline.—GRAPES. Large fine clusters of black Hamburg; also, fine Sweetwater, the produce of open culture.

By Mr John Lewis Russell of Salem.—APPLES. High Top Sweeting. Also, Long stem Apple, raised by Mr Andrew Cushing of South Hingham. PEARS.—Cushing Pears, the fruit of extra size, raised by Capt. Charles Shute of South Hingham, from a sucker of the original tree, now about 30 years old. Also, another fruit, without name, Pear shaped, skin covered with very dark yellow russet, from a tree nearly a century old, from Mr David Cushing of South Hingham.

By Mr C. Ford, of Dorchester.—Large Blue Pumpkins.

By Mr Cole L. Kendal of Charlestown.—Summer Squash from Constantiuple, a large, oblong, pale, ribbed vegetable.

By Mr A. H. Safford of Cambridge port.—Pine apple Squash, so called, very large and oblong.

A curious Cucumber was offered for exhibition, about 7 or 8 feet long; its form reminded many of a serpent; sent from an unknown source.

By John Breed, Esq. of Belle Isle,—a remarkably large blue Squash, of an oblong or tunicated

form, weighing 80 pounds, apparently of the Valparaiso kind. For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, *Chairman.*

ROTATION.—We observe with pleasure, in many parts of the country, an increased attention to thorough farming, particularly to raising large crops by copious manuring; but there is one essential point which is still greatly neglected, a *general and regular system of rotation*. The great advantage which might result from this practice, is very strikingly exhibited in a cornfield now growing, a part of which was last season occupied with a crop of ruta baga, and the remainder with corn. The whole field was equally covered with manure, before the crop was planted. The result is, that the part of the crop of corn growing where the ruta baga stood, promises to be at least double in amount that which follows the part of the field occupied with corn last year, though it had no other advantage whatever, over the other part, than that of having been preceded by a crop properly adapted to a part of a course in rotation.

Suppose that on an average twenty-five per cent. is gained by rotation, over the common practice where this is not attended to; that a farmer's annual crops are worth one thousand dollars, and that all his expenses are six hundred; his net profits of course are four hundred; if now his crops are increased twenty-five per cent. by rotation, his profits (no additional expenses whatever being in this case required,) are immediately raised to six hundred and fifty dollars. It is believed that the difference in these two modes would generally be much greater, if the best system of succession was attended to; nor is this the only advantage; for while improper culture tends constantly to impoverish soil, a good course of rotation is constantly increasing its fertility.

Genesee Farmer.

CURIOUS GROWTH OF CORN.—Mr Elisha Barnes brought to our office on Monday, an ear of corn of a good size, of the early white kind, which had attached to it six other ears—seven ears in all on one stem. We have seen corn grow in that way before, but never before have we seen 7 ears under one husk.

If this is a sample of the growing crop of that valuable grain, we may look for, not a mere good crop, but for an abundant and overflowing supply of corn. The last few days, the weather has been pleasant and warm—encouraging the farmers in respect to their growing corn, of which a week or two since, in consequence of the coldness of the weather, they had almost despaired—the corn never looked better than it now does, and a few weeks of such weather as we have been blessed with lately, will place it beyond the reach of injury from frost.—*Middletown Sentinel.*

MAMMOTH SQUASH.—By way of recording something more of the marvellous, we have to state that, on Tuesday last, we were shown a squash that was *bigger* than a pumpkin, raised on the farm of Mr N. G. Carnes, at Nyack, in Rockland county. It was of what are called the cocoa species, two feet ten inches in length, and three feet four and a half inches in circumference, weighing 46 1-4 pounds. It was presented by Mr Carnes to our friend Major Hatch, the worthy and universally respected host of the Poughkeepsie Hotel.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER 27 1837

HORTICULTURAL ANNIVERSARY.—The ninth Anniversary Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held at the Society's new rooms No. 23, Tremont Row, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d inst. This show very far surpassed any former exhibition of the Society, in every particular, which can constitute excellence in a display of the kind. It seemed as if the realms and resources of Parnassus, Flora and some of the provinces of Ceres, had been put in requisition by the Geniuses of Improvement; and compelled to pay homage, and become tributary to the skill and industry of New England cultivators. Some of the articles which decorated the Hall, were new to our country, and appeared to rejoice in the privilege of being naturalized and acclimated in this land of liberty. The superb Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Passifloras, &c., looked as if they rejoiced in their new settlements, and intended never more to waste their splendor on the despotic dominions of Asia, Africa, or the savage wilds of South America.

On the 20th, at 12 o'clock, an excellent Address was delivered by WILLIAM LINCOLN, Esq. of Worcester. Horticulture has been made the subject of so many able discourses, and been brought before the public in so many forms and vehicles, that we had quite despaired of witnessing any novelty on this useful but hack-nied topic. Mr. Lincoln, however, succeeded in rendering his observations at once interesting and amusing. The Orator opened new avenues, and gave us new points of view, where common observers would have seen nothing but every day appearances, and uttered nothing but common place matter. By tracing and advertising to the annals of the first settlers of New England, and presenting his auditors with facts not generally known, but highly deserving to be held in lasting remembrance, he awakened and enchaind attention, and impressed the memory with sketches and reminiscences, which will not be erased while the tablet has existence. The audience was one of the most intelligent and intellectual we have ever had the honor to assemble with, and appeared to appreciate the feast of intellect, with which they were favored.

For further particulars respecting this exhibition, we would refer our readers to Reports of Committees, and other official documents, which we shall publish as time and space will permit.

FAIR OF THE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—This Fair is a great affair, and promises wonders to the arts and manufactures of N. England. Already has it given a spring and impetus to native industry and ingenuity, which would have required half a century to accomplish, in the lag behind, instead of "go ahead" style in which improvement usually like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

The origin of this splendid and useful exhibition, according to the Boston Pearl, was as follows:

"In the course of an Address delivered last year, by James L. Homer, Esq. of this city, the orator took occasion to ask why the Mechanic Association, whose organ he was, could not, like other cities out of N. England, have a Fair. This suggestion has been followed this year; and, for several months, mechanics, artists, and the people generally, have been invited to exhibit the productions of their several capacities. Quincy Hall has been united by a bridge to Faneuil Hall, in order to furnish a sufficiently capacious area for the exhibition. Both of them are ornamented in a tasteful manner, with paintings, evergreens, &c.; and the platforms have been carpeted and otherwise embellished in such a manner as to present a display, such as our eye never before rested upon. Articles to an extent and variety, scarcely to have been expected, have been sent in from every part of New England." &c.

We intend, in future numbers, to give such notices and descriptions of this Repository of Arts, as may appear to us best calculated to convey useful information to our readers, and to promote the patriotic intentions of the founders and patrons of the institution.

On the evening of the 20th inst. his Excellency Gov. Everett gave an Address to the Mechanic Association at the Odeon. This was an excellent performance, and

commanded the pleased attention of an overflowing audience, for more than an hour and a half. The Orator evinced that he was intimately acquainted with the origin and progress of the useful and ornamental arts; and showed that he properly and accurately appreciated the value of those triumphs of mind over matter, which give power to knowledge, and civilized man a superiority over the savage, whose home is the wilderness. Want of time and space, alone prevent our expatiating on the excellencies of this eulogy on the Arts, which we hope soon to see published, and become as common as its sentiments are valuable.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—This puzzling topic is commanding much attention, and seems replete with mysteries, which, in olden time, would have been baptized miracles of the first water. Mr. Jenks of the Nantucket Inquirer, and Col. Stone, of the New York Commercial, have become converts to the belief that there is something in this wonder working power, which transcends the laws of nature, as hitherto developed and accredited. Col. Stone states that "a young lady, who, in her ordinary condition, is completely blind, was able, while under the magnetic influence, to read the contents of a note enclosed in seven envelopes, and sealed with seven seals. Further disclosures relating to this ultra human science are promised by Col. Stone.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—There is no variation in the prices of vegetables this week, from our last quotations.

Squashes, 2 to 3 cents per lb.; Cabbages 50 to 75 cents per dozen; Potatoes 40 cents a bushel; Sweet Potatoes \$2.00 per bushel; Onions \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel; Cucumbers for Pickles, 17 per hundred.

FRUIT.—Apples two dollars a barrel; (Porter apples \$2.50;) Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches \$1 to \$1.50 a peck; Plums 12 1/2 to 25 cents a quart; Greenhouse Grapes 75 cents to \$1.00 per lb.; Cranberries \$1.50 a bushel.

ALL CONQUERING STEAM.—Our friend and neighbor, Mr. Niles, former editor of the Baltimore Register, and father of the present editor, after reading the subjoined paragraph from the New York Express, a day or two ago, expressed himself in nearly the following words:

"I do not recollect the year, but remember the time very well, when a steam boat of Fitch and Ramsay's invention, I believe, visited this place, (Wilmington,) and a conversation occurred on the subject of steam power, in which Oliver Evans, (who was certainly a great man) spoke freely, and in my presence, being then a boy, declared peremptorily—as his manner was—that the child was then born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston, in one day, by steam power. We now see the journey from Washington to Boston, has been performed in less than a day—the greatest speed being on the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail road, about 38 miles an hour, and some parts of it at a rate equal to 60 miles an hour! I then thought Oliver Evans a visionary; but time has shown that he was right, and ought to have been revered rather than to be laughed at for the prescience with which he looked into futurity—the moral to be derived from it is not to undecide what we cannot always comprehend."—*Delaware State Journal.*

THE GREATEST SPEED ON RECORD.—The greatest despatch ever known in this, or any other country, probably, is in the transmission of the President's Message to Boston. From Washington to Boston, the distance is not far from 500 miles—and the whole was run in less than 21 hours. The Message was taken from New York about a quarter before 12 at night, by the splendid new steamer Wasp, Capt. Vanderbilt, to New Haven—thence by express riders to Worcester, where a Railroad engine was in waiting to start for Boston.—The Wasp met with an accident to her machinery, after getting into the Sound, which detained her about an hour. The first 12 miles from New York was accomplished in the short space of 30 minutes. She is no doubt the swiftest boat on our waters.

PROFITS OF THE MULBERRY.—A gentleman in New York, who has devoted much time and attention to the planting of mulberry trees, gives a statement for two

acres, which divided, will give the following for one acre:

One acre of ground fenced by mulberry hedges, and set out with trees,	\$250.00
Interest and additional expense during five years,	187.50
	\$437.50

The acre will then produce—

From 5 to 10 years, 10 per cent.

" 10 to 15 " 47 "

" 15 to 20 " 112 "

averaging nearly 45 per cent for the first 20 years, and continue at 112 per cent. afterwards. The culture of silk is becoming so profitable that it would seem advantageous for farmers generally, to give it their attention.—*N. Bedford Gaz.*

PEPPER'S PATENT PREMIUM STAVE CUTTING MACHINE. Made by Zelotes Lombard. We had never seen this machine operate till one day this week, at Mr. Lombard's shop, although it was patented about two years ago, and drew a premium at the American Institute last year. Mr. Lombard has made several, which are now in use in different parts of the country. The machine we saw is for barrel staves, or 60 gallon casks. The machine requires about a four horse power, of steam or water—the saw is an entire cylinder, of the shape and dimensions of the cask to be made, having the appearance of an iron barrel. The block from which the stave is cut, is brought to the action of the saw by a carriage connected with the machine. The saw runs the whole length of the stave, and may be set to cut the stave of any desired thickness. Each stave is four inches wide. Another machine with two circular saws, bevels smooth both edges of the stave at once. The barrel is then set up in truss hoops, placed in a third machine, the grooves cut for the head, the ends of the staves levelled, and the outer surface planed, if necessary. With these machines, Mr. Lombard says a man can saw out from the timber, bevel, put up and groove, at the rate of two barrels an hour through the day.—*Springfield Republican.*

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING BEET SUGAR.—The continental journals announce that a new process has been discovered at Strasburg by means of which a white crystalized sugar is produced in twelve hours from beet root and which does not require any further refining. This invention is the more curious and important, as neither any acids or chemical agency is employed in this remarkable operation, and the use of animal charcoal hitherto so necessary, is entirely dispensed with. It has also the advantage of saving twenty-five per cent in the consumption of fuel. The new process is applicable in all the present manufactories of sugar, with the exception of those upon the principle of desiccation of the beet root. The inventor is M. Edward Stolle, who, though not more than twenty-four years of age, is already highly distinguished for the beneficial results that have attended his chemical labors.

The processes of making and refining beet sugar, have been astonishingly simplified since Chaptal published his elaborate directions, and which had hitherto been the standard work on the subject; and these latest and best processes will undoubtedly be obtained and acted upon by those agents of the American companies, now in France and Germany, and introduced at once into the embryo sugar works of this country.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SAVE YOUR OWN SEEDS.—Farmers are neglectful in this respect and rely too much on the seed box of the merchant, or a supply from a seed store, when they might in most cases produce all they require at home. Begin with the earliest that ripen, and save those of good quality of all the kinds you generally need. It takes but little time, and amounts to a handsome sum in saving expense. The different varieties of turnip ripen their seed early, and the seed should be saved soon. If you have more than you need, distribute your ruta baga among your neighbors; it may confer a great benefit on them, for there are some that would plant that will not be at the trouble to procure seed, and he who has raised roots once will generally do so again.—*Genesee Farmer.*

DEATH FROM BEE STINGS.—The Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette says, that a few days since, an old gentleman in Danbury—Mr. Elakim Peck—who was riding in a one horse wagon, by some means or other, accidentally brought his wagon in contact with a bee hive, which was thrown from the form upon which it stood to the ground. The bees instantly attacked the horse and his driver, and stung the former so dreadfully that he died within an hour in the most excruciating agony. The old gentleman still lives, but it is not expected that he will recover.

Mr. James E. Buckman of this town has shown us a stack of common corn from his garden, which measures 9 feet 5 inches in length.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or *Morus Multicaulis* trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORMS EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

W. M. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at New York, and will be ready for sale in a few days at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,
 " Double and Single TULIPS, do.
 " CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,
 " POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,
 " NARCISSUS, double and single do.
 " CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,
 " AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,
 " CYCLAMENS, do.
 " IXIAS, do.
 " GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
 " SOUTHERN do.
 " WHITE DUTCH do.
 " RED TOP,
 " HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.
 Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and are daily receiving from our gardens and other sources, SEEDS of the growth of 1837, among which are

LONG BLOOD BEET,
 EARLY TURNIP do.
 SUGAR do.
 MANGEL WURTZEL,
 RUTA BAGA,
 LONG ORANGE CARROT,
 RADISH, of sorts,
 CUCUMBER, do.
 CABBAGE do.

Also—BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES, together with every kind of seed desirable for the Field or Garden. Also an extensive assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS.

Traders supplied with seeds in boxes as usual on the most favorable terms, or by the pound or bushel in any quantity.

Our customers are requested to send in their orders early that they may be duly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Agricultural Books of every approved sort for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine selection. Price \$15.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Just received a few Casks of the Greater Cider Mill Teeth, the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

Sept 25, 1837.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending September 23.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind	
Sunday,	17	50	78	66	E.
Monday,	13	58	78	66	S. E.
Tuesday,	19	60	68	58	S. E.
Wednesday,	20	46	64	50	E.
Thursday,	21	38	60	52	E.
Friday,	22	48	62	50	E.
Saturday,	23	50	58	48	N. E.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, JR. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS.

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27.

epist

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS.

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store, April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS & PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 52
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	13 00	14 00
No. 1,	"	11 25	12 00
prime,	"	7 50	8 00
BEEFSWAX, (American)	pound	26	29
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 87	3 12
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	10 25	10 50
Baltimore, Howard Street,	"		
Baltimore, wharf,	"		
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat yellow,	"	1 02	1 06
white,	"	93	95
Rye, northern,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	1 00	
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	20 00
hard pressed,	"	16 00	18 75
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	25	8
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	8	4
2d quality,	"	6	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	1
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	26
do country do,	"	25	28
Baltimore city do,	"	26	
do dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do slaughter,	"	21	22
do light,	"		
LIME, best sort,	"	50	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	cask	8 00	8 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 50	24 00
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	90	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	15	16
Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 75	4 00
FALLOW, tried,	lb.		
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	10	
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-lbs do.,	"		
do. 1-2 do.,	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	"	40 45
	{ 1st Lambs,	"	35 37
	{ 2d do.,	"	
	{ 3d do.,	"	

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"		
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	
POULTRY,	pair	50	125
BUTTER, (tub)	lb.	18	23
lump	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 25, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market this day 750 Beef Cattle, 1200 Stores, 6000 Sheep and 890 Swine.

Prices—*Feef Cattle*.—About last week's prices were obtained. We quote a few extra at \$6 50. First quality \$5 75 a \$6 25. Second quality \$5 60 a \$5 50.—Third quality \$4 50 a \$5 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 a \$10. Two year old \$13 a \$20. Three year old \$18 a \$25.

Sheep.—"Dull." We quote lots at \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 71, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, and \$2 42.

Swine.—Prices have further declined. One lot to peddle were taken at 7 a 8. And two lots for 6 1-2 and 7 1-2. A few large barrows at \$3. At retail 8 and 9 for sows and 9 and 10 for barrows.

POETRY.

HYMN

Sung at the Odeon, Sept. 20th. on the occasion of the first Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, written by

REV. MR. PIERPONT.

Tune—AMERICA.

Not with a conqueror's song,
Thy courts, O God, we throng,
For battles gained;
No cannon's sulphurous throat,
No trumpet gives its note,
No banners o'er us float,
With fresh blood stained.

Over no captive kings,
Our eagle spreads her wings,
Or whets her beak;
Nor, o'er the battle plain,
Where death-shot fell like rain,
Where lie in gore the slain,
Comes her shrill shriek.

For ART, which thou hast given
The tribute, due to heaven,
We come to pay;
ART, that, to deck her halls,
On air and vapor calls,
On winds and water-falls,
And all obey.

ART, that, from shore to shore,
Moves, without sail or oar,
'Gainst winds and tides;
Or, high o'er earth and seas,
Sits in her car at ease,
And heaven-ward, on the breeze,
Triumphant rides.

ART, that, through mountain bars
Breaks, that her horseless cars
Self-moved may go;
And, without looking back,
Rolls, on her iron track,
Where the white cataract
Thunders below.

ART, that, on spool or reel,
Winds the smooth silk or steel
Spun by her hand,
Then, with her touch of fire,
Draws, from the chord or wire,
Tones than an angel quire,
Well might demand.

ART, to thee, MOST HIGH!
Gladly doth sanctify
Her works and powers;
Lord, ere our tongues are still,
Our hands forget their skill,
To thy most holy will
Devote we ours.

HYMN

Sung on the above mentioned occasion, written by

THOMAS POWER, ESQ.

Tune—OLD HUNDRED.

To thee, O God! our song of praise
With heart and voice we humbly raise;
Thy goodness, traced each coming day,
Demands the grateful vows we pay.

As low we bend before thy throne,
As thy great mercy still we own,
Be each desire and hope subdued,
In love, to thee and man, renewed.

Our fathers owned the Almighty arm,
Ere Art had borne its fairer form;
For higher blessings we have known
Our thanks are due to thee alone.

While heavenly choirs unceasing swell
A loftier strain than man can tell,
Our latest eye, O God! shall be
To bring a tribute worthy thee.

Soon shall each pulse of life be still,
And pride of Art, and human skill;
Then raise the trusting soul in love,
To learn its highest theme above!

To thee, O God! our song of praise
With heart and voice we humbly raise;
All creatures join, in love, again,
While skies roll back a loud amen.

MULBERRY TREES.—The following, from the New York Farmer, contains hints that should not be forgotten by the people of Ohio. Our climate and soil are admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and the rearing of the silkworm. The native mulberry is plentifully sprinkled through our forests, grows luxuriantly by the road side, in fence corners, and neglected patches; where the large timber has been destroyed; and we notice that the young ladies of a family in one of the villas that beautify the land of Penn, annually feed a large number of silkworms from the leaves of the native mulberry growing in the vicinity, and with health, pleasure, and profit. A prettier shade tree does not flourish in our clime, and the mulberry is second only to the broad-leaved Catalpa of the sunny south.

Cleveland Gazette.

"Mulberry trees should be planted by the town authorities in the public streets of every town and village; and thus, while they add to the beauty of a hamlet, they may add also to the wealth of its inhabitants. In the south of France, where silk is a staple commodity, the manufacture of it is more or less the employment of a portion of the family of every farmer. The great canal of Languedoc is lined with mulberry trees. The traveler passes over highways overhung with the branches of this beautiful tree, the cultivation of which distributes wealth throughout that portion of Europe.

The climate is known to be favorable to the production of silkworms; and every gentleman of taste, who wishes to combine ornament with usefulness—every landholder who is desirous of increasing the value of his own property, and of adding a stimulus to industry, should have mulberry trees surrounding their houses, planted by the road-side, and scattered over their grounds. By pursuing this plan, the rearing of the silkworm will, in a few years, become a profitable employment and fashionable amusement,—certainly a harmless one.

CANT.—There's nothing I hate so much as cant of all kinds; it's a sure sign of a tricky disposition. If you see a fellow cant in religion, clap your hands into your pocket, and lay right

hold of your purse, or he'll steal it as sure as you're alive; and if a man cant in politics, he'll sell you if he gets a chance, you may depend.—Law and physic are just the same, and every mite and morsel as bad. If a lawyer take to cant, it's like the fox preaching to the geese, he'll eat up his whole congregation; if a doctor takes to it, he's a quack as sure as rates. The Lord have massy on you, for he won't. I'd sooner trust my chance with a naked hook at any time, than one that's half covered with bad bait. The fish will sometimes swallow the one without thinkin', but they get frightened at t'other, turn tail, and off like a shot.—*The Clockmaker.*

HORSES.—The fall in the price of horses, in connexion with the general reverse of business, has been very great. Spans which last year, for the sake of taste and style, would have brought \$500 or \$600, will not now command more than half the money. One superb span, for which early in the spring, \$1000 was offered, have been recently sold for \$500. The range of prices for single horses, on the calculation of useful wear, is from \$50 to \$125 each, being rather better, when compared with last year, than in the case of fancy spans. The raising of cattle and sheep has, in some parts of our country, run far ahead of dairies and beef.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The tower of St. James, the highest building in Paris, is to be lighted with gas.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places, where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all, the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

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NO. 13.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Ohio Farmer.)

MEADOWS.

It has been remarked by the writers on agriculture, that *natural meadows* are no where to be found; because all grass land which is in a state of nature, neither enclosed nor cultivated, is universally pasture. Many centuries probably elapsed, before the invention of preserving grass by drying it into a state of hay; and this discovery, which gave rise to what we now term meadow, is supposed to have preceded that of tillage; though this may be considered somewhat doubtful, when we reflect that, in the primitive state of husbandry in this country, the cattle which were intended for consumption during the winter, were slaughtered in the latter end of autumn, and salted for use. To such tracts of ground as consist of maiden earth, some persons are still disposed to limit the extent of meadow land; but generally speaking, all land that is annually, or even occasionally, mown, is at present known under the denomination. Some considerable tracts of marsh have never yet been submitted to the plough, and much land, which, lying on the banks of rivers, is subject to be occasionally overflowed, is still in a virgin state; but by far the greater part of the upland meadow throughout the kingdom, bears evident marks of having been anciently under cultivation.

The general management of meadow land, lies in a narrow compass—little diversified by practice, except when rendered necessary by difference of season and quality of soil. As the early vegetation of grass is promoted by taking the stock soon off the ground, the uplands are usually "hayned," or laid up at Candlemass; but richer land is often left open until the latter end of March; sometimes, indeed, particularly if the weather be moist, even later; but, if continued too long, the hay harvest is proportionally retarded and diminished. On this subject, Mr Sinclair has stated that a given space of the same quality of grass having been cut towards the end of March, and another space of equal size left uncut until the last week in April, the produce of each being afterwards taken at three different cuttings, that of the space last cut exceeded the former in the proportion of three or two; and in one instance during a dry summer, the last cropped space exceeded that which was cropped (first) as two to one. On land of the latter description care should also be taken to remove the heavy cattle early in autumn, for such ground being commonly of a loamy nature, and soon softened by a fall of rain, would otherwise be poached, and it is well known that in wet weather the hoofs of bullocks form holes which hold water, and thus render the herbage sour.

After the hay has been removed, the meadows are generally shut up for some weeks, until the grass again springs, when the stock are turned

upon them in such proportion as they appear able to bear during the autumn; though light store stock are sometimes turned in immediately to crop such spots around the margins, and in the water furrows, as may have escaped the scythe. Other farmers, however, reserve it during winter, and then use it in the manner already stated in the preceding account of fogging. Some, also, live in the neighborhood of large towns, where they have the advantage of procuring manure, mow the land a second time, some time in the month of August; but in that case, they should be earlier than usual in the first crop. Cow-keepers, indeed, frequently cut it two or three times in the summer, as they find that rowen hay is of a soft, grassy quality, which occasions a greater flush of milk than that which is first mown, though it does not increase its richness, and they therefore cut the grass long before the seed has time to ripen. This frequent mowing, however, if it does not exhaust the soil, has a tendency to reduce the herbage; an injury to which new meadows are more exposed, than such as are old; and, therefore, land recently laid down to grass, should not be mown, but pastured with sheep or with very light stock, during the two first years as the surer method of furnishing it with luxuriant herbage.

After the cattle are removed, the land is *bush-harrowed and rolled*. The bush-harrow spreads those small portions of mould which are thrown upon the surface by the earth-worms, and are, so far, an excellent dressing, when the separation is properly performed. This, however, is most commonly done by interweaving some strong but pliant branches of trees, hedge row thorns, through the open squares of a heavy harrow, which thus forms an efficient brush, and when drawn over the ground performs its duty perfectly during a short distance; but the branches, being pressed close, and worn by the motion, soon become so flat as not to have the effect of spreading the earth. The best mode is, therefore, to fix the branches upright in a frame placed in the front part of the roller; by which means they can be so placed as to sweep the ground effectually, and when worn can be moved a little lower down, so as to continue the work with regularity. In this manner the bush-harrow can also be drawn by a single horse and driven by one man, instead of employing two horses and two drivers, as is the case when the land is rolled and harrowed separately. The object of rolling is merely to lay the land as smooth as possible for the convenience of mowers, for it is thought by many farmers to retard the progress of vegetation; though there can be little doubt, that if the soil is porous and spongy, the roller will add to its firmness, and give a more substantial bottom to the sward. It has, indeed, been stated that the operation of heavy rolling has been found to add six or seven hundred weight of hay per acre on the produce of the crop.

The safest means of becoming known to many, is by assisting many that are unknown.

TAMING HORSES.

The mystery of rendering horses of the most unruly character, perfectly obedient and docile, seems to be satisfactorily unfolded in the annexed communication, which we extract from the N. Y. Spirit of the Times. For many years, this curious art has been deemed by the world, something like a super-natural gift, with which few men, and those "far between," were endowed. According to Mr Lewis' account of the matter, any person possessing a quick eye, ready hand, active heel, and a certain portion of animal courage, by following the simple rules of Mr Jona Smith, can learn to break the most unruly horse that ever stood on four legs. *Maine Farmer.*

Llangollen, Ky. Feb. 19, 1837.

DEAR SIR: It was on the 25th of May, 1823, at Orange Court House, in the Old Dominion, (God bless her!) where I then lived, that I first saw the late Jonathan Smith. It was Court-day, and he, surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen, began thus:

'Every groom and trainer, gentleman, has his own way of bridling, and breaking and managing horses. I am a teacher of the art; I can tame the most ungovernable horse on this green in one hour. And if any of you want to know how, I will teach you the theory, and show the practice, on this condition: If I fail, you shall pay me nothing; if I succeed, and satisfy you that you can do it as well as I, you and each of you, shall pay me \$10. I will make the horse follow me without bridle, halter or saddle, through this crowd; stand quietly while I crack this whip repeatedly over his back; make him give me any foot at command, and lie down if you wish it.'

'Agreed, agreed!' cried half a dozen voices, of which I was one. 'Bring up Madison's mare, and if he can do half what he says with her, he must deal with the devil.'

'No, gentlemen,' said Smith, 'there is no divilishment in it, but plain common sense, as you will see. Take the mare into that house yonder,' (it was a log house, about twenty feet square) 'all horses may be managed in the same way.'

The mare was a wild, skittish young thing, high tempered, withal, disposed to kick and bite, and would not let a stranger touch her.

'Come gentlemen,' said Smith, 'let us go to the stable.'

As he went along, he examined carefully a whip which he carried, formed like a wagoner's, but lighter in the handle, and longer in the throng and lash. When we got to the door, Smith said no man but himself must enter. 'Look through the cracks, and see what I do, and how I do it.—Shut the door after me, and fasten it.'

In he went suddenly and very boldly, and before the mare could survey him, he was giving her the lash on her hind legs and thighs, with quick, sharp strokes. Around she went, kicking, jumping, backing out, and seeming as if she would break through the side of the house, keeping the

greatest possible distance from him. No rest, no breathing time was given; the sweat began to flow, and the mare slower in her movements, and occasionally to turn so as to screen her hind legs from the lash. When she turned her head towards him and approached nearest, he stopped the whip, stretched out his hand towards her and said 'Come along.' But she was off again instantly, and again the lash was applied. Presently she stopped, turned, looked at him, and inclined slightly towards him. He reached out his hand, stopped whipping, and touched her neck, saying again, 'Come along.' But there was no come along in her; there she stood sullenly. Away he leaped, and plied the lash and repeated 'Come along.' She soon turned, came towards him, and stopped. He was watching her, and the moment she began to advance, he did also, so that now he was near her, he patted her, stopped whipping, and as he moved away, said 'come along.' She began to move with him; but as if panic struck, a moment afterwards, darted off. The lash was poured into her. She stopped, trembled, and dinged.

'You'll see now,' said Smith to us, 'they generally do this when giving up.'

She approached; he patted her neck, stopped whipping, and said 'come along,' moving slowly from her. She now obeyed, following him several times around the room. He patted her neck, and, as she was following him, he suddenly darted away and began with the whip, crying 'come along.' Instantly she was at his side, and the whip ceased to flash through the air, and he was patting her neck as she followed him around. Whenever she lagged, he was away, and the whip applied. Never after that would she remain two feet from him.

'You see, gentlemen,' said he, 'the principle. The whip never touches her to hurt, when near me; nothing near me, or that I bring to her, is to hurt her, so much as her fear of me, or any thing in contact with me.'

He then took off his glove, thrust his fist into his armpit, and then rubbed it on and in her nostrils. After walking a few more times around the room, the mare following close to him, he said, 'open the door.' The door was opened, and the mare followed close to him off to the crowd, and through it and back again to the stable.

He came out, closed the door, and said, 'this, gentlemen, is always the first lesson, and never has to be repeated. After a horse follows in the stable, it is but to make him do it in a small lot, where he cannot escape you. It has taken about thirty minutes. On the whole, it is humane, for it prevents all future contention. On entering her stable hereafter, she should be reminded by a single touch of the whip, and 'come along.' She will now follow the smallest boy, who will go in alone, give her the hint with the whip, and say, 'come along,' for a treaty has been formed with her to this effect, that when near you, she is never to be struck; but if at a distance and disobedient, she suffers not after the fault, but during its commission. By this treatment, her whole nature will be changed, and she may be taught, by the rational application of the principle, to do any thing that a horse can do. I will now show you that she will let me handle her feet, &c., as soon as I teach her what I want her to do.'

He went in and closed the door. She came up to him; he patted her shoulder, then her arm,

and carried his hand down the fore leg; she drew back and trembled. In an instant he was away from her, and the lash applied with 'come along.' Up she came, and he began again; she now stood fast, while he ran his hand over her leg, patting and soothing her.

'She is now satisfied, you see, that she is not to be hurt when I touch her.'

He then went from leg to leg, till she stood perfectly quiet while he handled them. He then slightly tapped the inside of the fore leg, and said 'foot, foot.' She raised it on the toe; he took hold of it gently, but firmly, raised it from the ground, and patted her, then stopped a few moments, and repeated it, till when he tapped it she raised the foot off the ground for him. This he did repeatedly to every foot.

'She now understands,' said he, 'that when I slightly tap her leg, and say 'foot,' I want her to give it to me, and she will do it, for if she does not, she will know the consequence. I will be off yonder, and the lash will take my place; I'm the most agreeable of the two. Horses taught this, will never kick you; they are not only afraid, but from the association of ideas, take pleasure in your touch; it is the sign of peace. I will now put her confidence in me to the severest test.'

He raised the whip, laid it on her back, rubbed her with it; she trembled like a leaf till she stood nearer to him, as if for protection. He patted her; shook the whip over her, then increased its motion parallel to her back, till it whizzed in the air, without ever touching her; louder and louder it sounded, till he began to crack it over her;—once only did she retire, and back again instantly, for the moment she was off, she felt the lash.—After this, he suddenly receded, raised the whip, and said, 'come along.' Up she came; then he cracked it over her very often, and she never moved from him.

'You see now, gentlemen, that the cracking the whip is also a sign of peace. She will come to it if he sees me, although a quarter of a mile off. Suppose your horse is afraid of an umbrella, or any thing else; take it to the stable, make him follow you with it on your arm; then touch him, then hold it over it over his head, then on his back, and then take him into a lot so small that he cannot escape you, and make him follow there, in like manner. He will soon cease to fear any thing, when you thus prove to him that it will not hurt him; or if he is afraid, the great fear of distance, and the lash will cast out the least fear of any thing in contact with you. Break your colts and fillies in accordance with these principles, applied by common sense, and they will play no tricks. Give your colt a first lesson; at the next, make him come up, lay the bridle on his head; when used to it, put it on, make him follow with the bridle on, without holding it, then lead him. Handle his legs, and feel as you have seen done to day. Teach him also to bear the crack of the whip near him, and over his back. These several teachings should occupy fifteen or twenty minutes, twice a day, for three or four days, then you may bring your blanket and circingle to him; go on as with the umbrella. When he is used to them, girth the blanket on; make him follow with it on; do this several times; after that, bring in your saddle, use him to it in the same manner. Put it on, and make him follow; after he is used to it, lay over it a long, narrow bag, with thirty pounds in each end, and let him

follow with these on in the stable, and in the lot, with the bridle drawn as tight as when in the hands of a rider. Repeat this several times, and you may put up your boy in the stable; still let him follow you; then in the lot several times.—

After a day or two you may increase your distance from him, towards the centre of the circle in which he walks. He will soon walk around the lot, obeying the bridle of the boy. You may now bring in another gentle horse, with a rider on, to walk with him, but before him at first.—After a few walks thus in the lot, you may take them out, and with ordinary care, your colt is broken and gentle, without having injured himself or his rider. To teach him to lie down, is quite easy, after the foot lesson. Take a fore foot from the ground, hold it firmly; tap the other fore leg, and ask for it. He will necessarily come on his knees. Perhaps he will bounce up, alarmed at his new position. But you must have patience to teach a horse what you want him to do. Begin again; bring him in the same manner as at first, on his knees, till he will remain quiet in that attitude, permitting you to walk round him without attempting to rise. Do this till he is used to it; then, when he is on his knees, go to a hind foot, and make him give that to you. When in that position, ask for the other hind foot; and down he comes on his side. Perhaps (if he is a timid animal) he will be alarmed at his new position, and rise up instantly; but take care to pat him as he goes down, and while he is on the ground; but as he rises, and is firmly on his feet, you must retire, and give him a slight admonition with the lash, that he is doing wrong to get up so soon. Go again and again through the same routine, he will soon understand what you want him to do. And a horse taught thus, will do for you any thing that he can do when he understands you; and, gentlemen, he is not slow of understanding. The horse is naturally a very observing, sagacious, and sensible animal, docile and obedient, when once thoroughly convinced of the superior powers of man. And his intellectual powers, if I may say so without offence, are like those of man, much improved by proper exercise or education, with this remarkable difference:

'A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.'

Not so with the horse. He never is of the same opinion, after *argumentum ad equum* has once convinced him. The lesson of punishment at a distance from you, and teaching that near you is the place of safety and peace, with the consequent following you in the stable and out of it, is the first step always, and the key of the whole system. This first lesson must be more effectual, by perseverance and courage. I say courage, for some horses fight bravely in the first lesson; never afterwards, if subdued. If they merely kick and back towards you, the size of the room enables you, by keeping your eye constantly on them, and sideling round, to avoid their heels, as you apply the lash. The horse will soon be tired of presenting his hind legs to you. But if the horse be a strong, high-spirited stallion of some age, who, badly managed by a timid groom, has had his own way, when he turns his head towards you, then comes the tug of war. In such cases, gentlemen, I make myself a little ugly and outlandish in my appearance, before I enter his presence; and I do enter in a very bold, and dashing

style, (for horses are very subject to panic from sudden unusual appearances.) Before he recovers his self-possession, and can wonder at my audacious impudence, I fall aboard of him like five and forty wild cats, and before he is sufficiently self-possessed to front you, he is inspired with some considerable respect for his new customer's courage and prowess. But after a while, he begins to think the joke is carrying too far. He turns and gives you a look, which plainly says, 'who the devil are you?' I am sorry to make the noble horse swear, on even so provoking an occasion; but I assure you he is not so much addicted to it as jackasses, and some other animals, and he may at least plead the excuse of—'evil communications corrupt good manners.' for this bad habit. Now he surveys you, notwithstanding the sharp lash incessantly applied to the hind legs, fixes his gaze on you, lays his ears close to his head, draws back his lips, disclosing his teeth, opens his mouth, raises his fore feet, and dashes right at you. Woe to the timid braggart, who, with wandering eye or daunted breast, is not ready with hand, and heart, and heels, and eyes, for this crisis. Perhaps his time is come!

'Poor Johnny Raw, what madness could impel
So rum a flat to face so prime a swell.'

Let none such presume to exercise the art of mastering even, much less the noble science of subduing the horse. But the fearless and practised horse teacher is ready for the encounter. His eye was fixed upon him, he foresaw the coming storm, and as the open mouth and high raised hoof of the indignant and enraged animal approach, he seems to meet them:

'But when the shadow's o'er his brow, he slips aside,
So nimbly slips, that the vain robber past
Through empty air, and he so high, so vast,
Who dealt the stroke, come thundering to the ground;
Nor rest, nor pause, nor breathing time is given,
But rapid as the rattling hail from heaven,
Beats on the house-top, showers of 'horseman's shot,'
Around the 'Stallion's legs fly peppering hot.'
From this to the finish is all 'tweedle dee,'
You now have my secret,—so hand me the fee.' "

We did hand Jonathan his fee, and I have no reason to repent it, for I believe that this method has more than once saved my life, although I am no Jack Mytton, to throw myself under a horse's heels, or ride full tilt over a rabbit warren.

JOHN LEWIS,
Late of Spottsylvania Co., Virginia.

PREMIUM OF \$100.—In our first number a premium of \$100 was offered by a distinguished philanthropist, for the best experiment in fattening cattle or swine the present year on apples. Communications on the subject are to be made, post paid, to Rev. J. Marsh, Philadelphia, before the last of December. The committee of award are Hon. Levi Lincoln, late Governor of Massachusetts; his Excellency Gov. Ritner, of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable John Cocke, of Virginia.

The weight of the animals before they are fed on apples, must be given; together with a minute account of the mode of fattening, the quantity of apples, and grain or meal given, the time spent, &c.

This subject is extensively engaging the attention of farmers. We rejoice in it. It is high time that the valuable fruit of the orchard was put to some better purpose than making men drunkards.

The inveterate habit of cider drinking in our country has caused a dead waste of time and labor, and health, and domestic peace, and religious prosperity; while, as the many who have entirely broken from it now testify, no good has come of it all. It is to the Temperance reformation that we are indebted for the destruction of practices which would not, perhaps, in themselves alone have roused public execration, but which are now seen to form such a constituent part of the great system of drunkard-making, that they must go out with those other customs which have buried thousands on thousands in disgrace and misery. In many parts of our country, the orchards are loaded with fruit, and there is a strong temptation to repair the old cidermills; but most of the temperance farmers where we have recently journeyed, conclude that, even in the midst of plenty, they will let them rest at least another year, and see if the fruit will not be more profitable in another way. We met with one Temperance society which had adopted the total abstinence pledge, excepting cider drinking. We will not mention the name of the place, but have noted it down, that we may see five years hence, what sort of Temperance men live there. Upon the whole, we think all Temperance men had better at once abandon cider drinking. We are sure they will never regret it. A neat orchard of well selected fruit, for domestic use, cookery and barn feed, is an invaluable part of a farm,—for any thing else, it is a nuisance.—*American Temperance Union.*

CURE FOR THE CONSUMPTION.—Every thing which will tend to give us any insight into the character of this dreadful disease, which more than any other is fatal in New England—which annually conducts its thousands to the tomb, and which selects victims from among the young, the lovely, the virtuous and the good—is deserving of particular attention. We lately inserted an extract from an article in the New York Commercial Advertiser, from the pen of Edward C. Cooper, M. D., recommending the use of sulphate of copper, in that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, and stating that it is of great efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and consumption in all its forms, when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms.

We know nothing of Dr Cooper, but we think the suggestion may prove a valuable one, as we have often witnessed the healing qualities of sulphate of copper or blue vitrol, as it is sometimes called. We have seen the most happy effects produced by a solution of this material, applied externally in cases of ulcers caused by piles, or other diseases, and have administered it internally, in small doses, for certain diseases at sea, with good effect. We can easily conceive that in affections of those parts of the body, where it may be directly applied, as of the throat, it may prove of great efficacy. What effect it may produce by acting on the system through the absorbent vessels, in cases of tubercular consumption, we are unable to conjecture. But the hint is a valuable one, and should not be condemned.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

A medical writer of some eminence, (Dr Bingham of Hartford, Ct.) gives it as his opinion, that many diseases, and often consumption, among young ladies, frequently have their origin in

boarding schools, where the pupils are kept in a manner different from that to which they have been accustomed, are too much confined and not allowed sufficient exercise. That when they walk out they move too slow, being guided by a regular step, under the direction of their teachers.—We believe the writer is correct in his views, but the difficulties to which he alludes, arise almost exclusively from boarding schools in large cities, where the air to young persons confined to study, is almost pestilential, where they are kept in buildings not sufficiently airy, and rooms too confined and badly ventilated. Country air, scenery, room and exercise, are the articles required to preserve health, under intellectual labor and application.—*N. Y. paper.*

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by relatives, is like tying the bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and then he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start' which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

WOMAN.—As the vine which has long twisted its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant has been rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered bough; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—At a commencement of this institution on the 19th instant the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twenty-five students. There are, at present, one hundred and fifty-one students in the various departments of the University.—*Ohio paper.*

THE BAD THINK OTHERS BAD.—"There is an observation," said Mr Huskisson in a speech, "that those who are most practised in tortuous cases themselves, are ever the most ready to charge that species of conduct upon others."

THE WRONGER NEVER PARDONS.—"The oppressor," said Lord Brougham in a speech, "always errs. Those who begin with hurting, such is the perversity of human nature, always end with hating."

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate.

(From the Gloucester Farmer.)

SUMMER FALLOW.
EFFECT OF FREQUENT PLOUGHING.

The effect which frequent ploughing has on land intended for summer fallows, or on which wheat is to be sown, has in some degree attracted the attention of farmers, but further observation, and a comparison of the results, are still desirable in order to a perfect understanding of the matter. If the crop of wheat will be no better for five or six ploughings, it is certainly desirable to save the labor; and if it should appear that the crop, and the soil, too, is injured by too much ploughing, and that ploughing thoroughly once is better than to move the ground deeply with the plough as many as four or five times, then farmers should understand the matter, and husband their time and labor accordingly. Our remarks will principally relate to lands in good tilth, and which is ploughed for the benefit of the crop alone; lands infested with noxious weeds, such as thistle and Johnswort, may be ploughed as often as these weeds show themselves in the season, and this is the most effective method of destroying them; but we have serious doubts whether land so ploughed would produce as good wheat as if ploughed not more than once or twice.

Much of the soil of west New York is composed on the surface of what may be called calcareous loam, based more or less on earth containing large quantities of clay, the latter frequently running into clay slate, or, where the lime predominates, into limestone. The soils that abound in clay and lime, furnish the best wheat lands of the state, and the surface after ploughing soon assumes the dark hue, indicative of soils impregnated with the salts furnished by vegetable decomposition. In this surface soil is found the favorite food of plants, and the question arises, whether frequently turning the soil deeply, so as to prevent the combination at the surface so apparently necessary to the growth of the plant, would not be a positive injury rather than a benefit? Deep ploughing is necessary to loosen the earth, and render it permeable, to a proper depth, for the roots of the plants put upon it; it is only when new soil from a considerable depth is so frequently brought to the surface that the ameliorating effects of the sun, air, and fermenting gases, have no time to exercise their influence, that the surface becomes unfit for the purpose of vegetation.

It has been remarked by one of the most scientific and able farmers of the present day, Judge Buel, "that unfertilized vegetable and animal matters, including greensward, green crops and long manure, after being buried by the plough, should never be exposed to the sun and winds by cross ploughing, until they have become perfectly rotten. The gaseous matters which dung gives off while undergoing fermentation, always rise, because they are lighter than the atmospheric air. They enrich the soil and afford food for plants, because they have already formed the necessary parts of plants. Hence, if fermentation takes place on the surface, these gaseous matters are scattered and lost; if in the soil, the earth and moisture retain them there, and the plants feed upon them." This union of the fertilizing gases takes place at the surface of the earth, and if this fertile stratum is too frequently displaced, the surface will in a considerable degree be rendered barren.

Mr Thomas J. Randolph, in an able paper published in the Farmer's Register, says, in speaking

of the propriety of frequent ploughing for fallows—"when good land, (particularly clover land,) with a distinctly marked surface of dark soil, is followed for wheat, sown with the harrow upon one ploughing, and permitted to lie a year or two in clover, after the crop of wheat, the dark soil that was turned under is again formed upon the surface, occupying the position in which the clay was left by the previous ploughing, and the clay, that which was occupied by the inverted soil."

* * I suppose this change is accomplished by the gases evolved in the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under by the plough. If the weather is warm, and the vegetation green, succulent, and abundant, the decomposition is rapid, and the quantity of gas disengaged is great. Of these, the carbonic is deemed the great stimulant of vegetable life; and being heavier than the atmospheric air, but lighter than the soil, it rises to the surface, insinuating itself into the interstices of the clay brought up by the plough, saturates it, and accomplishes the first process of its conversion into soil. Hence the cause of a well known fact, that fallows made in June, or July, become many shades darker on the surface, although exposed to the scorching rays of a summer's sun, than those made in September and October, when the days are shorter, vegetation drier and less succulent, the nights longer and cooler, and every circumstance less favorable to a rapid decomposition."

Perhaps the most thorough and frequent ploughings known among us, are given to those summer fallows where the destruction of the Canada thistle forms an important object in the culture of the field. Fields have been thus ploughed from six to ten times, and we believe it has been almost uniformly found, that while the certainty of destroying the thistles increased in proportion to the frequency of the ploughing, the chance of a succeeding crop of wheat was diminished in the same degree. The observation and experience of almost every farmer must have furnished instances where repeated ploughings, caused the failure of a crop, or at least greatly lessened its value. Where so important an end is to be attained as the destruction of the thistle, the loss, partially or wholly, of the succeeding crop, is of little moment; the end may be pursued without regard to collateral consequences, as rest and manure will at once remedy the evil. A few years since, a gentleman in one of the central counties of this state treated a large field, overrun with thistles, but strong rich land, in the way described above. It was ploughed early, and as often as any thing green showed itself on the surface; the number of times we do not now recollect. The time for sowing came, and the field was pronounced in capital order; no vegetation of any kind to be seen; the soil finely pulverized, but bearing too much the cast of the clayey substratum; and the farmer flattered himself that he had not only killed his thistles, but secured a fine crop of wheat. Spring came, and if the thistles came not, so neither did the wheat, and to the great surprise of all, his field remained nearly bare at harvest. The soil appeared to be deprived of the principles that promote vegetation, and to have become dead and inert. Others have witnessed similar results.

We should infer from the foregoing opinions and experiments—Firstly, that where necessary to plough deep, in order to give a free range to the roots of plants, it should be performed thor-

oughly, and not frequently repeated. Secondly—that early fallowing is decidedly preferable to a ploughing that is later, as it gives the surface time to regain from the ascending gases and action of the atmosphere, the fertilizing principles, of which the lower stratum of soil is destitute. Thirdly—that when green crops, such as clover, or buckwheat, are turned under, they should not be disturbed until decomposition is complete, and their valuable properties thoroughly incorporated with the soil; and fourthly—that since nature in all cases, where left to perform her operations undisturbed, prepares the surface for the reception of seed, farmers should profit by her labors, and not, unless rendered necessary for other purposes, counteract her preparatory measures, by unnecessarily changing the surface in frequent ploughings.

MEASURING POTATOES.—A fact which came under our observation last spring, while buying our seed potatoes, has convinced us that it would greatly tend to promote the cause of justice between buyer and seller, as well as advance the interests of potato growers if they were sold by weight. We engaged 35 bushels from a dealer, out of a lot of 55 that he had bought. Prior to our sending for them, the dealer told us that he had sold 40 bushels and wished us to take the balance; upon our remonstrating against his having sold a portion of the quantity engaged by us, he laughed and said there was more left than we had engaged, and much to our surprise, the residue measured 37 1-2 bushels, making the 55 bought by the dealer actually contain 77 1-2 bushels. On expressing our surprise at these facts, he stated that he had bought the potatoes in bags, and that they contained more than the estimate of their contents, which he had, at the request of the consignee, fixed himself. Here was a clear loss in measure to the owner of the potatoes, of 22 1-2 bushels, whereas had the quantity been ascertained by weight, the judgment of an interested purchaser could have been dispensed with, and justice to the farmer would have been done. We deem it our duty to lay this statement of facts before our agricultural readers, because we honestly believe that great advantage would arise were the measure of potatoes ascertained by weight, instead of the loose manner of measuring in baskets, bags, and half bushels.—*Balt. Far.*

We perceive by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the hopes of good crops are realized in most places. Witness the following:

Frederick, Maryland, Wheat more than average, and very heavy; \$1 per bushel;—Oats, potatoes, rye, all abundant. Corn promising a good crop.

Winchester, Virginia,—the same in all respects.

Wheeling, Ohio, Wheat 75 cts.—Columbus, Ohio, Wheat contracted for at 62 1-2 cts. per bushel.

From Buffalo to Utica, wheat crop excellent. Wheat at Rochester, N. Y. \$1 25.

Nashville, Tennessee, Sept. 9. Flour 2 50 to 3 00 per 100 lbs., plenty. Ohio superfine \$8 per bbl. Corn, very promising.

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 14.—Flour \$5 50 to \$6 very dull; wheat 1,05 to 1,10.

Georgetown, D. C.—Flour \$, to \$,50 per bbl. Wheat, 1,25 per bushel.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

BY MARTIN BOYLE.

Mangel Wurtzel is a kind of *red beet*, not liable to be injured by disease or insects, and proof against the change of seasons. It requires loamy loose soil, and abundance of short and rich manure. It gives no unpleasant taste to milk or butter, (an objection which may be urged against turnips, and most kinds of cabbage)—quite the reverse. Pigs, as well as milch cows, are fond both of its leaves and roots. Sixteen or twenty perches under it, will support a cow, allowing her sixty pounds weight per day, for the five winter months; and a half a pound of seed, which will cost about 1s 6d, will sow these twenty perches. From the 20th to the end of April, is the best time for sowing the seed; and those of you who are not likely to have your ground at that time ready, should sow in a seedling bed, in order to transplant when the ground is prepared; and in this case you should not put out the plants until they are about an inch in diameter, else they will not arrive at full size. The best way, however, is to sow the seed where it is to remain, and the process is as follows:—

Prepare your land as if for drilling potatoes—open the drills eighteen inches or two feet distant, the deeper the better, unless there is yellow clay at the bottom—fill them with short manure—cover them with four or five inches of earth—roll them lengthways, and then on the smooth and level top make hills with the dibbling stick, two inches in depth and about twelve inches apart, and into every hole drop two seeds, which are to be covered as the work proceeds. When the plants are about two inches high, you are to draw out from each hole the extra plant or plants leaving of course the strongest and healthiest plant behind. Keep them clean from weeds, but do not earth them. If any of the plants appear to run to seed, pull them out and transplant into their room, after stirring up the earth, and applying a little fresh manure, (and to the want of attention to this point the comparative failure of transplanted crops is to be attributed) other plants of mangel wurtzel, rape, cabbages, or Swedish turnips, which should always be in a reserved seedling bed, in case of failure in any crop. In September pull the leaves—[cutting them close to the crown will cause the root to rot if left in the field during winter]—and give them to your cows, sheep, and pigs. You will also find that they make a good substitute for greens or spinach.

The following is Mr Meadow's calculation of produce:—

Drills 2 ft. distant,	220 plants per perch—
Plants 2 ft. distant,	23,280 per acre.
Drills 2 ft. distant,	147 plants per perch—
Plants 18 in. distant,	23,580 per acre.
Drills 18 in. distant,	294 plants per perch—
Plants 1 ft. distant,	47,940 per acre.
Drills 18 in. distant,	252 plants per perch—
Plants 11 in. distant,	40,320 per acre.
Drills 18 in. distant,	195 plants per perch—
Plants 18 in. distant,	31,360 per acre.

You may safely calculate on 30,000 plants per acre. If you average the plants at 3 lbs. each, which is much too low, you will have 90,000 lbs or about 40 tons, not of a watery substance like turnips, but a firm nutritious food.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

MANAGEMENT OF CLAY FARMS.

BEATSON'S SYSTEM.

Knowle Farm, in the neighborhood of Tunbridge Wells, which was a few years ago, in the occupation of the late Gen. Beatson, contains about 300 acres of land, of which 112 are arable, and is described as abounding with clay, and retentive of surface moisture, but when dried by the summer heat, it becomes as hard as a brick, and impervious to the plough, unless with a great power of animal exertion, particularly as the general mode is to plough deep. The established rotation in that part of Kent, and the neighboring portion of Sussex, is fallow, wheat and oats, with occasionally clover and rye-grass; and the husbandry appears to have remained unaltered for many ages, with the single exception of substituting lime for manure instead of marl. Upon this system the farm was managed during the General's absence, while governor of the Island of St. Helena; and, finding on his return, in the year 1813, "that he had no cause to boast of his profit, he resolved to trace the whole progress of the operations, from the commencement of the fallow to the close of the rotation;" the result of which was, that "having made a series of experiments, to which he devoted his attention during 5 years, he determined upon the total abolition of fallows."

In order to effect this, he adopted several new implements, chiefly of his own invention, for a description of which we must refer to his "new system of cultivation," as we have only seen the scarifier in use. This is of a light construction, and certainly performs well; though upon land such as that described by the general, it is worked by a pair of horses, and sometimes more, instead of one.

He conceived that the grand source of all the heavy expenses of the old method might be traced to the fallow itself, and to the mode of preparing it,—“by bringing up immense slags with the plough, by reversing the soil, and thus burying the seeds of weeds that had fallen on the surface, by which a foundation is laid for all the subsequent laborious and expensive operations. To avoid these, he therefore thought it necessary to proceed in a different manner—“to only break and crumble the surface soil, to the depth that may be required; to burn and destroy the weeds; after which he would have the land in a fine and clean state of pulverization, and in readiness for receiving the seed, without losing a year's rent and taxes; and all this at a mere trifle of expense, when compared with that which is incurred by a fallow.”

In pursuance of this, he reduced the ploughing to a single operation, at the depth of four inches. The chief use, indeed, which he made of the plough, was to open furrows at twenty-seven inches apart, which was performed by a couple of horses at the rate of three acres per day, and was merely intended to prepare the land for the scarifiers, “which, by passing twice across these furrows, loosen all the stubble and roots of weeds, which are afterwards, with a small portion of the soil, placed in heaps and burned.” By these means, together with the more frequent repetition of the horse-hoeing, and the introduction of the row-culture, the General assures us “that his lands were rendered much cleaner, and yielded better crops than they did formerly, after all the heavy expenses of lime and fallows.”

He indeed states that these operations produced the effect of pulverization to the depth of six or seven inches, and their expense was—

	s. d.
Five scarifyings, with a single horse implement, at 1s. 8d. per acre,	8 4
Two harrowings, at 10 ^d .,	1 9
	10 1

that the whole charge of cultivation, under a four-course system upon this plan, including rent, was—

	£ s. d.
Tares, beans, peas, &c. per acre,	5 0 0
Wheat, “	5 0 0
Oats and barley, “	3 13 6
Clover and rye-grass, “	2 15 9
	£16 8 6

thus only amounting to a trifle more than that of the fallow upon the former plan: that land cultivated upon his farm in this manner, has yielded 460 sheaves of wheat per acre, whilst the average produce of the other fields did not exceed 360; and that the difference in favor of the new method amounts, upon an average—when wheat is at 10s. the bushel—to £350 per annum upon the cultivation of 100 acres.—*British Husbandry.*

ATTENTION, FARMERS.—None need be told our corn stands in jeopardy every night; a slight frost would injure some of it, a hard one, ruin much of it. This is to inform the best way to save it, if unfortunately smitten by that monster. Cut it immediately, even while the frost is on—sickles are the best instruments known to the writer for this purpose—lay a few hills together, sufficient for a small sheaf, when sufficiently wilted to bind, which requires but a few hours, follow the following directions, and save more than half the time in binding, any other way. Place one foot each side the sheaf, facing the tops, take by the top, two stalks in each hand, (lying on the top) cross them, pass them under the sheaf, shift them into the other hand, bring them back to the top again, after uniting them, give them a twist, raise four or more stalks so as to tuck into the band, that's all. Stack them until cured, so as not to heat the mow—to do which, after picking off the corn, begin with a layer of stalks; sprinkle them with salt, say 8 or 10 quarts per ton, next a layer of straw, so alternately until your mow is finished, this makes good fodder; I have kept working oxen, milch cows, &c., upon it, through the winter months, for more than twenty years past.—Corn may be cut with safety after the kernel is glazed. I have sold corn managed in this way for ten shillings per bushel, while that left standing to the mercy of the frost, was entirely ruined.

Windsor, Sept. 12, 1837.

☞The inhabitants of Middlesex County will hold their annual Cattle Show on Wednesday, October 4th.

☞The farmers of Berkshire County will hold their annual Exhibition and Show on Wednesday and Thursday, 4th and 5th of October.

☞The farmers of Hardwick will hold their annual Cattle Show on Wednesday, the 4th of October.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

FALL PLOUGHING.—It is commonly best for cultivators to plough most of their land, which they propose to plant the next season, in autumn. The advantages of fall ploughing are, 1st. It saves time and labor in the following spring, when farmers are generally pressed by the indispensable avocations of the season, and their cattle are comparatively faint. 2d. Land which is ploughed in autumn will be more exposed to the action of the frost, than that which is suffered to remain unploughed, and frost will pulverize soil more effectually than it can be accomplished by artificial means. 3d. Ploughing lands late in the fall, is of service by exposing insects and their eggs and larvæ to be destroyed by frost. If, however, the land is light and sandy, it is best not to plough it till spring, as it will become less porous and more retentive of moisture if permitted to remain without being stirred previous to the setting in of winter.

Much has been said on the depth of ploughing. We believe, however, that no general rules, not liable to very many exceptions can be given on this subject.—The depth of ploughing should be regulated by the staple of the soil, the nature of the intended crop, &c.—Where the soil is deep, and it is proposed to raise beets, carrots, parsnips, lucerne, or other plants, with tap-roots, deep ploughing is necessary. But if the soil is thin, it will be expedient to commence its culture with shal ploughing. If the plough turns up too much at a time of the barren soil immediately beneath the upper stratum, the succeeding crop will be of little value.—The owner of such soil should endeavor to render it deeper by degrees, according to the manure he may be able to apply to it. A shallow soil is not only deficient in consequence of its furnishing but little pasture for the roots of plants, but it is liable to be so much scorched by drought as to be incapable of producing any profitable vegetation. If, then, your soil is thin, plough it with a shal furrow, and sow it with rye. The next season, plough a little deeper, add manure, &c.

Land should generally be broken up from the sward with a deeper furrow than will be required in subsequent culture. Harrowing and shallow ploughing will then answer through a course of crops. If the soil is light and porous, the furrow should be turned over as flat as possible. If it be a stiff loam, or mixed with clay, it may be well to lap the furrow slices a little one upon the other, so as to permit the air and frost to pervade the hollows or interstices between and under the furrow slices.

Although there are sundry advantages, as above stated, in fall ploughing, still, in some cases, it is best to wait till spring. Elias Pinney, Esq. of Lexington, Ms., an excellent practical as well as scientific farmer, gives the following directions on this subject:

"If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the ploughing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed, as possible.—The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward by its increased toughness, will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller, loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one yoke of oxen, should follow the plough as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gases that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts, is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on, and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or the small grains, with or without grass seed, or grass alone."

The Report of Flowers at the Annual Fair of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was received too late for insertion in to-day's paper. It shall be given in our next. Several other valuable communications are unavoidably omitted.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, Sept 23, 1837.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held at their room in Tremont street. The President in the Chair.

On motion of Mr Davis it was voted, That the thanks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, be presented to William Lincoln, Esq. for his able and interesting Address, delivered at its Anniversary meeting on the 20th ult; and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Voted, That Messrs J. P. Davis, L. P. Grosvenor, and E. Weston, Jun., be requested to carry the foregoing vote into effect.

On motion of Mr Paine, it was voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Committee of the New Jerusalem Church, for their kindness in loaning the use of the hall on the 20th ult.

Joseph S. Cabot, Salem, Francis G. Shaw, of Boston, Benjamin Adams, of Boston;—the above were chosen subscription members.

E. WESTON, JR., Rec. Sec.

A VALUABLE WORK ON THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE. We have been presented by George W. Brimmer, Esq. with a work entitled "A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls." By Clement Hoare. First American Edition. Boston: Wm. D. Ticknor, 1837.

This is a work which we believe, will be instrumental in causing an entire and very beneficial change in an important article of human comfort, health and sustenance. We believe it will cause almost as great and as beneficial an improvement in the art of grape culture, as did the discovery of the properties of the Mariner's Compass in the art of Navigation. The Treatise is handsomely printed in a royal octavo form, of 134 pages; is dedicated by Mr Brimmer "to the members of the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts."

It has been highly recommended by Samuel G. Perkins, Esq., than whom there is no man in New England better able to appreciate the value of a work of the kind. In a letter to Mr Brimmer, prefixed to the Treatise, Mr Perkins has the following observations:

"Under Mr Hoare's plan of cultivation, any man who owns a brick house in any town not north of Massachusetts, may, if his yard be open to the south in any degree, raise as many grapes as will supply his family, without an expense of more time and money than is usually wasted in idleness. Indeed on the common wooden houses and fences, with which our gardens are surrounded, good and abundant crops may be had by putting up cheap trellises, which would be paid for in two or three years after the vines get into bearing."

We hope soon to give further notices of this excellent tract, which promises to introduce a new epoch in the annals of grape culture.

The Report of Fruits at the Horticultural Exhibition on Saturday, Sept. 29, has been received, but too late for insertion in to-day's paper. It shall appear next week.

COMFORTABLE.—Imports into Boston on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th days of Sept. 1837:

13,175 barrels of Flour,	
33,975 bushels of Corn,	
1,543 " Rye,	
1,220 " Wheat,	
36,468 " Oats,	
2,500 " Potatoes,	
4,009 tons Coal,	
2,000 bunches Onions,	
10 live Hogs.	

[Con]

FANBUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1837.—Squashes, 1 to 2 cents per lb.; Cabbages 50 cents to \$1.00 per dozen; Potatoes 40 cents a bushel; Sweet Potatoes \$2.50 per bushel; Onions \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel; Cucumbers for Pickles, 17 to 25 cts. per hundred.

FRUIT.—Apples two dollars a barrel; (Porter apples \$3.00;) Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches \$1 to \$1.50 a peck; Greenhouse Grapes 75 cents to \$1.00 per lb.; Isabella Grapes 37 1/2 cts per pound; Cranberries \$1.50 a bushel.

PENOBSCOT CATTLE SHOW.—We have just returned from the Cattle Show and Fair of the Penobscot Agricultural Society, holden at Shaw's corner, Exeter, on Tuesday, 26th ult. The articles exhibited, both in number and quality, exceeded those of any other previous year. The improvement in stock affords great encouragement to all who have labored in this important department. The specimens of butter, cheese, fruits, rugs, cloths, bonnets, &c., were highly creditable to the skill and perseverance of the farmer's wives and daughters.

A large accession was made to the members of the society, of men who deeply feel the importance of affording substantial encouragement to the practical farmer. A very good dinner was provided by Mr David Davis, the attentive host of the Exeter House, who with the skill of his excellent wife, is fast winning his way into public favor. After dinner, the society assembled in the meeting house, and after transacting the usual business, were addressed on the objects of the society, and the greatness of the farmer's art, in a few remarks from the secretary, when the Hon. Edward Kent being called upon, addressed the society on the extent and variety of the resources of our State, among the first of which, he ranked agriculture. It would afford us great pleasure to give his remarks at length, but our printers admonish us, that they have but little space, and we must content ourselves with the hope of being able, next week, to present a sketch of Mr Kent's remarks, and must refer our readers to the reports of committees, which may be expected in our columns, for a more full and particular description of the various articles exhibited, and the premiums awarded.

Bangor Mechanic & Farmer.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—Mount Carbon, vs. N. Jersey.—A few days since, we observed an extract of a letter from New Jersey, to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, stating that twelve strawberries were picked from the writer's bed, which measured 39 inches in circumference.

On Wednesday last, we received from Joseph White, Esq. of Mount Carbon, twelve strawberries raised in his garden, which measured forty-six and a half inches in circumference, and fifteen inches in length. The following is the actual measurement of each strawberry:—

4 1-1	3 7-8
3 3-4	3 3-4
4 1-8	3 7-8
4	3 3-4
3 5-8	3 3-4
3 3-4	

46 1-2 in. in circum.
15 in. in length.

The strawberries are of the kind known as the 'Lanreth Premium.' We challenge New Jersey, or any other State or place, to beat it if they can.

Miner's Journal.

REMARKABLE APPLE TREE.—We are informed that there is an apple tree on the farm of Mr Elihu Smead, of Claremont, which blossomed at the usual time in the spring, and the fruit from those blossoms is ripe; in July it blossomed again, and the blows remained on the tree about three weeks; there are apples from the second crop of blows, about the size of bullets, and the tree has now, (about Sept. 1) blossomed a third time. The uncommon spectacle of ripe apples, young green apples and blossoms may be seen on the same limb. We have no knowledge of a case of this kind so remarkable as this—Northampton Cou.

A HUGE CABBAGE.—An English paper relates that a "cwow cabbage" has been raised at Newton-upon-Derwent, near York, which has attained the enormous height of ten feet, and which measures twenty two feet in circumference! We shall expect soon to have the fable of Jack and the bean-stalk verified.

Boston Journal.

BOTTS IN HORSES.—We are informed by a gentleman living near this place, that sage tea is an infallible remedy for botts in horses. It relieves them in a few minutes.—Bangor paper.

The Cincinnati Post states that a large contract for hogs to be delivered the coming fall, has been made at \$2.50 per hundred.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous Plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1. '87.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Just received "A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls. By Clement Hoare."

Also

All the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural Books constantly on hand at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. Oct. 1.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

For sale by the subscriber 50 000 True Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are thrifty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Apply to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Oct. 4, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

- Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,
- " Double and Single TULIPS, do.
- " CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,
- " POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,
- " NARCISSUS, double and single do.
- " CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,
- " AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,
- " CYCLAMENS, do.
- " INIAS, do.
- " GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

- Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
- " SOUTHERN do.
- " WHITE DUTCH do.
- " RED TO do.
- " HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed. Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior Morus Multicaulis of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA. We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15.

Sept 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending September 23.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind
Sunday,	24	38	60	50 E.
Monday,	25	38	68	60 N. E.
Tuesday,	26	50	66	60 N. E.
Wednesday,	27	57	74	62 N. E.
Thursday,	28	60	62	60 N. E.
Friday,	29	58	62	56 N. E.
Saturday,	30	58	60	58 E.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and are daily receiving from our gardens and other sources, SEEDS of the growth of 1837, among which are

- LONG BLOOD BEET,
- EARLY TURNIP do.
- SUGAR do.
- MANGEL WURTZEL.
- RUTA BAGA,
- LONG ORANGE CARROT,
- RADISH, of sorts,
- CUCUMBER, do.
- CABBAGE do.

Also—BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES, together with every kind of seed desirable for the Field or Garden. Also an extensive assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS.

Traders supplied with seeds in boxes as usual on the most favorable terms, or by the pound or bushel in any quantity.

Our customers are requested to send in their orders early that they may be duly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, Jr. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS.

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27.

epist

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

Just received a few Casks of the Grater Cider Mill Teeth. At the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

Sept 25, 1827.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 52
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	13 00	14 00
do. prime,	"	11 25	12 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	7 50	8 00
CHEESE, new milk,	"	26	32
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	8	9
do. southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 87	3 12
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 50	9 75
do. Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 50	
do. Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 00	9 25
do. Alexandria,	"	9 25	9 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
do. southern flat yellow,	"	1 00	1 02
do. white,	"	94	96
do. Rye, northern,	"		
do. Barley,	"	75	85
do. Oats, northern, (prime)	"	47	50
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	29 00	22 50
do. hard pressed,	"	16 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	35	45
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	7	8
do. 2d quality,	"	6	7
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	9
do. southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. do. country do,	"	25	26
do. Baltimore city do,	"	26	23
do. do. dry hide,	"		
do. New York red, light,	"	21	22
do. Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	22
do. do. dry hide,	"	21	
LIME, best sort,	cask	0	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	9	9 25
PLASTER PARIS per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 75	
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 00	
do. clear from other States	"	3 50	24 00
do. Mess,	"	20 00	21 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
do. Red Top,	"	87	1 00
do. Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
do. Red Clover, northern,	pound	15	16
do. Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel		
TALLOW, tried,	lb.		
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	10	
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
do. American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. do. 1-3 and common	"		
Wool, Northern pulled,	"	40	45
do. 1st Lambs,	"	35	37
do. 2d do,	"		
do. 3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
do. southern, and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	
POULTRY,	pair	50	125
BUTTER, (high)	lb.	18	23
do. lump,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	18	22
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price \$1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twenty-five dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twenty-seven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Mepford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Melford, April 26, 1837.

POETRY.

"MY MOUNTAIN HOME—FAREWELL."

Home of my heart,—farewell!
My own wild mountain home
Of shady nook and flowery dell,
Whence summer breezes come,—
Full of odors offered up
From Nature's own rich incense cup.

Home of the unforget,
The years of childhood mirth,—
Thine image is the gassy spot
On the desert waste of earth;
For I love thy rocks and yellow sands
More than the flowers of other lands.

There is joy in the crystal spring
That gushes amid thy woods;
And joy in every glowing thing,
Of thy glorious solitudes.
Woe for the word that breaks that spell,—
My own, my mountain HOME—FAREWELL!

There is something peculiarly pleasing to us in the few lines which succeed, dedicated to "Winter Flowers."

Ye wintry flowers whose pensive dyes
Wake, where the summer's lily sleeps,
Ye are like orphans in whose eyes
Their low laid mother's beauty weeps.
Oh, not like stars, that come at eve
Through dim clouds glimmering one by one
And teach the failing heart to grieve
Because another day is gone!
But like the hopes that linger yet
Upon the grave of sorrow's love,
And dare affection to forget
The form below, the soul above;
Or like the thoughts that bid despair
Repose in faith on mercy's breast,
Givers of wings from toil and care
To fly away and be at rest

TEASING.

This is no trivial subject. It is a science as regularly taught and learned as any other. The Vermont Chronicle gives a specimen of it, with some suggestions, which we subjoin:

"Mother, mother, mother, may I, mayn't I, won't you, shan't she, shan't he, I won't, I must, do now, mother, mother, mother, mother," &c., &c., &c., &c. Why, if five thousand women had to hear the whole of it, it would drive them crazy! And then, how can a woman work to any purpose, whose thoughts are put in confusion every minute by such onsets? And then for family government, and family enjoyment, and family affection; it makes sad work with these, and with everything which is lovely and valuable.

Children are taught to tease, very much as they are taught to cry. With all his little wants, real or imaginary, the child runs to his mother. They are matters of importance to him. He wants a definite and decisive answer, one which will settle the question; and his mind will be on the rack till he has it. It is not in the nature of a child to feel otherwise. He will have no peace himself, and will therefore give his mother no peace till he understands and knows that the point is set-

ded. If you give no answer till he has spoken ten times, and then, if he has any reason to suspect that speaking twenty times more will obtain an answer more favorable to his wishes, he will speak twenty times more. And this will soon grow into a habit. But give him an answer the first time he speaks, and he will not be obliged to speak the second time to obtain one; and I never alter your decision for his teasing, and he will soon give it up as of no use. Your answer may be almost any thing. It may be, "wait ten minutes and I will then tell you?" "wait till I have done this piece of work." But it must be something definite, something that the child can understand, and which he knows will not be altered. If you have leisure, and the occasion seems a proper one, you may let him argue the case before you decide it, but not afterwards. Indeed, if he has learned by experience, that your decisions are final, he will seldom, if ever, attempt it. He will consider an answer as an answer. His mind will be at rest on that point, and soon find something else with which to amuse himself.

Now, mothers! do not say that you have no time to answer the requests of your children as soon as they are made. If your time is so occupied, that you find it difficult, how can you afford to neglect it, and thus teach them to tease, and thus bring upon yourself an inconceivable greater hindrance?

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.—We have been shown a sheet of paper one hundred feet in length, and two feet wide, printed on both sides, by a machine at one operation. This extraordinary invention enables a person to print off any length of paper required for any number of copies of a work or a public journal, without the assistance of any person, except one to put in the rags, at the extremity of the machine. The work comes out complete. This wonderful work is effected by placing the types or stereotype plates on the surface of cylinders, which are connected with the paper making machinery. The paper, as it issues from the mill, enters in a properly moistened state, between the rollers, which are evenly inked by an ingenious apparatus, and emerges in a printed form. The number of copies can be measured off by the yard or mile, according to the demand, or according to the supply of the raw material. The work which we have seen from this press, is Robinson Crusoe, and consists of sixty duodecimo pages. The whole labor of wetting down the paper, the hands required to put it into the Napier press and take it out, the trouble of effecting perfect register, (which is sometimes impossible) are all dispensed with in this machine. Mr T. French, the inventor, is from Ithaca, and is now in this city. We have had the pleasure of seeing his drawings, and examined several copies of Robinson Crusoe. He has one roll of printed paper, six inches in diameter, which is 600 feet in length.—N. Y. Star.

REMARKABLE.—There are now living, in the town of Newbury, six persons, whose respective ages are as follows, viz:—91 years 10 months; 90 years 5 months; 89 years 8 months; 89 years 2 months; 85 years; 83 years six months; making an average of 88 years 3 months. The persons were born, and have always resided, as they do, within a third of a mile of each other.—Newburyport Herald.

How to COMMIT MURDER.—Take a pretty young lady—tell her she has a pretty foot—she will wear a small thin shoe—go out in wet spring weather,—catch a cold—then a fever—and die in a month. This receipt never fails.

Did universal charity prevail, earth would be a heaven, a hell a fable.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements, he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.
Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly, interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRICE & SONS, Prop. Lin Bui Gar Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LAMPREY, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Middletown, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—FREDERICK STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Brattleboro'—JOS. STEEN, Bookseller.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARLOW, Druggist.
N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
Louisville—SAMUEL COOPER, Bullitt Street.
St. Louis—H. L. HOFFMAN, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

Printed by Tuttle, Bennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1837.

NO. 11.

HORTICULTURAL.

(For the New England Farmer.)

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report on Flowers.

It has again become our duty to make a report of the Annual Exhibition of Flowers, at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The contributors were numerous; the contributions were liberal; and many of the specimens of surpassing beauty. As a detailed report of the fruits, and some general remarks of the flowers, have already appeared in the report of Mr Wm. Kenrick, Chairman of the Committee on Fruits; and as it is understood a *detailed report* of the Plants and Flowers will be given in the respective magazines of Messrs Breck & Co., and the Messrs Hovey, we shall report in *general terms*.

The plants from the Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury, in addition to two very splendid Orange Trees, were in order, and were much admired.

The Palms and other plants from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Watertown, by Mr B. Haggerston, added much to the general effect of the exhibition. Mr Haggerston also supplied the tables with rich vases and a profusion of cut flowers, wreaths, &c.

From the Hon. T. H. Perkins of Brookline, by his gardener, Mr W. H. Cowan, a splendid display of cut flowers, arranged on stands with great taste. Mr Cowan deserves our thanks for his very liberal supply.

The beautiful Acacias, and other plants, in all about 70 specimens, from Marshall P. Wilder, Esq. of Dorchester, were in fine order. The fine and delicate foliage of the Acacias was much admired.

John Lemist, Esq. of Roxbury, decorated our tables with some of his choice and rare plants.—The Sago Palms, Heaths, &c., were in fine order.

John D. W. Williams, Esq. of Elm Hall, Roxbury, sent some very choice specimens by his gardener. The plants were not only rare, but they were in a state of cultivation. The best specimens of China Asters in the rooms were from Mr Williams.

J. C. Howard, Esq. Woodland, Brookline, a splendid plant; Dahlias and other cut flowers, bouquets, &c.

B. V. French, Esq., from his garden at Braintree, a large supply of cut flowers, evergreens, &c.

From the garden of Mr John Richardson, of Dorchester, a variety of cut flowers.

By Mr J. Towne of Boston, several extremely fine specimens of choice and rare Heaths.

Mr Sam'l Sweetser of Cambridge, some charming little flowers in pots.

The Messrs Winship, of Brighton, two wagon loads of pot plants and cut flowers, some of them

of great beauty. Mr Strong will please accept our thanks for his kind attention, and for his liberal supply of evergreens.

By Mr William Wales of Dorchester, 20 fine specimens of greenhouse plants. We noticed particularly, a very fine Heath, and a yellow tea rose; there were several other plants in Mr Wales' collection, of great beauty. Also, a splendid bouquet.

Several fine plants from the Messrs Hovey,—a yellow tea rose of great beauty.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by Mr W. E. Carter, a large supply of plants, many of them fine specimens.

Mr Mason of Charlestown, a choice variety of pot plants, some rare and fine. Also, a liberal supply of cut flowers, and some handsome bouquets, &c.

Mr D. Murphy of Roxbury, furnished upwards of 20 choice plants; two splendid bouquets, and some cut flowers.

Dahlias.—The display of Dahlias was extremely fine, and greatly surpassed our expectations.—To give a list of the names of all the varieties exhibited, would exceed our limits; we shall therefore confine ourselves to the names of a few in the collection of the principal growers, viz:

In the collection of M. P. Wilder, Esq.,—Conqueror of Europe, Dodd's Mary, Dodd's Mary Queen of Scots, Mrs Broadwood, Elphinstone's Purple Perfection, Lavinia, Bride of Abydos, King Otho, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Golden Sovereign, Desdemona, Queen Elizabeth, Hermione, Sir Henry Fletcher, Lady Fordwich, Gem, M'Kenzie's Contender, King of Beauties, Marquis of Northampton, Douglass' Glory, Dictator, Widnal's Clio, Irwood's Ariel, Criterion, Jupiter, Garnier's Princess Victoria, &c.

In the collection of the Messrs Hovey.—Princess Victoria, Marchioness of Tavistock, Mary Queen of Scots, Mary, Conqueror of Europe, Juliet, Sulphurea elegans, Mrs Broadwood, Elphinstone's Purple Perfection, Gem, Sir Henry Fletcher, Hermione, Golden Sovereign, Rosa superba, Red Rover, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Bride of Abydos, King Otho, Ariel, Beauty of Dulwich, Fisherton, Rival Star, Jupiter, Glory, Mrs Wilkinson, Lady Fordwich, Exemplar, Ceresus, &c.

In the collection of Mr S. R. Johnson.—British Queen, Elphinstone Polyphemus, Duchess of Buccleugh, Augusta, Mrs Wilkinson, Rainbow, Widnal's Clio, Princess Victoria, (Garnier's);—Douglass' Criterion, Metropolitan Perfection, Brown's Desdemona, Gaines' Harlequin, Royal Adelaide, Rosea Speciosa, Widnal's Perfection, Smith's Napoleon, Lady Brougham, Newberg's Duke of Bedford, Jupiter, Mountjoy's Burgundy, Angelina, Lady Fordwich, Duchess of Bedford, Countess of Barre'sford, Erecta.

In the collection of Mr S. Sweetser.—Apollo, Augusta, (Douglass'); Beauty of Sheffield, Bride of Abydos, Beauty of Stow, Countess of Cork, Countess of Liverpool, Criterion, (Douglass');—Desdemona, (Brown's); Douglass's Glory, Granta,

Jupiter, Golden Sovereign, Jackson Rival, Lady Fordwich, Lavinia, Metropolitan Calypso, Mrs Wilkinson, Napoleon, (Smith's); Othello, Pindarus, Queen of Dahlias, Springfield Rival, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Lady of the Lake.

In the collection of Mr D. MacIntire.—Juliet, Dodd's Mary, Mrs Broadwood, Mary Queen of Scots, Conqueror of Europe, Golden Sovereign, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Red Rover, Star, Rising Sun, Young Black Ajax, Exemplar, Marquis of Northampton, Dictator, Bride of Abydos, Angelina, Douglass' Glory.

There were also some very fine specimens of the Dahlia, and splendid bouquets, from Messrs John A. Kenrick, J. Breck & Co., Howard, Carter, Winship, W. Kenrick, Weld, Mason, Murphy, Wilson and Walker.

The celebrated Cobbett states that he was asked, (and the question has often been put to ourselves) what is the use of flowers? Mr Cobbett replied by asking another question. What is the use of any thing? We shall answer the inquiry in the language of Miller:

"Who would wish to live without flowers?—Where would the poet fly for his images of beauty, if they were to perish forever? Are they not the emblems of loveliness and innocence—the living types of all that is pleasing and graceful? We compare young lips to the rose; and the white brow to the radiant lily; the winning eye gathers its glow from the violet, and the sweet voice is like a breeze kissing its way through the flowers. We hang delicate blossoms on the silken ringlets of the young bride, and strew her path with fragrant bells, when she leaves the church. We place them around the marble of the dead in the narrow coffin; and they become symbols of our affections; pleasures remembered, and hopes faded; wishes flown, and scenes cherished the more that they can never return. Still we look to the far off spring in other valleys; to the eternal summer beyond the grave, when the flowers which have faded shall again bloom in starry fields, where no rude winter can intrude. They come upon us in spring like the recollections of a dream, which hovered above us in sleep, peopled with shadowy beauties, and purple delights, fancy brooded. Sweet flowers! that bring before our eyes scenes of childhood; faces remembered in youth, when Love was a stranger to himself!—The mossy banks by the way side, where we so often sat for hours drinking in the beauty of the primroses with our eyes; the sheltered glen, darkly green, filled with the perfume of violets that shone in their intense blue, like another sky spread upon the earth; the laughter of merry voices; the song of the sweet maiden—the downcast eye, the spreading blush, the kiss ashamed at its own sound—are all brought back to the memory by a flower."

For the Committee.

SAM'L WALKER, *Chairman*.

☞ Look out for your corn crops.

PINE LANDS AND PINE LUMBER.

There is, perhaps, no subject in which the public are more deeply interested, or in proportion to that interest, on which it is less informed, than of the sources, quantity, and probable duration of the supply of white pine lumber. It is no uncommon occurrence to hear merchants and business men predict the rise or fall of the various articles of merchandise and produce in the range of their business, and we are aware that they predicate the opinions they advance upon the knowledge they have acquired as to the means and extent of the supply and the amount of the demand. But who is there who troubles himself to inquire how much pine timber there is in the United States? how long this supply will last? what is the cause of its regular and rapid advance in price? and will it continue to advance, or will it diminish in value in years to come? We have been led to these remarks by some facts communicated to us by a friend who has investigated the subject, and on whose statements we can rely.

It is known, we presume, to most persons, that white or *pumpkin pine* cannot be produced or grown, as the under brush or second growth of pine forests is always of a different species of wood. Thus we can see at a glance, that the county or State which is once stripped of its valuable timber, can never again see its soil clothed with the same. With this fact before us, together with a knowledge of the extent of the annual consumption of this article, it can be no very difficult matter to arrive at a pretty accurate conclusion as to the *time* which the forests of the United States will supply the demands of the country. A few facts will show that we are not so well furnished as is generally supposed.

In all the States and Territories connected with the Union, there are, substantially, but three States which have a *surplus* of white pine to supply the enormous and increasing demand which is yearly made by the other States and Territories. These are, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine. The latter, (Maine,) with her *twenty-five hundred saw mills*, can hardly supply the New England States, and it is left for New York and Pennsylvania to furnish the *pine lumber* for the great valley of the Mississippi, after deducting what is needed for the consumption of four millions of enterprising inhabitants within their own borders. We speak of course in general terms and in round numbers, and do not mean to say that many of the States cannot supply their own wants to some extent for several years.

Allowing these statements to be true, we are now prepared for the question,

How long will the white pine forests in these States supply the demand?

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that there were floated on our canals, the Hudson, Mississippi, Susquehanna, and Delaware rivers, during the last year, nearly *six hundred and fifty millions* of square feet of pine lumber! To supply this quantity, over sixty-five thousand acres of *good* pine lands have been stripped of every tree! If there are seven hundred thousand acres, even at this rate, without any increase, it will last only some ten or eleven years; and from facts that have been gathered on this subject, we venture to say that there is not white pine enough in the United States to supply the present consumption fifteen years! If any one can controvert this

conclusion by facts, we should be glad to hear them. Ten years since, the pine lumber on the Alleghany and Susquehanna was from four to eight dollars a thousand feet; it is now from *ten to eighteen*, and large contracts for the latter price were made last month for lumber which is now on its way to Natchez and New Orleans, the markets for which it was purchased.—When pine lumber is transported five thousand miles on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and pays large profits, can there be a supply nearer? With these hints we leave the subject for the present.—*Oncida (N. Y.) Whig.*

THE ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL was held at Topsfield on Wednesday, 27th ult., and the farming interest from every part of the county was fully and respectably represented.

The show of animals was not numerous, but there were some superior cows and excellent working oxen. The number of fat cattle was small; there were a few young horses; there were two lots of swine, of a good description and condition; of sheep there were none. The ploughing match was spiritedly contested, and much of the work was fine; the ploughs of an approved description; the teams well trained, and the ploughmen and drivers skilful and ambitious.

Of domestic and household manufactures, the collection was not extensive, but commendable for the industry, patience, and skill exhibited. The vegetables made a good display; there was much superior fruit, and many a beautiful bouquet of flowers. There were valuable specimens of Indian corn exhibited, and other useful vegetables and products.

The address in the afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Gage of Haverhill, was deservedly well received, evincing good taste and good sense; and the day was spent without any circumstance to disturb its festivities, and in a highly agreeable and useful manner.

The Address was followed by the Reports of the Committees, which were, as always, listened to with a strong interest; and we cannot doubt were made up in the exercise of a sound and discriminating judgment, reluctant to give offence, but conscientious in the performance of duty.

These exhibitions deserve every encouragement, and since the improvement in public manners which has taken place by the diminution, we wish we could say the entire abolition, of the facilities and excitements to intemperance, many, and the only great objections to these celebrations have been removed. They bring the farmers together under circumstances adapted to excite the deepest gratitude to a beneficent Providence; they make them acquainted with each other, and produce a most beneficial interchange of kind affections and sympathies; they excite inquiry, and diffuse much useful information of the condition and the improvements in agriculture, and domestic industry and economy; and they produce a manly and animated competition, unmingled with any ill feelings, because here there is no monopoly; the field is open to all; and the beneficial results are in every case diffused, and universally shared by all.

The county of Essex is a favored region. If its climate is harsh or severe, compared with more southern latitudes, it has been found as favorable to longevity and to a healthy old age as any part of the country. If its soil is in many

cases rough and hard, yet it has much good land also; and it seldom fails to yield an ample reward to well-directed labor. Its resources, in its capacity and products of mechanical labor and commercial enterprise are immense; and in general intelligence and good morals we may with confidence assert, that it is inferior to no other place in New England. May the sons and daughters of Essex county know and justly appreciate their blessings, cultivate a strong attachment to their father land, and an honest pride of home; and while any thing remains to be done, do what they can and all they can to advance its substantial prosperity and improvement.—*Salem Gazette.*

It is mentioned by Sir Humphrey Davy, upon the authority of an article in the Philosophical transactions for 1799, that in the years 1795 and 1796, when almost the whole crop of corn, (wheat,) in the British island, was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing, *alone* escaped, though sown in several soils, and in very different situations.

The manner of crossing is very simple, merely by sowing different kinds of wheat, promiscuously in the same field, the product of which will be a new variety. The fact as detailed above seemed to us to be important to be known, we have therefore abstracted it with a view of laying it before our readers, and would suggest, that if the production of a new variety, by this simple process of crossing, has the tendency to impart superior capacity to it to resist disease, would it not be well for wheat growers to make the experiment. It might be tried on a small scale first, and if found to be of utility, it would be an easy matter to extend it to any desirable limit.

METHODS OF PRESERVING WOOD FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Take three parts of air slackened lime, two parts of wood ashes, and one part of fine sand; sift the whole, and add so much linseed oil as is necessary to form a mass that can be laid on with a paint brush. To make this mixture perfect and more durable, it will be well to grind it on a marble. Two coats of it is all that are necessary—the first should be rather light, but the second must be put on as thick as the brush will permit. This composition well prepared is impenetrable to water; resists both the influence of the weather and the action of the sun which hardens it and makes it more durable.—*Ann. des Arts et Man.*

NEW MUSIC.—We publish the following little story for the benefit of all females who pretend to high accomplishments and possess a great deal of false pride. It is from the Haverhill Gazette; "A young lady of high accomplishments, (and no pride) in absence of the servant, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering, the beau, glancing at the harp and piano, which stood in the apartment, exclaimed, 'I thought I heard music—on which instrument were you performing, Miss?' 'On the gridiron, sir, with the accompaniment of the frying pan!' replied she, 'my mother is without help, and she says that I must learn to finger these instruments sooner or later, and I have this day commenced taking a course of lessons.'

Blight in Pear Trees.

Mr Samuel Reeve of Salem, N. J. has discovered a method of preventing the inroads of his most dangerous disease, which has so often proved fatal to the hopes of the enterprising farmer and horticulturalist. The result of his observations, which present an entirely novel view of the subject, were laid before a meeting of the Horticultural Society held in this city on the 1st inst. It will be observed that the experiments of Mr R. refer principally to the pear tree, as that is more liable to suffer from the Blight than any other. A personal conversation with his gentleman, together with mature reflection upon the subject, has satisfied us that the preventive suggested, could be successfully applied to all fruit-bearing trees, *subject to Blight*. The discovery strikes us as being of peculiar importance at the present time, as within the last few years, the decay of fruit trees, in the vicinity of this city has been altogether unprecedented — so much so, indeed, that in relation to one species (the Apple) we have heard a distinguished horticulturalist observe, that in less than ten years there would not be a single thriving plant of this description within as many miles of the city of Philadelphia. This however may be referred to various causes.

Mr Reeve observes in substance, that from a series of experiments he had been enabled to check the Blight of the Pear trees for a number of years, by finding the disease to originate from the root, which being of a very porous or spongy nature, absorbs moisture very rapidly, and if the wood of the pear grafted thereon, be also of a porous nature, a rapid growth is the consequence, which is the reason why such pear trees outstrip others of a more close or compact wood; the latter he has found not to blight to as great a degree as the former.

The Pear tree requires a soil that is of an even cool temperature of moisture, the sudden transition from wet to dry predisposing the tree to blight. Other cases occur when the tree has been in constant tillage, with a sudden transition of the sward, always terminating in blight to a greater or less degree.

Mr R. says he has seen the blight attack them after accustomed to stand in sward by a sudden cultivation by tillage, and that in all cases the pear tree does best by keeping the ground cool, and in an uneven temperature of moisture.

Many other fruit trees will bear all the sudden transitions from wet to dry and dry to wet, with tillage and without it. But not so with the pear, the sap flowing through the porous pear root rapidly in the spring, and then suddenly checked by drouth causes the blight, and the sudden flow of the sap in the summer, after having been checked, will generally cause a rapid progress of the blight.

The plan to be adopted is, that the roots of the pear be kept in an even and cool temperature of moisture from the first of May till the 15th of September, by covering the ground with hay, stones, brick, &c. three to four feet higher out than the roots continue to extend, so as to prevent the growth of grass.

The black spots in the wood of the part diseased, originate from an overplus of the sap, which spots are the effect, and not, as many suppose, the cause of the disease. The pear

tree ought never to be luxuriantly pruned, but moderately every year in July or August, in a dry season.

Mr Reeve further informs us that for a number of years he has carried this plan in execution, on an extensive scale, and in every instance, he has succeeded in checking the progress of the disease. Any way that the rapid growth to a medium can be checked, and so kept restrained from spring to fall, will be conducive to the longevity of the pear tree. The pear tree will do well on quince, thorn, and apple roots, the blight not attacking them as when grafted on pear. The root of the pear is more spongy, and absorbs the moisture more readily than the quince, horn and apple, causing the difficulty of keeping the pear to a requisite medium growth. On examining other fruit trees affected with blight, the wood will be found soft and very porous when in a wet time, having had an overflow of sap, which caused a surfeit or blight.

The more hard and compact the wood is, the less liability there is of blight; the seckle pear is of that description, and will not require that attention in guarding against the disease as some others. When the roots of the pear are compact and less porous than ordinary, the hot ground with much rain, has not that effect in blighting, which is the reason some trees have not been known to blight. In a general conclusion on the subject, the ground should be kept cool through the summer, when an excess of rain will not or rather cannot cause or create the disease. It may be proper to observe that no variation of size, soil or situation will affect the success of this experiment.

Mr Reeve has promised us a further communication on the subject. The above remarks are all essential at the present time, and we trust that our friends in the country will give them a fair trial.—*Phil. Satur. Evening Post.*

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS, at the Odeon, on Wednesday evening, before the Mechanic Association, on the occasion of its first Fair and Exhibition, was an intellectual effort, never, in our opinion, surpassed by any orator, who ever attempted to describe the nature, the ability, and the progress of the Mechanic Arts.

The immense audience were as much electrified and delighted with the display of the talents, the elocution of the MASTER WORKMAN, who wrought in the Odeon, his appointed hour, as they are with the superlatives, which now bedeck Old Faneuil and Quincy Halls. His comparisons of the powers of mind of civilized and savage men, and his description of the machinery, which gave to the former his elevation above the latter, struck every fibre of the heart, and warmed our whole soul into an admiration and reverence of those mighty minds, which originated the watch, the telescope, the compass—and those which taught steam to put in useful motion the material and mental works. His discourse, on this theme, was, we must confess, a matchless one to our ears. It will be printed.

ON HORSE RIDING.—Horse riding is one of the most healthful exercises that can be adopted; any suggestions, therefore, which may tend to benefit so useful an animal as the horse, should

be made as public as possible. The present manner of horse riding in this country is very bad; the saddle is placed too far forward on the horse, which prevents the shoulder blades moving with ease, and causes the animal to stumble and often to fall on his knees, leaving a blemish during his life. It besides often causes a fistula on the withers. The only remedy that can be adopted to prevent the evil complained of, is to fix a crupper to the saddle, to go under the tail of the horse, so that the saddle may remain on the centre of his back, by the aid of which the rider, being seated on the spring of the back, will be enabled to ride with more ease, and the horse will travel with much greater facility. That part of the crupper that goes under the horse's tail, should have some flax or cotton rolled round it, so as to make it one inch in diameter, and over the flax or cotton should be sewed a soft piece of leather, which will prevent it from galling the horse's tail. A crupper, so far from disfiguring a horse, is an ornament as well as a benefit.

A horse with his tail cut off is not worth so much by twenty-five per cent. as he would be otherwise. WM. CARVER, Farrier.—*Maine Farmer.*

A NEW WORK—Our friend, the postmaster of this city, Mr Green, has found time, without neglecting his public duties, to translate four short tales or novels, from the German, which are in the press of the American Stationers' Company, and will be published in a few days. They comprise two duodecimo volumes, and are of a historical character, and very interesting.—*Courier.*

THE CROPS.—The accounts from the country are truly gratifying. The crops promise to be very abundant. There are on this peninsula sixty-five acres of excellent wheat, nearly ready for the sickle. We have much pleasure in announcing this fact. So large an appropriation of land in this neighborhood to the culture of so valuable a grain, we believe, never took place before, and we cannot but come to the conclusion, that if wheat can be so successfully raised on this peninsula, there is little doubt of its being easily cultivated in most parts of this Province. We hope the example of the Halifax farmers will have a good effect upon those in the interior—that we may become every year less dependant upon foreign sources for our supply of bread.—*St. John's Gazette.*

TO BOIL OLD HAM.—The boiling of bacon is a very simple subject to comment upon, but our main object is to teach common cooks the art of dressing common food, in the best manner. Bacon is sometimes made as salt as sn't can make it; if so it should be immersed in warm water or parboiled for an hour or two, changing the water once; then pare off the rusty and smoked part, trim it nicely on the underside, and scrape the rind as clean as possible. Give it plenty of water room, and put it in while the water is cold. A middling sized ham of 15 pounds, will be done enough in about 4 or 5 hours, according to its thickness.—*Cook's Oracle.*

NEW ENGLAND WOOL CROP.—Wool has become the principal staple of New England, and its production is rapidly multiplying the number of rich farmers in all parts of its territory.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

ENTOMOLOGY, &c.

Mr Holmes:—My attention has been drawn within a few days to this subject, as one more interesting to farmers than people are generally aware of. The discovery of an enemy to our wheat, and perhaps other grain crops, new to me, has satisfied me that this study ought to be pursued with untiring zeal and diligence. It has convinced me that our greatest difficulty in raising grain proceeds from our ignorance of many tribes of insects, and of their habits and modes of existence. I allude now particularly to one fact, to which I alluded in my last communication on the subject of "rust in wheat." I find, on further examination, that I have one piece of wheat which will undoubtedly be cut short considerably from this cause, should it escape injury from other causes. The leaves are turning yellow, and many of them are drying up, and are entirely withered and dead; and yet on a superficial examination, one would not mistrust the cause. These leaves appear whole as the others, and I have frequently seen them in dry weather, when I had no suspicion but it was the effect of drought. A closer search however, has satisfied me that it must be produced by the attack of some tribe of animalcule. No enemy was indeed visible at first, but seating myself a few moments to search in order if possible to detect the cause of the mischief, and parting away the grain, I noticed something which at first I took to be the dust from the blossoms. I soon, however, found my mistake. It was animalculæ. They were so minute I could but just see them, and their movements so rapid, I could not follow them with the eye among the grain to their lurking places. Their object appeared to be to hide themselves among the leaves of the grain and grass; for on moving the grain where they disappeared, the process was repeated over again. Whether these did the mischief is unknown. It is however an interesting fact, and deserves attention. I took also another view of the injured leaves, and found my former observations fully verified. Where the leaves were thus decayed and decaying, the outside coat of the leaves was eaten off, and the fibres or ribs, (if I may so speak) were left bare. In some few instances, holes were eaten quite through the leaf; but this was seldom the case.

There is also another fact connected with this subject, worthy of notice. As seed wheat was scarce, I took a small sheaf of wheat I found among my straw not threshed, and carried it to the field, and beat it out near a pair of bars.—Here I found the greatest injury done to the grain; and though this was the richest part of the land, the grain is smaller than on poorer parts of the field.

It is certain the appearance of the leaves I noticed, cannot be owing to the dry weather, for it is not a dry piece of land. Nor can it be attributed to excess of moisture, for the driest parts of the field are as much affected as any. Besides, I find the same appearances, though less in degree, in other fields in the neighborhood. In one other field I discovered the same appearance of those minute insects I have mentioned, but the injury was not so manifest; and as the grain was very thick and rank, the sun, &c. might have less effect in changing the color of the leaves. I found numerous instances very distinctly visible, where the coating of the leaves had been eaten off.

My venerable friend, Elijah Wood, of Wintthrop, has stated some interesting facts, and made remarks thereon, in a late communication of his on the subject of the grain worm or weevil; and his suggestions as to their being spread by manure, &c., are worthy of consideration. I hope my friend Wood will still continue his laudable efforts to promote the raising of bread stuffs in Maine; and as we can never expect Indian corn to be a certain crop with us, we ought to direct our undivided efforts to the cultivation of grain. That we have a soil adapted to the culture of wheat, we can have no doubt. We also have abundance of lime, which it would seem must prove a powerful and indispensable auxiliary in this business.

I trust I have a clue to some other interesting facts on this subject, which, if they prove as I suspect, I will certainly communicate for the Farmer. A very rainy day has afforded me an opportunity to resume the delightful employment of writing for the Farmer, and of communing with kindred minds on the subject of agriculture; and I hope if any of my friends feel the interest in my productions, which they appear so frankly to express, they will avail themselves of some such opportunity to repay the same. There are many who in times past, have communicated important facts, and who are still acquainted with numerous others which would be intensely interesting to me and others, I have no doubt; perhaps these facts may be well known in their own neighborhood; and for that reason they may think every one knows them—but this is uncertain—and even if it is the case, it will do no harm to establish truths.

I cannot let the present opportunity pass without expressing my gratification at the pains you Mr Editor and Publisher, are taking to make the Maine Farmer useful and entertaining to us. The legal information you are giving us is very useful, and I hope you will be remunerated for the additional expense. I believe Maine has reason to be proud of the Maine Farmer; and I find, by reading some of the best Agricultural Papers in the U. S., that they quote largely from its columns. But it wants a little more energy among its friends generally, to increase its patronage, so that you might give us some cuts, or pictures, to elucidate some subjects which cannot be so well done by words.

Finally, brother farmers, you can, if you take hold in earnest, make the Maine Farmer equal to any agricultural paper in the United States; for the State itself, like the Garden of Eden, for its vegetable beauty, worthy the visits and admiration of the most curious, as well as the best of mankind.

J. H. J.

Peru, Aug. 10, 1837.

ON PRUNING ORCHARDS.

There is no branch of the management of orchards less understood, or more unskillfully performed, than the operation of pruning; a belief of its necessity is so general, that even the most careless will seldom omit it—such, however, is the want of skill in many of the operators, that total neglect would be less prejudicial than their performance of it. If judiciously done, pruning promotes health and early fruitfulness; and will continue a tree in vigor, long after the common period of its duration. Nothing has contributed more to the imperfect knowledge of this opera-

tion, than the wordy and unintelligible systems which have been published respecting it; in a more practical system, it is unnecessary to lay much stress on *wood branches* and *fruit branches*; which, however well understood by an observing intelligent gardener, can scarcely be comprehended by the laborer, employed in the business of pruning an orchard—from the rapidity of vegetation, which is generally ascribed to the nature of our climate, excessive pruning is very apt to generate an infinite number of suckers from the limbs of apple trees; which, if suffered to grow, are more injurious to the production of fruit, than the woody branches which are removed; our great heat, and dry atmosphere, render close pruning less necessary here than in England, whence we derive most of our instruction on this point. A good general rule is, never to shorten the branches, unless to improve the figure of the tree; and then to take them off at the separation, very close so that the wound may heal well and soon: the branches should shoot as much as possible in increasing distances, as they proceed from the common centre, inclining a little upwards, by which means the sap will be more evenly impelled, and better distributed; the ranges should not approach too near to each other; for the admission of the rays of the sun is necessary to the production and perfect maturity of fine flavored fruit—in cutting off a branch, it should be done as close as possible, never leaving a stump, for the bark cannot grow over it, and disease in the wood will inevitably follow. If the wound produced by the separation be very large, cover it with tar or thick paint; if small, fresh cow dung will be the best plaster; I have healed very large wounds, for the gnawing of calves, horses and sheep, by a liberal application of this plaster, secured by a bandage of paper or linen.

When trees are much pruned, they are apt to throw out numerous suckers from the boughs in the following summer; these should be rubbed off when they first appear, or they may be easily broken off while young and brittle—cutting is apt to increase their number. Trees differ much in the form, and require very different treatment in pruning; it may not be necessary in our warm climate to trim quite so close as in England; but great care should be observed, to take off every limb which crosses another, or is likely to do so at a future time; those who can conveniently do it, will find a benefit from forming the heads of their trees in the nursery, the year before they remove them—when transplanted, they will thrive more rapidly from not having been pruned at the time of removal, which, in some measure exhausts and weakens the tree; I have been latterly in the habit of giving the principal pruning to my orchards, after they had been planted out about five or six years; their growth, with proper cultivation, is then so vigorous, as to permit any natural defects in their forms to be corrected with safety by free pruning, and forming their branches; a peculiarity of growth which characterizes a kind in then visible, and uniformity of shape may be more easily attained.

Apple trees should be so formed, as to allow man and horse to pass under them in ploughing this elevation of the branches, while it protects them from cattle, opens the ground to the salutary influence of the sun, on the crops of grain and grass.

No error is more universal, than an anxiety

early productiveness in an orchard; it is generally obtained at the expense of much eventual profit, and by a great diminution of the size and vigor of the trees; believing early fecundity to be injurious to the vigor and perfection of plants, I am always attentive to pluck from the trees these evidences of early maturity, in the first stages of their existence.

It was a common practice some years since, to apply Mr Forsyth's celebrated composition to large wounds produced by pruning; that novelty, like many others, had its day among us; and has finally lost its popularity, from a general belief of its inefficacy. Mr Forsyth, at a later period, announced as a new discovery, what has been long known in this part of our country; that an application of cow dung and urine, was more efficacious in healing the wounds of trees than his plaster, even in the moist climate of England: in America our winter frosts decompose it, and our summer heats dry it up so completely, as to render it useless for the purposes intended.—*Coxe on Fruit Trees.*

SALT AND WATER, to quench Thirst and allay Vomiting.—Mr Chapman, (says the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,) in the treatment of cholera, has administered common salt in solution in several cases, apparently with considerable advantage. Mr Corbly also has mentioned, that he allowed his patients to drink freely of *congee* water abounding with salt, observing, that it tended to act on the bowels, and he did not find that it aggravated thirst, an effect to be apprehended from its use. Without discussing the probable action of the remedy, I shall merely state a fact which occurred in my own practice, neither of the above gentlemen, so far as I have seen, having distinctly described what the advantages of the salt were. In May, 1835, a sepoy of the resident's escort was attacked with spasmodic cholera. I need not describe the case minutely; excessive thirst, and heat at the pit of the stomach, formed part of the symptoms, and his calls for cold water were urgent and incessant. He vomited everything as soon as swallowed. I had lately been reading, that English medical men had tried common salt, and independently of its praises as an emetic, I saw a solution of it recommended for the dreadful thirst, and burning at the præcordia. Determining to try it, I put 4 large table-spoonfuls of salt to a wine bottle of cold water, of which I gave a table-spoonful every three or four minutes. The first two doses were rejected, but before half a dozen doses were taken, the patient was relieved. I then repeated the scruple doses of calomel and opium, which I had at first given; these were now retained, and I continued the salt and water, at the man's urgent request. At length the gastric symptoms subsided, and it was not until he had taken nearly the whole of the salt and water, that he discovered its saline taste. He slept, and rapidly recovered. The case is interesting, and may be useful, as regards the effect of the salt and water in relieving the burning thirst, quieting the stomach, and enabling it to retain other remedies, to an extent which was surprising to myself and all the attendants. I do not think it acted on the bowels, and I am sure it did not create thirst, either at the time or afterwards.

T. G. BAYFIELD,
Ava, in the India Med. Journal.

"Payette Co., Ky., June 19, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I received, a few days since, from William P. Hume, Esq., of Bourbon County, a note requesting me to inform you of the number of acres of land in my farm; what amount I cultivate in corn; how much in meadow; what quantity I have in pasture; how many hands I work; and what have been my annual profits for the last two years.

My farm contains between 18 and 1900 acres. I cultivate about 200 in corn; about 20 in meadow; about 100 in wheat and rye; and the balance is in pasture. I work 10 hands. My farm is what we call here a grazing farm. I buy, graze, and feed about 300 cattle annually; raise and sell about 200 hogs. My profits on cattle, hogs and other articles sold off my farm in 1835, were \$9,945 00; in 1836, \$10,475 00.

I would take pleasure in communicating to you at any time, any information I am in possession of on this subject.

Yours respectfully,

JACOB HUGHES.

Francis H. Gordon.

[Tennessee Far.

A correspondent writes that his "turnips have been literally cut off by the grass-hoppers," and asks what he "shall do another year to prevent their ravages?" Our advice is, that he should sow his turnip seed earlier, say as early as the 20th of July. By so doing, he will catch the grass-hoppers in a state so young, that they will be unable to do any material harm before his turnip plants will have grown out of harm's way from insects. They will even then have to contend with the *flea or fly*, but their chance of escaping destruction will be much better, as they will have only one enemy instead of two to struggle with.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

POTATOES.—A very successful cultivator in Scotland, states that it is of great importance never to take sets from potatoes of which any part is decayed. Though the eye may be taken from the other side, which looks good, the whole potato is effected by that which is decayed. No potatoes should be used for sets, which are not such as you would put upon the table. Cultivating potatoes by seed, from plants raised as above, is also recommended.

Magazine of Domestic Economy.

BREEDING.—Cooper gives us two excellent rules:—

"Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate, in the greatest perfection. Volumes may be written to illustrate and confirm this advice, he adds, but nothing can be added to it substantially.

"Never quit one good breed, till you can pick out from a better. By following this plain method for a few generations, always seeking for those parents who have the points you want, in the greatest perfection, you will certainly improve your stock, whether of racers, cart-horses, cows, corn or strawberries."

EARLY FRUIT.—There is one thing more than usually vexatious in this world of ours—and that is, to be at considerable pains in collecting early and choice varieties of fruit, and before they can ap-

proach maturity, or yourself have a touch of their real quality, to find them disappearing in the maws of your idle neighbor's sons, or in the pack of some vagabondizing commoner. These things, however, must be expected; but there are many farmers, who, in the article of early fruit, are as negligent as those who expect to live on other's orchards and gardens. Now there is no necessity for this. Any man who owns a few rods of ground, can have, and should have, a supply of fruit for himself and family; fruit of most varieties, and such as is adapted to all seasons. There is no propriety in my pestering my neighbor for his early cherries, pears or apples, when I may just as well have them of my own. Yet how many farmers there are, and mechanics, and professional men too, who have orchards of their own, that go without the juntings, yellow harvest, sine qua non, and bough apples, and rich summer pears, or beg them of their neighbors, when a few shillings expense in the purchase of trees, or in grafting or inoculating, would soon furnish an abundant supply of these desirable fruits. It should be a standing maxim with the farmer, never to be dependent on others for what his own farm can produce; and if those who are now without early fruit, will at once set about procuring it in the proper ways, they will undoubtedly be as much gratified with the result, as those upon whose labors they are now so prone to encroach.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WHITE-WASHING.—Have your barns, stables, and poultry houses, inside and out, well white-washed, as also your garden and yard fences, as well as those on either side of the avenue leading to your dwelling; not forgetting while the white-washer has the brush in hand, to let him apply it freely to every part of your dwelling that is not prepared or painted.—*Balt. Far.*

The Salem (N. J.) Banner states that marl put round the trunk of peach trees, half a bushel or a bushel to each tree, preserves them in health, protects them from the worms, prolongs their life, promotes the growth of the fruit to almost double its former size, and increases the richness of its flavor in like proportion.

A rich vein of copper ore has been recently discovered in Susquehannah County, in Pennsylvania.

RAISING POTATOES.—An agricultural paper says that if the eyes of potatoes are soaked in milk for three days before planting, they will produce finer and more mealy potatoes than they can grow in any other way, and more of them. Three years ago, a farmer of Pennsylvania, grew six hundred and twenty bushels off of one acre of land, by this simple process.

A plaster of Gum Galbanum applied to the chest, will cure the whooping cough.—*Medical Journal.*

CURE FOR SCRATCHES.—White lead, prepared in oil for painting, well put on with a brush. One application generally produces a cure.

Buckwheat given to fowls, tends to make them lay. Rye, on the contrary, is supposed to have a different effect.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MR FESSENDEN: One of your hearty well wishers is persuaded that your paper would have a wider circulation than any in the country, were Domestic Economy one of its leading topics; do but call it a *Domestic Manual*, in addition to its other popular title. Propose queries, by which you may draw out information on various domestic topics, and facilities of in-door labor, very desirable in the present rareness and high price of female assistance. Propose the formation of Societies, which should offer premiums for good bread as much as good butter. Bread making is in as imperfect a state as ever butter-making was. For my part, I provide for my family the best of flour, but in the perpetual rotation of domestics, I often eat bread which is far from the best.

Invite the chemists to consider whether their science cannot substitute means of purification for the rude *mechanical cleanings* now employed in our houses. They have invented soap, can they not find out how to rid tin ware of its impurities by any other means but that laborious one in common use, which, besides the toil, takes off the metal with the tarnish? Pray make public what you, who are in the centre of books, and means of information, may learn, which we, at the end of the radii may never hear. Books of which we have no knowledge, or if we had, cannot afford to buy.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Architecture, gives excellent directions for the furniture of the wash-house, which, if followed, would considerably diminish Monday's labors. He recommends troughs, with a hole and a stopper in the bottom, for the common inconvenient portable tubs.—(Paragraph 725.) And also a simple machine, which saves the labor of manual wringing, in which, the washerwomen state, consists a third of the labor of washing.—(Paragraph 1165.) Many excellent hints might be derived from this book of Loudon; now owing to the costliness of the work, they have but a limited spread.

Your well wisher hopes you will take into consideration, *take to heart*, the great diffusion of comfort and good temper that will follow the adoption of this plan, not forgetting the riches and honor you will thereby acquire.

GLOUCESTER.

By the Editor.—We are under great obligations to the writer of the above article, and shall, we hope, profit by his advice. We do not, however, perceive the necessity nor the expediency of altering or adding to the title of our publication. It is not necessary that the title or name of a book should comprehend, allude to, or indicate, all the subjects on which the work treats. A periodical devoted to Agriculture, and entitled the New England Farmer, will be expected, of course, to contain articles relating to "in-door labor," as well as that of the field and the garden. The art of the farmer extends to household as well as to barnhold economy, to cooking as well as to cattle feeding, to cleansing linen, as well as clearing stables; and if our periodical does not embrace "matters and things" useful to the housewife as well as to the husbandman, the fault is in the editor, not in the title of the work.

We can recollect when English Critical Reviewers were accustomed to make the "lengthy" title pages of American publications, a standing joke. They observ-

ed in substance that brother Jonathan always undertook, in the title to his literary productions, to enter into so many particulars, as to supersede the necessity of preface, introduction, table of contents, &c. Although we do not always subscribe to the sentiments of those trans-Atlantic Hypercritics, we believe they have justice, in this case, on their side, and avoid long title pages to books, or prolix headings to newspapers, with as much sedulity as we should cut the company of an everlasting story-teller who holds you by the button, *ad infinitum*, to listen to an interminable harangue about nothing.

But, although we have no wish to change or add to the standing title of the old New England Farmer, we shall ever be happy to improve the work by the introduction of good articles on domestic economy, or to give publicity to any communications which "will give facilities" to female departments of rural employment; and will be under great obligations to "Gloucester" for such aid as he seems capable of furnishing. We have some numbers of Loudon's Encyclopædia of Architecture, but not a complete set; and the articles to which he alludes, are not in our possession. We intend to procure the whole, if possible, and as soon as practicable. If, however, our friend "Gloucester" will take the trouble to turn to the articles "Recipes," in the indexes of any or all the bound volumes of the New England Farmer, published annually since its commencement in August, 1822, he will find we have printed much useful matter that would be proper for a "Domestic Manual," and that we have given not a little attention to the Ladies' Department of Rural Economy.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 30, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr Manning, from his Garden in Dearborn Street, North Salem,—Cabet Pear, a new variety, raised by J. S. Cabot, Esq. of Salem, from the seed of the Brown Beurre, a brown fruit, of medium size, turbinate form, very Beurre or melting, flavor delicious;—the tree a great bearer. Washington. Raymond, a very fine fruit. Epine D'Ete.

By Mr F. W. Bird, of Walpole,—Mogul Summer or Chelmsford; specimens very large, the largest weighing 1 1/4 lbs; weight of the eight, 7 lbs. 10 oz., circumference of the largest 13 inches.

Apples.—By Mr Jacob Pratt, of Sherburne,—Pratt's fall Greening, a very large green fruit, a native of Sherburne, of a round form and a blush next the sun; a noble cooking apple, juice of a lively acid; compares well with the R. I. Greening and Monstrous Pippin.

Peaches.—By Mr Richards, from his Garden in Dedham,—Sargent Peach, and two varieties of Seedlings, one a yellow rareripe—large and fine.

Plums.—By Mr Pond, from his Garden in Cambridgeport,—Semiana, or Imperatrice Violette.

Nectarines.—By Mr Thomas Mason, from his Garden in Charlestown,—Beautiful specimens.

Grapes.—By Mr Mason, of Charlestown.—Black Hamburg and White Chasselas, from his grape house.

By Mr S. R. Johnson, from his Garden in Charlestown,—Sweet water or White Chasselas. Also, white Frontignac, both the produce of open culture; these like all other fruits which Mr Johnson exhibits, were very fine. Also, Black Hamburg, very beautiful specimens. These were raised under glass. The glasses were opened about the first of April, sufficient only to give air, and have never been closed or removed since. These fine and perfect clusters have there grown and ripened well, with no other care or attention.

By William Kenrick,—Received of Mr John Carter, of the city of Richmond, Va.,—Catawba, fine, sweet and delicious. Herbemont's Madeira, a fine native fruit; the bunches large and oblong, with large shoulders, and very compact; the berries small, round, of a blue color, of a sweet, vinous and excellent flavor.

Norton's Virginia Seedling, a native fruit, bunches of medium size, oblong, and very compact; the berries, small, round, of a blue color; juice of a sweet, vinous, and delicious flavor. The vine bears almost extraordinary crops. Mr Carter, from his long experience, is persuaded that for the climate of America, this grape has no equal, either foreign or native, for its fine quality, for productiveness and for wine. The wine made by him at his vineyard of this grape, is of the color of Port wine, and of most excellent flavor.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 7, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr Manning,—Remsen's Favorite, Buffum, Verte Longue or long green, St. Ghislain, Naumkeag, Belle Lucrative, juice abundant and very sweet and fine; Golden Beurre of Bilbao, Autumn Superb, Rousselette de Rheims, Beurre du Comte de Fresnel. The tree of this kind is remarkable for its beauty, but the fruit proves ordinary; Marie Louise, Bowdoin, a large round native fruit, the quality ordinary; Jalonsie, Saunder's Beurre, this agrees well with Bergamotte D'Automne; Bon chretien Fondante, this last must be wrong; the fruit small, and by no means Bon chretien formed. Jackman's Melting, very oblong and conical, or somewhat Calabash formed, color dark red, melting, beurre, good flavored; this must be a local name.

Apples.—By Gamaliel Oliver, Esq. of Lynn,—Mammoth apples, a very large green cooking fruit.

By Mr Jona. Warren of Weston,—American Nonpareil, Golden Harvey, a native seedling fruit, must be mis-named. A round dark red fruit, stained inside with red, of middle size and excellent flavor; Porter apples, very fine.

Nectarines.—By Mr Thomas Mason, from Charlestown,—Brugnon Nectarines, beautiful.

Plums.—By Mr Manning,—Queche D'Italie or Italian Prune, a fine, large, oblong fruit of a black or dark blue color, flavor good. Coe's Golden Drop, the same fruit which was sent by Mr Knight, very large and delicious.

Grapes.—By Mr Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard,—Black Hamburg, very fine.

By Mr Samuel R. Johnson, from his Garden in Charlestown,—Black Hamburg, very fine; white Frontignac, fine. Also, white Chasselas, very fine and the produce of open culture.

By William Kenrick,—Specimens of Grapes received of Mr John Carter, from his Vineyard in Richmond, Va. Norton's Virginia Seedling. Also, Herbemont's Madeira, described in a former report. Also, Catawba, from the same source, very sweet and fine.

Wine.—A bottle of Catawba wine from Mr Carter's Vineyard, was examined; the quality good; and also, another bottle of wine, from the same source, made from Norton's Virginia Seedling Grape, of a dark red or the color of Port wine or Claret. This wine was of a vinous and sufficiently astringent flavor, and was pronounced a superior wine. For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

⚡ A Report of the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the Vegetable Market are unavoidably omitted.—The prices, however, remain the same, with the exception of Sweet Potatoes at \$1.50, instead of \$2.50 per bushel.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous Plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Just received "A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls." By Clement Hoare.

ALSO

All the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural Books constantly on hand at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Oct. 1.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50 000 True Morus Multicaulis Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are lofty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Apply to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Oct. 4, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the true Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from 5 to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transacting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Black, Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's & Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,

" Double and Single TULIPS, do.

" CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,

" POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,

" NARCISSUS, double and single do.

" CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,

" AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,

" CYCLAMENS, do.

" INIA'S, do.

" GLADIOLUS, do.

pt. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRASS SEED.

RASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,

" SOUTHERN do.

" WHITE DUTCH do.

" RED TOP,

" HERDS GRASS,

also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

pt. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior Morus Multicaulis of extra size, which will be disposed of on favorable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

pt. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

VOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA. We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 100 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15.

pt. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 9, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 1125 Beef Cattle, 950 Stores, 5300 Sheep, and 890 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick at about the prices of the two past weeks. We quote Extra \$6.50 a 675. First quality \$5.75 a 625. Second quality \$5.00 a 550. Third quality \$4.00 a 525.

Barrelling Cattle. A much smaller number of Cattle than is usual for the season have as yet come to market; and a few lots only have been taken exclusively for Barrelling; we are hardly warranted in giving the following prices, viz. Mess \$5.25. No. 1, 4 50.

Stores. Yearlings \$7 a 10 Two year old, \$13 a 20. Three year old 18 a 24.

Sheep.—Sales were made at rather better prices, lots were taken at, \$1.33 a 1.62, 1.75, 1.92, 2.17, 2.42 and 3.00

Swine. Lots to peddle were taken at 6 1-2, and 7 1-2, and 7 and 8, a lot of old Hogs mostly Barrows at 6 1-2 and a lot at 7; at retail 7 1-2 a 8 for Sows and 8 1-2 a 9 for Barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending October 7.

OCTOBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind	
Sunday,	1	50	56	51	E.
Monday,	2	50	68	62	N. E.
Tuesday,	3	40	58	48	N.
Wednesday,	4	32	48	42	N.
Thursday,	5	26	51	50	E.
Friday,	6	41	50	58	N. E.
Saturday,	7	31	51	41	N. E.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and are daily receiving from our gardens and other sources, SEEDS of the growth of 1837, among which are

LONG BLOOD BEET,
EARLY TURNIP do.
SUGAR do.
MANGEL WURTZEL,
RUTA BAGA,
LONG ORANGE CARROT,
RADISH, of sorts,
CUCUMBER, do.
CABBAGE do.

Also—BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES, together with kind of seed desirable for the Field or Garden. Also a extensive assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS.

Traders supplied with seeds in boxes as usual on the most favorable terms, or by the pound or bushel in any quantity.

Our customers are requested to send in their orders early that they may be duly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

July 26.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, JR. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS.

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 52
PEARS, white,	do.	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	13 00	14 00
No. 1,	"	11 25	12 00
prime,	"	7 00	8 00
BLESWAX, (American)	do.	46	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	9 12	9 12
FLAX, American,	"	2 87	3 12
FISH, Cod,	barrel	9 00	9 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	9 25	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 00	9 25
Alexandria,	"	9 00	9 25
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 00	1 02
southern flat yellow,	"	91	96
white,	"	70	75
Rye, northern,	"	47	50
Barley,	"	20 00	22 50
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	35	45
hard pressed,	"	7	8
HONEY, Cula,	gallon	6	7
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	9	9
2d quality,	"	8	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	28	29
southern, 1st sort,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do country do,	"	20	21
Baltimore city do,	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
do. dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	9 50	9 87
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 75	
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 00	24 00
clear from other States	"	18 00	21 00
Mess,	"	2 75	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	87	1 00
Red Top,	"	2 50	2 75
Hemp,	"	15	16
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	10	
SILK COCOONS, (American),	bushel		
TALLOW, tried,	lb.		
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. Al.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	potind		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	40	45
	{ 1st Lambs,	35	37
	{ 2d do.		
	{ 3d do.		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	
POULTRY,	"	50	125
BUTTER, (tub)	pair	18	23
lump	lb.	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	20	22
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel		

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

June 27.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf. epist

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS.

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

NOISY CURS.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

THE MARINER'S MORNING HYMN.

To Him who made the darkness and the light,
The mighty ruler of the day and night,
Who bids the morning shed its hallow'd ray,
To glad the journeyings of our watery way,
Your grateful song
In hymns prolong;
Thou' far above all praise
Which Seraph's voice can raise,
He bends His ear,
And deigns to hear
Frail man's imperfect lays.

Almighty Guardian, in whose holy keep,
Sweet are our slumbers, soothing is our sleep;
We bless thy goodness for the night's repose,
And for our safety from a thousand woes.

Preserve us still
From every ill,
And through life's future day
Be our directing ray,
Until in peace
Where troubles cease,
We rest this house of clay.

Eternal Sovereign, Lord of land and sea,
This ocean, spacious world, belongs to thee;
Thou hold'st the mighty waters in thy hand,
And storms and tempests wait on thy command.

The troubled maze
Roars forth thy praise,
When in their wild career
The mountain waves uprear
Their awful steep,
The yawning deep
Proclaims thy wondrous ways.

Yet He whose frown is in the tempest's form,
And whose dread voice makes terrible the storm,
Once breathed on earth an infant's feeble cry,
And groan'd in death that man might never die.

His boundless grace
To our lost race,
And goodness we'll adore,
When tides have ceased to roar,
And deep in night
Yon orb of light,
Has sunk to rise no more.

A SCOTSMAN AND A SOLDIER.

NOISY CURS.

Every city is troubled with noisy curs, who disturb the silent watcher of the night with their clear-throated clamor. Often when the nervous and fretful invalid begins at last to hope for repose, that hope is blasted by the long and dismal howl sent abroad upon the silent midnight air, to awaken a thousand echoes and responses. In truth, the owners of dogs should teach them good manners. Dogs are affectionate and docile creatures, and can be taught any thing. If dogs, however, break the peace of community, the owners must account for the same.

If dogs are not morally responsible, (they are in strictness of reason more responsible than some brutes of men) their owners are justly accountable for their good breeding and quiet deportment.

The Eurick Shepherd used to tell wonderful stories of his dog, who would look up in the minister's face of a Sunday, and understand every word he said. Now, although we would not care to have all our curs quite so well educated, yet they should be taught to keep quiet, and not to bay the moon, or converse with their friends three miles off. We are friendly to good dogs, but these night disturbers, like roystering blades who are owling, should be efficiently caged and gagged.—The following will teach these noisy curs the law. Their masters should read the report to them with the horsewhip on the first offence.—There is no difficulty in making a dog understand.—*L. I. Star.*

The National Intelligencer contains a long and full report of a trial in Washington, the result of which is somewhat interesting. The defendant was indicted for harboring a nuisance—to wit, a dog that barked furiously all night long, to the sore disturbance of the neighbors, from whose eye-lids sleep was thereby driven. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20. It was proved on the part of the defendant, that since the finding of the indictment the dog had materially amended his manners barking much less than had been his wont before; and the fact was explained by one of the witnesses for the defendant, who testified that she had given him a dose of paregoric every night, having found the benefit of that process, by experimenting upon the children of the defendant, in whose family she was employed as nurse.—There are many dogs in this city, to which the same prescription might be administered with advantage.

CONSUMPTION.—In looking over the N. York weekly returns of deaths in that city, we find out of 113 deaths, 34 were of consumption. Nearly all these were females. So it will continue to be: this insidious disease will consign to the grave the good and lovely of our species, so long as they expose their lives and health by imprudently wearing thin shoes, and light and inefficient clothing. Females are often in the habit of going abroad in the same thin satin slippers they have worn in their sitting rooms. The consequence must be a sudden chill from the cold side walk or damp street, that may perhaps terminate in inflammation of the lungs. There is no pleasure in seeing a pretty foot exposed in a shoe, fit only for a carpeted room; when we reflect that such temerity may bring upon its owner consumption and death. We say nothing of the thoughtless (and we are not sure but that word is not a little too charitable) exposure of neck and chest to our cold and varying atmosphere. Our ladies dress too much for the streets. Home should be the place for the exhibition of their skill and taste in dress; in going abroad, their principal care should be to guard against the least sensation of chill. And how vanity, we should think, might whisper the propriety of this, for the purple cheeks and blue lips of a belle, are any thing rather than becoming. The ladies of Russia, in the winter season, where they are infinitely beyond us, by the way, in the art of warming their houses, wear at home, even in their severest climate, dresses such as our females would assume only in summer, but when they go abroad, their whole person is enveloped in the rich and tastefully lined cloak of fur. The feet are guarded with boots lined and topped with

fur. This mode of dress must be quite as becoming and certainly more consistent with reason and health, than that of our own country women. But it is not in the extreme cold of winter that our females are most apt to expose themselves. It is during the fluctuating weather of fall and spring, when the most care is requisite to provide against the changes in the atmosphere, that their imprudence in dress is conspicuous.—*Portland Cou.*

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements, he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.
Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Beside answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp, it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbill or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.
June 14.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1837.

NO. 15

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

INSECTS IN WHEAT.

An Extract from a letter to Elijah Wood, Esq. of Winthrop.

ELIJAH WOOD, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* I received your letter of the 12th of August, some two or three days since, and hasten to reply. It seems from your letter that the grain worm has been doing serious injury in your part of the country, and you appear exceedingly anxious to learn all the facts you can, for your own benefit, and also the public benefit. I am glad to find you so wide awake on this subject, for I verily believe the greatest obstacles which impede our success in the cultivation of grain, originate from the depredations of insects.

I have to regret that my attention has been so much diverted by other cares and duties from this subject, so that my observations have not been made with that accuracy I could wish. I find, however, that some of my neighbors have paid more attention to this subject, and have kindly answered my enquiries. I will briefly state the result.

1st. The extent of the injury done this year, compared with the last.

The most of people with whom I converse, set much lower than last year. On low lands and intervals the damage is much the greatest.

2d. There appears to be more than one species of them producing the injury to the grain. I say grain, for spring rye has suffered perhaps more than wheat. I had a piece of late sown winter wheat in the same field with a piece of wheat—side by side. I first noticed some small black flies on the rye heads; the full grown ones somewhat larger than the species in common language emphatically termed "Black Flies," so well known in new settled places by their excessive biting. But their business appeared to be entirely with the grain, as they were apparently forcing their heads down among the husks enclosing the kernel. I noticed the same appearances in a neighbor's field of detached rye heads among his wheat; and he has since given me a very minute account of their operations. He states, that, when the rye heads first started up above the wheat, and began to blossom, the flies would crawl up on them, and appeared to be digging into them; and he observed that where he saw these in plenty at night, in a very short time the new forming kernels entirely disappeared, and that there was not a single kernel of rye to be found in these detached heads. At this time no flies were seen on the wheat. Upon after, the bearded wheat, where there happened to be detached stalks in the field, (being a little earlier than the bald wheat) started up above and arrived at the same state of maturity, the flies attacked that: and lastly the bald wheat. My neighbor is confident, from his observation, that these flies injured the grain by sucking the juices, as well as depositing their eggs and producing

worms. The same neighbor has considerable winter rye, but noticed no damage on that, either by flies or worms; but he has one piece of spring rye almost entirely ruined by them. He says he has seen but very few of the long slim flies described in the papers. Another neighbor has stated to me the same facts as to the color and size of the flies he saw on his grain; so it seems, that, in this neighborhood at least, the greatest injury has been inflicted by this species of fly.

I conversed, a day or two since, with a gentleman living in Dixfield Village, who informed me that the flies most plenty on the wheat in that vicinity, were the slim orange colored flies. And I have made enquiries of some other people in different parts of the country, who generally agree in regard to shape, in describing the flies they have noticed, but not in color. I have, myself, seen but one of the orange colored flies this year, and that was when I was washing my wheat to sow. This was on the grass where I had been skimming off the blighted wheat. Two or three days ago, about sunset, after a very warm day, I seated myself at the edge of a late sown piece of wheat, for observation. I saw, perhaps, a dozen species of flies, of almost all shapes and sizes, apparently busy among the grain, both on the stalks and heads. One of them resembled the orange colored flies in shape; but was yellowish white in color. Those flies were all exceedingly nimble in their movements when disturbed, and were as active on the wing as gazellen are on the foot. At the same time, I saw myriads of similar looking flies basking in the sunbeams in various directions.

3d. Last year I sowed a piece of wheat on a field 70 or 80 rods from any other cleared field, and where no manure had ever been carried, and where no other grain had ever been cultivated except oats, and a very small piece of wheat, some three or four years before. This was injured by them the worst of any I ever had. I did not get the amount of seed sown. Though we may well suppose some of these might be carried in the seed wheat, yet why should they be thicker there than about the barn, &c., where they might be carried in the manure, and in various other ways?

I believe, Sir, it would be nothing but vanity or obstinacy in any one, to speak with much confidence as to any remedy for preventing their attacks. Lime and ashes have been tried in this neighborhood without success; and as to smoking our wheat fields with brimstone, I have little faith in the process. All these different kinds of flies seem to agree in one thing: they take shelter among the weeds and grass at the bottom of the grain. Here I think we must attack them to succeed; and I think it would be difficult to get smoke to settle low enough to dislodge them. I hope, however, you will pardon me for theorizing a little. If we could, by trying experiments on a small scale, find any liquid substance, (not too costly,) that would dislodge them, we might, I

think, then find some way to spread it over our fields. I have thought of two: First, by engines—English Agriculturists use engines for similar purposes. Second, by spouts—such as are used in some places to water meadows, &c.—These being fixed in proper places in the spring when the wheat was sown, might serve for the triple purpose of conveying liquid manure over the land—supplying the grain with moisture in time of drouth—and of conveying some liquid substance to dislodge the flies, and of course prevent the worms. This plan, too, anticipates another advantage. You might then plough the most barren field, and fearlessly sow it with wheat, and manure it just as you pleased, or as experience should determine to be most advantageous.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH H. JENNE.

Peru, Sept. 9th, 1837.

SIDE-HILL PLOUGH.

Mr Holmes: I have for some time past felt desirous to call your attention to the attention of the agricultural community to the side-hill plough. There are several kinds of ploughs so called, but I mean that with a rolling share and mouldboard. You doubtless have seen them, and perhaps know much better how to estimate their value than I—but what I have seen of them, and the use I have made, and the experience of others much better qualified to judge of their worth than I, have convinced me that they ought to take the place of all other ploughs, as possessing all the good properties of the best cast iron ploughs, to which is to be added those of turning the furrow to either the right hand or left.

They are not patented. They are manufactured by a Mr Nourse, of Worcester, Mass., and were introduced into this town by Samuel Davis, Esq.

There are now in, and within two or three miles of this village, two dozen or more of them in actual use, and I believe every man who has tried them is entirely satisfied with them, and has either gotten one for his own use, or is determined to have one the first opportunity.

They are not only applicable to the side hill but equally so to level grounds, entirely superseding the necessity of a central or dead furrow. I have had my ploughing done for two years past with this kind of plough, and I do not hesitate to say that the ploughing has been as well done as it could have been done with any other plough in use.

I held the plough one half a day to break up land that had been mowed about five years. One yoke of oxen was all the team necessary. The work was done with ease to the cattle, and the man who owned the cattle, and who drove them for me, has since purchased one of the ploughs for his own use.

One of our citizens contracted to build, and built a new road of about one mile, on the shore of a pond, where he was under the necessity of

ploughing upon one side of the road altogether—he purchased one of these ploughs on purpose, and now says, he more than cleared the price of it in the time of his team and hands, which would otherwise have been spent in travelling without ploughing. Much more might be said in favor of these ploughs, but my only object is to call the attention of those farmers who are about purchasing ploughs to do their fall ploughing. To such I would say—don't purchase until you have seen and are satisfied. All that will be necessary to satisfy you, will be to try, and I am certain you will buy.

They need no more recommendation in this vicinity—there will be very few other ploughs used in one or two more years.

Yours, very respectfully,

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

Mt. Vernon Village, Sept. 8, 1837.

Sept. 17, 1837.—I am at this moment informed that Mr. Davis has sold ten of the above ploughs within one fortnight.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Advocate of Peace for September, contains a number of well written articles. Among them is one entitled "Concessions of Warriors," from which we select the following:

"The battle of Germantown was fought on the day of the yearly meeting of the Quakers in Philadelphia; and during the battle, they were praying for divine protection to the people, and in preparing to renew their testimony against war. While James Thornton was writing this testimony, the cannon shook the house in which they were assembled, and the air was darkened by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin undertook the service of carrying the testimony to the opposing generals, Washington and Howe; and, in discharging his duty, he was obliged to walk in blood, and among the dead bodies of those who had fallen in battle. He performed it, however, with great freedom, and in conversation with Washington, said expressly, 'I am opposed to the revolution, and to all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed.'

"After Washington was chosen President of the United States, Mifflin went to see him at N. York, and was received with marked respect and kindness. Recollecting what Mifflin had said to him at Germantown, the President asked, 'will you please, Mr. Mifflin, to inform me on what principles you were opposed to the revolution?' 'Yes, friend Washington; upon the same principles that I should now be opposed to a change in this government; all that ever was gained by revolutions, is not an adequate compensation to the poor mangled soldier for the loss of life or limb.' Washington, after some pause and reflection, replied, 'Mr. Mifflin, I honor your sentiments; there is more in them, than mankind have generally considered.'

Gen. Wilkinson, another American warrior, lifts up his warning voice thus:

"What would it avail the citizens of this country, if in a political frenzy, they should barter their rights and liberties, for national renown?—And who would exchange the blessings of freedom for the repute of having eclipsed the whole human race in feats of valor and deeds of arms?

"This is a serious question. It affects the vital interests of every freeman; and the course of

our government makes it necessary that these States should pause and reflect, before it be too late. We have escaped from one war with a crippled constitution; the next will probably destroy it; therefore let the motto of the state be—*Peace.*"

PRICE OF BREAD.—Few in affluent circumstances, are aware how much difference in the health and comfort of the great mass of the people is occasioned by a few cents rise in the price of a bushel, or a few shillings advance on a quarter of wheat. Mr. Barton, an English medical gentleman, has been making some enquiries connected with this matter, and the following extract will show the importance of having bread cheap in order to sustain life. Mr. Barton's reports comprise returns from 7 manufacturing districts in Europe, distinct from each other.

Years.	Price of wheat per quarter.	Deaths.
1801	118s 3d	55,965
1804	60s 1d	41,794
1807	73s 7d	48,108
1810	106s 2d	54,864

There can be no question, but that in order to enjoy good health, the food should be in abundance, and of good quality, requisites rarely to be found, where more attention is paid to commerce and manufactures than to agriculture.—*Genessee Farmer.*

COFFEE.—We have had a specimen of Coffee sent us that was grown the present season in Manchester, N. H. The coffee is of good size, and is said by those having used it, to be of an excellent quality. It has become by culture in this latitude, a hardy plant, and withstood the frost the present season, much better than most of our maize. The seed was brought into the country, some years since by a sailor, but we have not been able to learn from what place it was obtained,—probably from the West Indies.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) paper.*

The following remarks from an experienced farmer, we commend to the attention of our readers. We know of several farms where the practice here alluded to, would be of incalculable benefit, and yet it is to be feared that the very persons who should be first to take the hint, and try the experiment, will be among those who first forget the article. Let every farmer who feels the need of a larger amount of manure, take the hint to himself.—*Bangor Far.*

"It has been a settled belief with most farmers, that a person must keep a considerable stock for the purpose of manure to keep up the fertility of the land. But is this true? I believe not. A friend of mine with whom I was conversing some time since, and who is a close calculator, told me it was more profit to turn under a good bottom of grass to raise grain, than it was to cut and feed it out to stock. Another person who had turned under a large growth of clover, thought it worth to him, for the purpose of manure, as much as the hay would have been worth at fifteen dollars a ton.

But the loss by turning under a green dressing, in forage, is merely nominal, for it soon returns in the form of straw; which, with a liberal supply of roots, will keep the same stock, or more; Thus the farmer, instead of keeping less stock,

is actually in a way to keep more; for, by turning under now and then a good dressing, he will cut more hay in one year, than he can now in two; besides all this straw, and plenty of provender to boot. Thus instead of diminishing his other resources for manuring his lands, he actually increases them. It is like compound interest, increasing both principal and interest every year."

We understand that Hon. Daniel Webster has lately purchased a large and beautiful farm near the flourishing town of Peru, at the junction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Illinois river, from Col. Kinney, of that place, who is a successful and extensive land proprietor in that town and vicinity, and that Mr. Webster intends to convert it into a highly improved country seat, and give it the name of Salisbury, that being the town of his nativity in the State of New Hampshire.

It is stated that the son of Mr. Webster, who is now residing at Detroit, and who is said to be a young gentleman of high order of intellectual literary and legal attainment, is expected to settle and reside at Peru.—*Hennepin (Ill.) Jour.*

INTERESTING PHENOMENON.—A scientific friend gives us the following statement:—"An excavation recently made for a well, at the corner of our city square, has disclosed an interesting phenomenon in the discharge of an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, which is still exhibiting itself by a violent ebullition through the water collected at the bottom. After penetrating through the various strata of sand, clay, and loam to the depth of sixteen or eighteen feet, there was found a deposit of vegetable debris in clay rendered dark by the vegetable matter; and beneath this a stratum of bluish, adhesive and impervious clay. On penetrating the latter deposits, the gas discharge itself with such force and abundance as instantly to preclude the possibility of any further operations. The gas is very pure and concentrated, as evinced by the usual tests, causing an immediate and clear precipitation of alkaline solutions."

We saw several experiments tried in the above named well. A lamp was let down—it went out instantly. A turkey was let down—it fell over its head, an instant apparently lifeless, was drawn up and recovered. A fire of shavings and tar in a kettle was let down—it went out as quick as the lamp. A terrapin was let down—his "nine lives" couldn't stand it. It was a "killing business for the whole of them."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

WALTER SCOTT'S SABBATH. On Sunday I never rode, at least not until his growing infirmities made his pony almost necessary to him, for it was his principle that all domestic animals have a full right to their Sabbath of rest; but after he had read the church service he usually walked with his whole family, dogs included, some favorite spot at a considerable distance from the house—most frequently the ruined town of Elibank—and there dined with them in the open air, on a basket of cold provisions, mixed with his wine with the water of the brook, beside which they were all grouped around him on the turf; and here, or at home, if the weather kept them from their ramble, his Sunday talk was just such a series of biblical lessons as that which he has preserved for the permanent use of rising generations, in his "Tales of a Grandfather" the early history of Scotland.

MILK STRAINERS.—Much of the ease, facility, cleanliness, and consequently profits of the dairy depend upon the implements used in conducting it; and all will admit, that without a good strainer, neatness cannot be expected in its products of cheese and butter. We can remember when a strip of thin linen cloth closely held over the rim of the pail, while the latter was lifted in that awkward position by main strength, served as a strainer to a dairy, and the idea that an improvement could have been made seems not to have been suspected. By and by, the fortunate genius of some yankee tinner hit upon the tin strainer with its linen cloth and hoop, and the hearts of dairy maids were made glad by this decided improvement on the old mode of separating impurities from milk. These had their day, and then, better still, came the strainer mounted on a rim, with a piece of wire gauze neatly soldered to the bottom, and dispensing with much of the labor required by either of the former processes. All these, however, have been thrown into the shade, by a combination of the pail and strainer, which appears to be the ne plus ultra of neatness and convenience; at least such seems to be the opinion of those who have adopted the new article. The top of the pail is partially covered with a disc of tin, below which in the side of the pail is a piece of fine wire gauze soldered over an opening, and a broad but shallow spout, rising to the same height as the pail, and outside the strainer, conducts the milk into the vessel required. We are always pleased to notice any improvement that conduces to the ease of the laborer, and this dairy vessel is, we think, clearly one of that class.

Genesee Farmer.

GOODYEAR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN GUM ELASTIC.—Specimens of this article may now be seen at the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, or at 423 Aver street, which cannot be dissolved, so as to be adhesive by the solvents of the gum. It is but a few years since the gum elastic was, to much extent, manufactured. After its introduction it soon became a subject of much interest, and strong expectations were formed of its successful application to a great variety of uses. The failure of the gum to answer the purposes anticipated, and the almost entire abandonment of the manufacture, have become a subject of general notoriety, without such cause of the failure being generally known. It has not been owing, as was believed, wholly to the imperfect state of the manufacture; but because the gum, in its native and best state, instead of being insoluble and indestructible, as it was once supposed to be, is (particularly when in thin form) quite the reverse, and is dissolved easily, when brought in contact with any oil, as it is not only made very adhesive by acids, the sun, and other causes, but is naturally so, as is shown best by its readily joining after being cut. These obstacles have been contended with by chemists and manufacturers, and were finally admitted to be insurmountable, because they were inherent qualities of the gum.

Mr Goodyear's entire success in overcoming these objections, as well as adding such variety and beauty to his fabrics, has been the result of three years' constant experiments; and the new uses to which this material becomes applicable, such as maps, charts, carpeting, &c. follow in consequence. We understand that Mr Goodyear is one of the firm of Goodyear & Sons, hardware mer-

chants and manufacturers, Philadelphia, whose improvements in hardware (particularly the patent hay fork) are so well known throughout the country.—*Journal of the American Institute.*

OX OLYMPUS.—The Claremont ox, Olympus, raised by Isaac Hubbard, Esq., of this place, we understand has been purchased of that gentleman, and in the course of the next or the following week will go to New York city, where agriculturists and others will have an opportunity of examining him, and perhaps gratifying their palates with a "taste of his quality." The Olympus is unquestionably the largest and the noblest animal of the kind ever raised in this country. He was five years old last January, and now weighs *three thousand five hundred pounds*. He is well proportioned, and weighs eight hundred more than the great ox Columbus, though nearly three years younger than the latter when last weighed and exhibited in Boston. He is in fact a mountain of beef, as his name would seem to indicate, and is well described by the poet—

—“He stood
Fair in his limbs, and, like Olympus, huge
And vast from side to side.”

He will be shipped down the river next week, give the Hartford people a call between the 15th and 20th, and take the safe conveyance to the city of epicures. Easy—easy! good King Olympus! “This side up with care.”

NOTICE, OR ALARM GONG.—A very ingenious instrument, of which we have seen a model, has been invented by Captain George Smith, R. N., intended to give warning of the approach, and to announce the course a steamer is sailing on in a fog. It consists of a gong on which a hammer is made to strike every ten seconds a certain number of blows, by very simple machinery, according to the course the steamer is sailing on. For example, if she be going north, the gong is struck once; if east, twice; if south, thrice; if west, four times, every ten seconds. By this systematic method, the position, of course, and proximity of a steamer will be clearly announced to any other vessel. In rivers Captain Smith proposes the gong to emit single sounds every ten seconds, which would be enough to give warning. He also proposes to apply the instrument to railway trains, by the blowing of a trumpet. The peculiar merit of the invention appears to us to lie in the equality of the intervals, and of intensity of sound, which cannot be equalled by any human means.—*Railway Magazine.*

PLOUGHING IN WHEAT.—We have long been of the opinion that the farmers of Maine did not work or stir their land enough. Mr. L. Whitman, of Winthrop, has related to us an experiment which goes to prove the importance of using the plough more, and of covering wheat when sown more effectually than it is done by the harrow. Last year he ploughed up a piece of sward land, that had become bound out, as it is called, and sowed upon it peas and oats. He had a fair crop. Late in the fall he ploughed it once more and harrowed over; he then put the plough through it again, making three times in all. When he had ploughed a part of the land the last time, he concluded to sow wheat on the remainder and plough it in. This he did; and afterwards sowed wheat upon the first ploughed piece and harrowed

it in. He also passed the harrow over the place in which the wheat had been ploughed, so that the whole of the land was used alike. He put ashes to the amount of ten bushels to the acre upon the whole piece. The result at harvest was, a good crop on the whole land, but a decided advantage in the piece where the wheat was covered by the plough. It yielded more per acre than the wheat covered by the harrow.—*Maine Farmer.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S CHURCH.—The Bishop of Virginia, during a recent visitation of his diocese, gives an account of the present condition of the church in which the father of his country worshipped the God of his fathers:

It was still raining when the Bishop approached the church alone and found no one there. The wide open doors invited him to enter, as they do invite night and day through the year, not even the passing traveller, but the beast of the field and the fowl of the air. These latter, however, seem to have revered the house of God, as few marks of their pollution are to be seen throughout it. The interior of the house having been well built, is still good. The altar communion table is still there, and in good order. But the roof is decaying, and at the time mentioned the rain was dropping from above on those sacred places and on other parts of the house. The location of it is to be ascribed to the youthful Washington, who, at a very early age, being an active member of the vestry, when it was in dispute where it should be built, carefully surveyed the whole parish, and drawing a handsome map of it, showed where the claims of justice and the interests of religion required it to be placed. It was to this church that Washington, for a long series of years, regularly repaired, at the distance of six or seven miles, never permitting any company to interfere with the regular observance of the Lord's day. And shall it be permitted to sink into ruin for the want of a few hundred dollars to arrest the decay already begun? Were not this a monument worthy not to be erected but to be preserved, to the memory of Washington, by the patriots of our land?

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—By the recent catalogue of this institution, it appears that the number of students connected with it is as follows, viz: Theological students, 22; Law students, 63; Medical students, 87; resident graduate, 1; under graduates, 219. The whole number is 392. Of these, 21 are from New Hampshire, 10 from Maine, 8 from Louisiana, 6 from Rhode Island, 8 from South Carolina, 5 from Maryland, 3 from Virginia, 3 from Connecticut, 2 from Georgia, and 2 from Tennessee. The College Faculty consists, at present, of eleven, of whom four are tutors. There are four professorships vacant. Connected with the Theological, Law and Medical departments, there are eleven professors.

A solemn service was held a few days since at Mattapoisett, for the loss of the Caduceus whale brig, which sailed thence with a crew of fifteen young men, (11 belonging to Rochester,) who left there April 28, 1836, and have never since been heard of. Most of the relatives of the youths were present, and deeply affected by the sermon. *N. Y. paper.*

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

A NEW PORTABLE FLOUR MILL has been invented, entitled *Hebert's Domestic Flour maker*, which, for simplicity, durability, and for not being liable to get out of repair, appears far to surpass every thing of the kind that has hitherto been made public. For small farmers, who grow a little wheat, and for emigrants, it will be invaluable. We have seen it at 20, Paternoster Row, London, and had some wheat ground in it. A description of this machine, accompanied by an engraving, is given in the *Mechanic's Magazine* for May 7th, 1836, which may be purchased for 3d., by any reader who wishes for farther information.—*London's Mag.*

We live in an age when improvements are occurrences of every day; yet it is singular that the process of grinding and dressing wheat is nearly the same as it has been for centuries. The French burr stones, awkward, massive and troublesome, have hitherto been free from the inventive assaults of enterprise and genius.—*Mec. Mag.*

PURPLE BROCOLI.—Mr DeWolf, of Brighton, has recently sent into our markets, the longest, most perfect and beautiful heads of Purple Brocoli ever seen in New England; and they are as distinguished for delicacy of consistence and flavor, as for luxuriance of growth. Of all the cabbage family, it is decidedly tenderest and best in all respects. It is recommended to all lovers of good eating, to try this superb vegetable, for they will no longer regret that the season of Asparagus, Sea-Kale, and Green Peas, has gone by.—Boiled, in much water, and served up with sweet butter, it will claim the attention of the most fastidious epicure. Mr DeWolf is well known as one of our most intelligent and successful practical farmers and horticulturists, and is entitled to high commendation for the skilful manner in which he has cultivated one of the most delicious and magnificent of culinary vegetables.

☞ This notice is from an old and valued correspondent, once a practical and successful horticulturist. We can add to all that he says of the value of the Brocoli, as an article for the table, the testimony of our own experience. We have raised it in our garden for three seasons. It is easily cultivated, and richly repays the labor it requires. When the flower is cut for boiling, there are left a large quantity of leaves, which, if we may judge from the eagerness with which they eat them, are as delicious a morsel to cows as the flower is to the biped epicure.—*Boston Cou.*

The National Intelligencer states that Mr Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble in the Cherokee country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountains, of six miles, consisting entirely of that valuable substance, hitherto only seen in the United States in thin beds not exceeding a few inches, and reports one of these depositories as equal to that of Mass-Carrara, in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has been hitherto brought at great expense from abroad.

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is exceedingly beneficial for a sore mouth occasioned by taking calomel, or from any cause.

Mr Brooke, a traveller in Norway, says that the milk grows richer, as you go north.

QUERIES ON PLASTER OF PARIS PROPOUNDED.

BY MR JEFFREYS.

[The following are the queries to which Colonel Taylor has annexed answers on Plaster of Paris:—]

What quantity to the acre have you generally used?

On what soils does the plaster succeed best?

In what way is it best applied to the soil—with or without ploughing—with or without other manure?

Have you repeated the application of it? At what intervals, and with what effect?

To what kind of grain, succulent and leguminous crops can it be beneficially applied? and in what way is it best applied to them?

To what kind of grasses can it be beneficially applied? And in what way is it best applied to them?

What has been the increased product per acre? of grain and grass crops, by means of the plaster alone?

What is the result of the experiment which you have made of setting aside two hundred acres, half to lie uncultivated and ungrazed, and the whole to receive an annual dressing of one bushel of plaster to the acre?*

COL. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

Port Royal, March 4, 1818.

DEAR SIR: To your questions of the 4th inst., I reply:

1. I sow from three pecks to one bushel of plaster upon an acre.

2. It succeeds upon all soils to which I have applied it; those requiring to be drained, excepted.

3. Sown on clover in the spring, it benefits it considerably. Used in any other mode I plough

* For fear this experiment may not be understood by the questions, I will give it more fully in Col. Taylor's own words:

"I have set aside 200 acres, (divided into two fields) half to be cultivated in corn yearly, half to lie uncultivated and ungrazed, and the whole to receive an annual dressing of one bushel of plaster to the acre. The repetition of the culture being too quick for a perennial plant, I use the bird foot clover, as we commonly call it, to raise clothing for the land, having found that the plaster operated as powerfully on that as on red clover.—One field produces a crop of corn, and the other being enclosed, receives a crop of ungrazed vegetable matter. The succeeding year the ungrazed field is taxed with the crop of corn, and the corn field fed with the ungrazed vegetable. In one, the plaster is sown upon the bird-foot clover in March or April, and in the other ploughed in at its fallow. The object of the experiment is to ascertain whether an annual bushel of plaster to an acre, combined with a biennial relinquishment to the soil of its natural vegetable product will enable it to be severely (cropt) every other year without impoverishment, or with an addition to its fertility. The first effect would suffice to check an evil, every where demonstrating the wretched state of our agriculture; the second would be a cheap and expeditious mode of improving the soil even where the state of agriculture is good."

W. G. JEFFREYS.

it in. But I have even discontinued the first practice, from observing that when plaster is sown and ploughed in with wheat in the fall, a top dressing to the subsequent clover is of little or no use; and from thinking that the effect of the plaster sooner ceases as a top dressing, than when ploughed in. The best ways, I think, of using it, are in the spring, upon the long manure of the preceding winter, to be ploughed in with it—upon well covered fields to be sown immediately before they are fallowed—in rolling it very wet with seed-corn, bushel to bushel, and in mixing it with seed wheat so as to let the wheat divide in sowing, in such a quantity, as that the land shall receive not less than three pecks to an acre. The latter is chiefly for the sake of the succeeding clover. The wheat is benefited in a small degree, but it prevents embezzlement of the seed.

4. I have had a small mill exclusively for grinding plaster during 20 years. In that period I have used several hundred tons, and tried a great variety of experiments, using it every year to a considerable extent. I think it a valuable ally of, but by no means a substitute for manure. That there should be intervals of two, three, or four years between applying it broad-cast to the same land. That its effect is graduated by the quantity of vegetable matter upon which it is sown. That upon close, grazed land, it does but little good at first, and repeated, would become pernicious; and that it must be united either with the long manure of the winter, or the ungrazed vegetable cover produced in summer.

5. Corn mixed with plaster is sometimes highly benefited, and almost unexpectedly in a degree, depending chiefly on its alliance with vegetable matter, and occasionally upon the seasons. Its effect upon wheat is before stated. But all crops are ultimately improved by its gradual improvement of the land, including those upon which its effect is not immediately visible. The small crops, vegetable, succulent or culmiferous, are often benefited by a mixture with plaster when planted, measure for measure.

6. I have satisfied myself that plaster ought to be used to benefit all kinds of grasses, in the modes explained, and that it ought not to be sown as a top dressing. By improving the land, it benefits all kinds of grasses.

7. It is impossible to say how far the plaster, valued exclusively of its vegetable ally, may have increased the crops of grain. Used as a top dressing to clover, (red) on land never before plastered, I have often had that grass increased four fold to a line, dividing it from similar land and clover Spaces left unplastered across large fields, when sown in wheat, have remained visible during the whole season of rest, by the inferiority in luxuriance of a great variety of natural grasses and weeds. The 200 acres you mentioned, have never received any manure, and the corn stalks have been taken off. But they have been completely secured against grazing. They now produce three fold more corn than when the experiment commenced. The rest of my farm, having had the manure, will produce five fold more corn than I could 20 years ago. The casualties attending wheat, render that a precarious criterion of improvement.

☞ In scalding hogs, it is best to dip them first in cold water, and then in hot—the bristles come out easier.

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

ON WASHING, BLEACHING, &c.

"Nothing is unimportant to the interests of agriculture, which tends to improve the method according to which the daily work of a farm is carried on: The object of bleaching, is the removal of spots and stains from cloth; those that most frequently occur, are occasioned by oil, grease, or perspiration, and may be removed by soap, clay, or an alkali; those produced by the juices of certain fruits, require different processes. Alkalies can be employed in cleansing fabrics of hemp, flax or cotton; only those of silk or woollen are destroyed, or at least injured by those substances.

"When household linen, or other articles of wearing apparel become soiled, they are usually thrown in a pile in some corner of the dwelling, till a sufficient quantity is collected to form a washing; the consequence is, that the linen being impregnated with animal moisture, even perhaps so as to be moist, heats and ferments, and the texture of it is thus more injured by lying, than by any use which is made of it as clothing. To obviate this evil, soiled clothing should be hung upon lines in a dry place, so that the articles may be neither heated, nor gather moisture.

"If a bad state of weather should prevent the linen, &c., from being dried in the open air, it should be hung around the fire in the house, and not put away in closets and drawers, till thoroughly dry. The first operation in washing, is that of soaking the linen; for this purpose, several articles must be laid smoothly in a tub, and covered with a cloth, upon which water must be poured, till the whole is covered with it. The day following, a layer of ashes must be placed upon the coarse cloth, so as to be equally thick over the whole surface. The water is drawn off from the tub by means of a stop-cock at the bottom, and is thrown into the boiler, under which a fire is kindled; as soon as the water becomes hot it is thrown upon the bed of ashes, and this operation is repeated for some time: and the ley thus formed, being allowed to run out of the tub to supply the place, in the boiler, of that which is thrown into the tub.

"In this way, the linen gradually becomes hot, and the ley acquires strength; when the liquid in the copper is near boiling, the operation is discontinued. The linen is allowed to remain in the tub, till the ley has done running, after which it is carried to the wash-room.

"It is very important to know the means of removing spots and grease from clothing of all kinds, and the methods to be used must depend upon the nature of the cloths and of the cause of the stain."—See *Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry*, Chapter XIX.

A correspondent writes that his "turnips have been literally cut off by the grass-hoppers," and asks what he "shall do another year to prevent their ravages?" Our advice is, that he should sow his turnip seed earlier, say as early as the 20th of July. By so doing, he will catch the grass-hoppers in a state so young, that they will be unable to do any material harm before his turnip plants will have grown out of harm's way from insects. They will even then have to contend with the *flea* or *fly*, but their chance of escaping destruction will be much better, as they will have

only one enemy instead of two to struggle with.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Let him drive his turkeys into the field; he will then turn the grass-hoppers to a good account, and have no occasion to complain of a visit from them.—*Com.*

(From the New York Farmer.)

URATE, OR MANURE FROM URINE.

We have been furnished with the following translation of a Report made in France, on the subject of Manure made from Urine, or the liquid parts of the contents of sinks.

By this report it will be seen that *this* kind of manure is exceedingly valuable, and has been used to great advantage—yet it is not held in as high estimation as *poudrette*, or the manure made by *evaporation*, from the more solid parts of the contents of sinks or privies. The value of *poudrette* is well understood and appreciated in France, Germany and England, where it is extensively used, and even exported to the W. I. Islands with great advantage.

There cannot, we believe, be a question as to its superiority over any other manure, if it is not *deteriorated* by the process of preparation; and so far as we are able to judge from the information in our possession, we have no doubt as to the facility with which it may be prepared without depreciation.

The following extract from the report above referred to, gives many interesting facts in relation to the mode of using, and quantity required, on different soils, &c.

"Eight to nine bushels (or about 600 lbs.) are generally sufficient per *arpent*—or French acre—which is equal to 1 acre, 1 quarter and 2 square perches our measure—upon artificial meadows, or upon grain after winter has passed, and in dry soils. In poor soils, it is necessary to increase the quantity to from 12 1-2 to 17 bushels per *arpent*, or to from 10 to 13 bushels to the acre, our measure, when used on grain in the fall. In damp soils it has been used with success, at the rate of from 17 to 21 bushels for winter grain. On the fertile soils of La Beauce, it has been used with more success than plaster, upon artificial meadows, and only at the rate of 13 bushels per *arpent*. In the vallies of Labrie, from 17 to 21 bushels, and at Montereau and de Bray, from 8 to 10 bushels per *arpent* are used. This manure may be dissolved in water, as its action is greater when it rains, soon after it has been spread. The time for using it, is indicated by the nature of the soil, and mode of culture. Upon such soils as do not retain water, it is better to spread it at the time of sowing. The moisture of the earth, and the rains of that season, hasten its solution, and the grain is better prepared to resist the effects of the winter. Nevertheless, if the sowing takes place a very short time previous to the setting in of the hard frosts, it would be better to omit spreading the manure until early in the spring. Grain treated in this way, has given a produce very superior to that treated in a different manner; also, when the soil retains water during the winter, it is better to delay spreading the manure until spring, as without this precaution, it would be too much diluted, except upon *early* sowing. In a wet season, more manure is required to be used in autumn, than in spring, upon the same quantity

of ground. The use of this manure is very profitable upon spring wheat and other spring crops, if care is taken to spread it in damp or rainy weather.

When spread immediately after a heavy rain, its effects are almost instantaneous. During two years trial, its effects have been highly satisfactory. The following are the results:

The crops have been rendered stronger, and heavier by its use, and come earlier to maturity, while the grain has been larger and better filled.

Oats have yielded double, and the grain very heavy.

The same results have been obtained with barley.

Buckwheat has produced 2 or 3 times its ordinary crop.

Potatoes have yielded twice as many tubers, which were much larger than usual, very mealy, and of exquisite flavor. The manure is applied by being mixed with pulverized soil, and put in the hill.

Turnips have been able, after its application, to resist the attack of the *liguet*, (an insect which eats the first leaves of the turnip during the drought.)

Beet roots obtained a circumference of 28 inches, were of a superior quality, and the leaves of unusual size. Upon the vine the trials have likewise been very successful, the vegetation has become active, the period of ripening advanced a fortnight, while the vine was of better quality than that from the same sort of vine on the same ground, but which had not been thus manured.

For the culture of the vine, three different modes of manuring have been tried, viz: Spreading it as in a cornfield, placing it at the foot of the vine, or by dissolving it in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon. This last mode has been found most successful. It has also been preferred to the other methods, both for vegetables and fruit trees."

Investigations into the properties of the Tona to show that it may be used as Medicine. A late number of the Cincinnati Whig informs us that Dr Miles of that city, has made a compound extract of this vegetable, in the form of pills; which he says is a substitute for calomel. It is not now stated how far this new medicine will answer the purposes of calomel; experience must determine that matter, as it does the value of all new discoveries.—*Zanesville (O.) Gaz.*

We were very forcibly struck, says the New York Express, with the decrease of the value of city property between this and last year. By the returns of the Assessors just completed, it appears that the aggregate value of real and personal estate

For 1836 was	\$309,500,920
For 1837 is	263,747,350
Decrease,	\$45,753,570

ACCIDENT.—John Bergen of Clear Spring, Md. was suffocated by choke-damp or carbonic acid, by descending into a deep well. Always try a well before you descend; let down a candle, and if it burn at the bottom of the well you may safely descend.—*Md. paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1847.

FARMER'S WORK.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanic Association.—There is no better index of the state of Agriculture in a country, than is presented by the view of the Implements in use among Cultivators, for facilitating and giving the most beneficial effect to the labors of the Husbandman. A farmer with poor tools, not only wastes a great part of his strength, but what he performs is not well done, and his crops by their sameness and poor quality, will indicate deficiency of culture. One man, with good implements, in prime order, will perform nearly or quite as much work as two men will bring to pass with poor tools. What Lord Bacon predicated of *knowledge*, when he uttered the famous axiom, "Knowledge is Power," may be said of good Agricultural Implements.—They double the power of the Farmer.

Impressed with these sentiments, we were glad to see our far-famed Mechanic's Fair enriched with Agricultural Implements, which would have received the encomiums of Washington, Young or Sinclair. We will mention such as our limits allow in the present number.

Joseph Breck and Co., from the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, exhibited the following articles, viz:—

Willis's Improved Seed Sower.—This machine has been fully tested for the last two years, and proves to be a great acquisition to the farming interest. It will sow all kinds of garden seeds, from the turnip to the mingel wurtzel, in the most perfect manner; and will save at least one third of the seed commonly used, and the work is done with one half the labor. Willis's Improved Seed Sowers have been highly recommended by those who have used them.

Willis's Improved Cultivator.—The improvement on this machine consists in shaping the teeth, so that the mortices are cut directly with the grain of the wood, and not partly across the grain, as they were formerly made. By this means they are much stronger, and not so liable to break. Another very essential improvement is the manner of bracing the handles. There has been a very great objection to the Cultivator, in consequence of not having any way to brace the handles, and at the same time admit of the expanding and contracting of the implement. This objection is obviated by the improvement, which consists in securing a brace on each side of the handle, then passing a bolt from the lower part of the brace, through the expanding part of the machine. The different holes in this part of the Cultivator are set off so exactly, that the bolts will pass through from the brace at any given distance required, and be secured by a thumb-nut, so that it can be altered in a very short time, from one width to another, without much trouble, and the handles are as secure as those of a common plough.

Green's Straw and Hay Cutter, is considered one of the most perfectly operating machines that has ever been introduced. It cuts the hay or straw with the greatest ease, and at a very rapid rate. It is said to cut from 2 to 3 bushels of hay or straw per minute, operated on by one person. This machine is worthy of the patronage of all farmers and other persons using fodder for horses or cattle, as cut feed is considered, by good judges, as saving at least one quarter part of all the expense of feeding.

Willis's Improved Hay and Straw Cutter, a very strong and substantial machine, with the advantage of its being easily adjusted so as to cut at any given length.

Hale's Threshing Machine, is considered one of the best operating machines for the purpose for which it was introduced. It is said to do its work in the most thorough manner, and at a very rapid rate. Every farmer that raises grain should have a threshing machine.

There were a number of Wincrowing Machines exhibited, the most substantial and best operating of which was one of Holmes. This article appeared to be of good workmanship, and is said to do the work well, and with great expedition.

Corn Shellers.—Two of these were exhibited. The Harrison machine is much the best, doing the work well and at a very rapid rate. It is said to shell 75 bushels per day, in the most perfect manner. The other machine operates well.

Willis's Improved Sugar Mill.—A very useful machine for grinding the Havana sugar. Said to grind a box of 100 lbs. of sugar in 10 minutes, in the best possible manner, leaving the grain of the sugar entire and very light, and improving very much the shade of the sugar. It appears to be a great improvement over the old fashioned manner of using the shovel in breaking up the hard lumps of the Havana sugar.

Ploughs.—Of these, there were a number introduced, all of very good construction. The most perfectly manufactured one was Howard's, which is understood to stand highest in the estimation of farmers, generally, and has received a premium of ten dollars at the Brighton Cattle Show, from the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for being the best plough exhibited on the field.

Cheese Presses.—Of these, two were exhibited. The Quaker self-adjusting Press, appeared to be a very perfect article. The advantage of this press is, that the weight of the cheese presses itself; therefore, no other weight or levers are necessary. It can be made to press one or more cheeses at the same time, a property very useful to cheese makers.

There were a number more very useful farming tools, introduced from the above mentioned establishment of Breck and Co. Among these were

Willis's Improved Cast Steel Manure Forks, worked out from a solid piece of cast steel, a good article.

Gault's Patent Churn, said to be the best in use.

Davis's Road Scraper, quite an improvement on the old dirt scraper.

Parnham's Grater Cider Mill.—A very useful invention, said to grind 60 bushels of apples per hour, in the best possible manner. The cider from this kind of mill is considered to be far better than when it is made in the old fashioned mill. It has no sediment, and more cider is obtained from the same quantity of apples.

Cast Iron Cider Screws.—By these screws, the farmer can press out a much larger quantity of cider from the same quantity of pomace, having double the power with the iron screw, than he would with the old fashioned wooden screws.

Revolving Horse Rake.—This is a great improvement in raking hay. It is said that one man and a horse will, by using this machine, perform as much work as six or eight men in the common way. There is no stopping to unload the rake; for, as fast as the rake is loaded, it revolves, unloads itself, and takes the other set of teeth, and thus continues till the work is completed.

The following remark, on the agency of Mr Willis in inventing and bringing before the public many valuable implements, is from the able Editor of the Boston Courier, and are as well said as well merited:

"For most of the improvements, which have been made in these articles, the farmers are indebted to Mr Charles Willis, one of the concern of J. Breck and Co., a gentleman, whose intelligence and ingenuity are constantly employed in devising and executing something advantageous to the agricultural community, and for which he merits the favor and gratitude of the public in general."

A LUXURY.—The season has been so fine for the staple luxury of New England—pumpkins—that we cannot forbear putting our fair readers in possession of a secret in the art of making pumpkin pies, which not only renders them cheap, and wholesome, but greatly diminishes the trouble of making them. It is this: Prepare the pumpkin in the usual way, then grease your plate thoroughly, and sprinkle on it as much dry Indian meal as will form a crust of proper thickness, then fill the plate with the pumpkin and bake it. Try it, girls, try it; and if you don't find it delicious, set it down for a fact that you are no yankee epicures.

Rochester Democrat.

The New Yorkers have a decided taste for the "wild and wonderful." Among the articles at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, now exhibiting in that city, is a gold and silver carriage, drawn by four harnessed bed bugs, elegantly compared. This article is enclosed in a glass case, about three by five inches, is the size of your little finger, and is moved by the "gentlemen of blood" in handsome style.

Northampton Courier.

Mr Weston's Report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at their annual meeting for the choice of officers, is unavoidably deferred another week. The following is a list of the officers chosen at the above meeting. The Report shall be given in our next paper.

OFFICERS OF THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

President.

Elijah Vose, Dorchester.

Vice Presidents.—Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury, Jonathan Winslip, Brighton, Theodore Lyman Jr., Boston, John Pince, Roxbury.

Treasurer, Samuel Walker, Roxbury.

Corresponding Secretary, Robert Treat Paine, Boston.

Recording Secretary, Ezra Weston, Jr. Boston.

Councillors.—Augustus Aspinwall, Brookline, Thomas Brewer, Roxbury, Henry A. Breed, Lynn, George W. Brimmer, Boston, Joseph S. Cabot, Salem, E. Hersey Derby, Salem, N. Morton Davis, Plymouth, Nathaniel Daynport, Milton, Thomas G. Fessenden, Boston, David Haggerston, Watertown, Joseph G. Joy, Boston, William Kenrick, Newton, John Lemist, Roxbury, William Lincoln, Worcester, Thomas Lee, Brookline, Charles Lawrence, Salem, William Pratt, Jr. Watertown, Benjamin Rodman, New Bedford, Samuel A. Shurtleff, Boston, M. P. Sawyer, Boston, Jacob Tidd, Roxbury, Charles Tappan, Boston, Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury, Jonathan Winslip, Brighton, William Worthington, Dorchester, Thomas Whitmarsh, Northampton.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—Rev. John L. Russell.

Professor of Entomology.—T. W. Harris, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.—J. W. Welster, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.

Wm. Kenrick, Chairman,	John M. Ives, Salem,
Robert Manning,	P. B. Hovey, Jr.
Samuel Downer,	L. P. Grosvenor,
Benj. V. French,	J. L. F. Warren,
E. M. Richards,	Samuel Pond.
John A. Kenrick,	

Committee on the products of Kitchen Garden.

Samuel Pond, Chairman,	N. Davenport,
D. Chandler,	A. D. Williams,
Jacob Tidd,	R. Howe,

Committee on Flowers, Shrubs, etc.

S. Walker, Chairman,	D. Haggerston,
C. M. Hovey,	S. R. Johnson,
J. Breck,	W. Carter,
S. Sweetser,	

Committee on the Library.

E. Vose, Chairman,	C. M. Hovey,
R. T. Paine,	M. P. Wilder,
W. Kenrick,	T. G. Fessenden,
E. Weston, Jr.	

Committee on Synonymus of Fruit

J. Lowell, Chairman,	W. Kenrick,
R. Manning,	S. Downer,

Executive Committee.

E. Vose, Chairman,	E. M. Richards,
C. Newhall,	E. Bartlett,
B. V. French,	

Committee on Finance.

E. Vose, Chairman,	L. P. Grosvenor
B. V. French,	

FARMER'S SONG.—We have received a poetical effusion, set to music, entitled *The Plough*, a Song, by B. Brown, Esq., written for the Anniversary of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, &c. It is very well done, and we have ordered the music to be stereotyped. It will, probably, be published in our next

HARDENING WOOD.—To harden wood for pulley, &c., boil it six or seven minutes in olive oil, and it will become as hard as copper.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending October 14.

OCTOBER, 1837. | 7 A. M. | 12, M. | 5, P. M. | Wind.

Sunday,	8	32	56	36	N. E.
Monday,	9	25	44	36	E.
Tuesday,	10	28	66	60	S.
Wednesday,	11	36	74	62	W.
Thursday,	12	50	72	58	N. W.
Friday,	13	46	60	50	N. E.
Saturday,	14	50	46	32	E.



CHINESE MULBERRY TREES, &c.—

The subscribers will supply at reduced rates, the following trees:—200 000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, of various sizes, at the lowest prices—20 000 new Chinese Morus Expansa, a seedling variety, from the Morus Multicaulis, with very large succulent leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter. They are engrafted on the White Mulberry, and are hardy enough for the most northern climates, and possess all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis. These are 6 feet and upwards in height.

3 000 Hybrid Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves and loose joints, five to six feet in height and very hardy.

100 000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry. These are imported direct from the best silk district of France, are 1-2 to 2-1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

50 000 Italian White Mulberry, at very low prices.

Also, 100 lbs. White Mulberry Seed.

1000 lbs. yellow and white Sugar Beet Seed.

Linnean Garden, Flushing.

WM. PRINCE.

N. B. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of Trees will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Priced Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias and arden Agricultural and Flower Seeds sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent us by mail, will receive immediate attention, and be forwarded as ordered.

Oct. 18, 1837.

3w

BULLS AND RAMS.

Wanted to purchase for the improvement of the breed of horned stock in the Island of Jamaica, Six young Bull calves from 6 to 9 months old and of the most improved breed, either working oxen, good milkers, or for the butcher. Also 2 or high bred Heifer calves—also 1 or 2 young rams, valuable for the growth and fineness of wool. Particulars as to age, sex and shape, weight, color and price, and the distance from New York or Boston, where they will be received, to be sent (post paid) to R. J. Post office, Newport, Rhode Island, or before the 1st November.

Oct. 18, 1837.

3w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of them full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, &c.

0 000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5 000 Wilnot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's, 25 Broad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Oct. 17.

Cambridgeport.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

For sale by the subscriber 50 000 True Morus Multicaulis Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are fifty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered, apply to
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Oct. 4, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by
GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27.

epist

MORUS MULTICAULIS

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence, or from Hartford, October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,

" Double and Single TULIPS, do.

" CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,

" POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,

" NARCISSUS, double and single do.

" CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,

" AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,

" CYCLAMENS, do.

" IXIAS, do.

" GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

For sale by the subscriber,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous Plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pyracanthus and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1. 1837.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and are daily receiving from our gardens and other sources, SEEDS of the growth of 1837, among which are

LONG BLOOD BEET,

EARLY TURNIP do.

SUGAR do.

MANGEL WURTZEL,

RUTA BAGA,

LONG ORANGE CARROT,

RADISH, of sorts,

CUCUMBER, do.

CABBAGE do.

Also—BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES, together with most kind of seed desirable for the Field or Garden. Also an extensive assortment of

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,

" SOUTHERN do.

" WHITE DUTCH do.

" RED TOP.

" HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior Morus Multicaulis of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS.

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

COLLECTED WITH GREAT		RET. WEEKLY.	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 52
BRASS, white,	barrel	1 37	1 75
BUTTER, No. 1,	barrel	13 60	11 04
prairie,	"	11 50	12 00
BUTTER, (American)	barrel	7 00	8 00
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 32	
FLAX, American,	"	8 00	9 00
FISH, Cod,	barrel	2 87	3 12
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 25	
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 00	9 25
Alexandria,	"	9 00	9 25
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	barrel		
sothern flat yellow	"	1 00	1 02
white,	"	94	96
Rye, northern,	"	70	75
Barley,	"	47	50
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	20 04	22 50
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	16 01	20 00
hard pressed,	"	35	45
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	7	8
HORS, 1st quality,	barrel	6	7
2d quality,	"	8	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
sothern, 1st sort,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage	"	25	27
do country do	"	20	21
Baltimore city do	"	20	21
do dry hide	"	20	21
New York red light,	"	90	95
Boston do, slaughter,	"	9 50	9 87
do dry hide,	"	2 75	
LIME, best sort,	barrel	5 10	
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	cask	13 50	21 00
PEAS, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs,	cask	2 75	
POCK, Miss, inspect extra clear,	barrel	18 00	21 00
over from other States	"	2 75	3 00
do,	"	87	1 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	barrel	2 50	2 75
Red Top,	"	15	16
Hemp,	"	14	15
Red Clover, northern,	barrel	10	
Sothern Clover,	"		
SILK COCOONS, (American)	barrel		
TALLOW, good,	lb.		
TRAVES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	barrel		
American full blood, washed,	"		
do, 3-4ths do,	"		
do, 1-2 do,	"		
do, 1-1 and common	"		
Northern			
pollard,			
{ Pulled superfine,	"	40	45
{ 1st Lambs,	"	35	37
{ 2d do,	"		
{ 3d do,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.			
HAMS, northern,	barrel	14	15
sothern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	
BUTTER, (inf.)	pair	50	125
lump	lb.	18	23
EGGS,	"	25	28
POTATOES, new	dozen	20	22
CHEESE,	barrel	37	50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 16, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1600 Beef Cattle, 1270 Stores, 1200 Sheep, and 470 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*.—Sales quick and last week's prices fully sustained, viz. Extra \$6 50 a 6 75. First quality \$5 75 a 6 25. Second quality \$5 00 a 5 50. Third quality \$4 00 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Our quotations were readily obtained, and some lots probably brought something more. We quote Mess \$5 25. No. 1, 4 50.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 a 10 Two year old, \$13 a 20. Three year old 18 a 25.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 33 a 1 42, 1 50, 1 88, 2 12, 2 25, 2 75 and 3 25.

Pigs.—Sales quick. Lots to peddle at 6 1-2, and for Sows and 7 1-2 for barrows, and lots at 7 and 8; a lot of prime Old Barrows at 7 3-4, at retail from 7 to 9.

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

BY JOHN MALCOLM.

Sweet Sabbath of the year!
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
Steal from the world away

Amid thy silent bowers,
'Tis sad but sweet to dwell,
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers,
Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies,
Their glories melt in shade;
And like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
The dying leaves disclose:
As on consumption's waning cheek,
Mid ruin blooms the rose.

The scene each vision brings
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things,
Too exquisite to stay.

Of joys that come no more;
Of flowers whose bloom has fled;
Of farewells wept upon the shore,
Of friends, estranged or dead.

Of all that now may seem,
To memory's tearful eye,
The vanished beauty of a dream
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.—A correspondent of the West Chester (Penn.) Republican, gives the following extract from Judge Martin's History of North Carolina, to show the origin of the popular air of Yankee Doodle.

"In the attacks made upon the French posts in America, in 1755, those against Niagara and Frontenac were made by Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, and General Johnson of N. York.

Their army, during the summer, lay on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany. In the early part of June, the troops of the eastern provinces began to pour in, company after company; and such an assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite, to see the descendants of the Puritans marching through the streets of that ancient city, and taking their stations on the left of the British army, some with long coats and others with no coats at all, and with colors as various as the rainbow; some with thin hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs, the locks of which floated with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops, furnished matter of amusement to the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the tout ensemble, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers, to which they had been unaccustomed.

Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, there was a Dr Shackburg attached to the staff, who combined with his knowledge of surgery, the skill and talents of a musician. To please the new comers, he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was nation fine, and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp, but the airs of Yankee Doodle.

Little did the author in his composition then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should be marked for such high destinies. In twenty years from that time the National march inspired the heroes of Bunker's Hill, and in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of Yankee Doodle."

THE 100 LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.—A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddo in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Peking, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo, Ischem, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West Chams, 600,000; Constantinople, 497,000; Benares, 630,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischem, 497,000; Haugh Ischem, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 190,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from one to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe, of which four are in Germany, and four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between America and Africa.

READ LADIES!—A discourse recently before the members of the American Institute, states, that there is more silk annually consumed in the United States, than all the wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes and hops, which are exported, will pay for, by two millions of dollars! The annual consumption of silks amount to the enormous sum of \$7,983,818!!!! Here is noble field for the exertions of our modern abstinence societies.—*Tenn. Far.*

RE-INSERTION OF HUMAN TEETH.—A practice prevails in some of our largest cities of re-inserting teeth taken from the dead, in lieu of artificial, —at least so says the Boston Medical Journal—good authority. We learn from the same source, that a dreadful and fatal disease, in one instance, was in this way communicated to a lady, whose jaws and face presented a horrid spectacle before she found relief in death.

Sir Ashley Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits;—and if persons could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequence of drinking them, they would be aware that spirits and poison are synonymous terms."

An immense Chandelier has been placed in the new Circus at Philadelphia, which emits 2500 lights. It is fed by gas, consuming a thousand feet per hour.

The farmer who wishes to succeed well in his business, must always be busy, but never suffer himself to be hurried.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c. in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 11.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B SHURTLEFF, JR. Chelsea, Mass.

TO FARMERS

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six months from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNTON, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin Bot Co
Albany—WM. THORNTON, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—ERENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bridleboro'—JOS. STEEN, Bookseller.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARLOW
Halifax, N. S.—F. BROWN, Esq.
Louisville—SAMUEL COOPER, Bullitt Street.
St. Louis—H. L. HOFFMAN, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm.

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1837.

NO. 16.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Yeoman's Gazette.)

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Middlesex Agricultural Society held their annual Cattle Show on Wednesday, 4th inst. The day was cold and disagreeable, which diminished competition at the Ploughing Match, and at the Cattle pens; yet there was a more numerous attendance from all parts of the County, than on any former occasion. The procession of members and others, moved from Shepherd's Hotel at 11 o'clock, to Dr. Ripley's Church, where prayers were offered by Rev. Mr Frost, of Concord, and an Address delivered by William Kenrick, Esq., of Newton. The Exhibition at the Court House was good. The specimens of vegetables were numerous, and the Household manufactures highly creditable; but the great variety and excellence of the fruit has not before been equalled—a particular account of which would be interesting, but which must be deferred this week, for want of space. We ought also to say that several valuable implements of husbandry, presented for exhibition only, by Joseph Breck, Esq., proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, were noticed by our farmers with approbation. At two o'clock, the Society sat down to a dinner, provided in Shepherd's usual good style, during which the regular and volunteer sentiments served to show that, however bleak, dusty and cold it might be *without*, there certainly was good cheer *within*. We are now convinced, that the Cattle Show is, above all other days, the holiday of the people.—Let the wind blow, dust, or rain, or cold, they are ready to attend the Cattle Show. This is well, and it should lead those under whose direction they are placed, to make such improvements in their arrangement, as will promote, still more, the great object intended by them.

Premiums were awarded as follows:

Eben. Hubbard, Concord, first best cow,	\$10 00
Sewall Fiske, Weston, next do.	6 00
Simeon W. Brown, Weston, best bull,	8 00
Abel Hosmer, Concord, next do.	6 00
Ichabod Stow, Stow, best bull calf,	4 00
Abel Hosmer, Concord, next do.	1 00
Jona. Rice Marlboro', first best ox,	8 00
Edward Rice, Marlboro', next best,	7 00
James Farrar, Lincoln, next do.	6 00
Abner B. Lane, Bedford, next do.	5 00
Elijah Wood, Concord, next do.	4 00
Jonathan Rice, Marlboro', best three year old steers,	6 00
Edward Rice, Marlboro', next best,	5 00
Zadock Rogers, Lowell, 2d best two year old steers,	4 00
Augustus Town, Stow, best one year old steer,	4 00
David Blood, Pepperell, next best,	3 00
Thomas T. Hunt, Marlboro', best two year heifer,	5 00
Jona. Rice, Marlboro', next best,	3 00

Zadock Rogers, Lowell, best one year old heifer,	4 00
Eli Rice, Marlboro', next best,	2 00
Jona. Rice, Marlboro', best heifer calf,	4 00
Joseph Derby, Concord, next best,	3 00
Samuel Hosmer, Acton, best milch cow,	10 00
J. Kendall, Marlboro', next best,	8 00
Sophia Heywood, Concord, 2d or milch heifer,	4 00
Nathan Brooks, Acton, best boar,	6 00
Silas Conant, Concord, next best,	5 00
Abel Moore, Concord, best breeding sow,	6 00
Benj. Wheeler, Framingham, next best,	5 00
Silas Conant, Concord, best pigs,	5 00
Abel Moore, Concord, next best,	3 00
Oliver Crosby, Billerica, best lump butter,	5 00
James McKee, Billerica, next best,	3 00
Abel Hosmer, Concord, next best,	2 00
E. Sweetser, Westford, best firkin butter,	8 00
James McKee, Billerica, next best,	7 00
Simon Tuttle, Acton, best bottled cider,	8 00
" " " best draught cider,	5 00
John Reed, Bedford, best harness leather,	6 00
Benj. Dix, Littleton, best Neats leather,	6 00
Isaac Brooks, Lincoln, best calf skin,	5 00
Jonas Hastings, of Weston, best cowhide boots,	5 00
Ezra Warren, Weston, gratuity for superior calf boots,	3 00
Zadock Rogers, Lowell, best plain cloth,	5 00
Betsey Jewett, Pepperell, best piece flannel,	5 00
Lydia A. Green, Carlisle, next best,	4 00
Ann Robbins, best carpeting,	6 00
Edward Kendall, next best,	5 00
Lydia Rice, Marlboro', next best,	4 00
David Rogers, Tewksbury, best woollen coverlid,	4 00
Mary Sweetser, Westford, next best,	3 00
Mary Tenney, Acton, gratuity,	1 00
Maria A. Whitcomb, Littleton, gratuity,	1 00
Hannah P. Nutting, Carlisle, do.	1 00
Eliza Mansfield, " do.	1 00
Edmund Tuttle, Littleton, do.	1 00
Abraham Prescott, Westford, do.	1 00
Betsey Brigham, Marlboro', do.	1 00
Martha Willard, do.	1 00
Betsey Potter, Concord, patch work,	1 50
Asa Parlin, Carlisle, do.	50
Girl three years old, of Simon T. Fletcher, Bedford, patch work,	1 00
Clarissa Fletcher, 5 years old, Acton, counterpane,	50
David Rogers, Tewksbury, best half hose,	3 00
John Clapp, South Reading, next best,	2 00
Lucy Merriam, Concord, next best,	1 00
Sarah Graham, gratuity funds,	1 00
Emily Rogers, Lowell, do.	1 00
Martha Davis, Bedford, do.	1 00
Susan Smith, Littleton, do.	50
Emily M. Davis, five years old, Bedford, gratuity funds,	25
Rebecca Tenney, Westford, woolen gloves, gratuity,	50

E. B. Hosley, Pepperell, gratuity for hose,	75
L. F. Tuttle, Littleton, children's mitts, gratuity,	1 00
David Rogers, Tewksbury, best blankets,	3 00
Mary A. Whitcomb, Littleton, next best,	2 00
Edmund Tuttle, Littleton, gratuity on do.	1 00
Sally Hart, Concord, do.	1 00
Ann H. Whitcomb, Boxboro' do.	1 00
Almira Brown, Weston, best hearth rug,	4 00
Sophia Wetherbee, Acton, next best,	3 00
Lydia Stone, Stow, next best,	2 00
Elnathan Brown, Groton, next best,	1 00
Hannah Fletcher, gratuity on do.	1 00
Sarah H. Hosmer, Acton, do.	1 00
Hannah How, Marlboro', do.	1 00
Nathan Hartwell, Littleton, do.	1 00
Susan F. Loring, Concord, do.	1 00
Martin Wood, Littleton, do.	75
Sarah A. Dudley, Wayland, do.	75
Sally Hunt, Concord, do.	75
Lydia Taylor, Littleton, next best,	50
Eliot R. Webber, Lexington, do.	50
Lucy Maynard, Marlboro', do.	50
Rebecca LeGross, Concord, do.	50
Sarah Ann Wetherbee, Lowell, do.	50
Mary A. LeGross, Concord, linen diaper,	1 50
H. L. C. Green, Carlisle, damask,	1 50
J. P. Brown, Concord, do.	1 00
Nancy Jones, " next best,	75
Mary Botman, Tewksbury, table cloths,	1 00
Lucy H. Boynton, Carlisle, lamp rugs,	75
Abigail Proctor, Littleton, do.	25
Ann Smith, Sudbury, do.	25
Nathan Hartwell, Littleton, do.	25
T. S. Tuttle, Littleton, do.	25
Bead bag, socks, &c., wrought by Sybel Simonds, Billerica, aged 14, she being deprived of all her fingers,	1 00
Gratuity for 2 pieces of super frocking, to Elizabeth Shelder, Wilmington, aged 79 years,	2 00
Rebecca Hoar, Littleton, specimens of sewing silk,	1 00
Susan F. Loring, Concord, do.	50
Lydia Clisbee, Marlboro', do.	1 00
S. A. Dudley, Wayland, Bead Bag,	25
Mary D. Hartwell, Littleton, beautiful set card racks,	50
Martha Willard, Littleton, 3 net bags,	50
Eliza A. Robbins, Westford, bead chair,	25
Eliza Munroe, Concord, one pair beautiful screens,	50
Caroline E. Rice, Marlboro', two feather fans,	25
Fanny A. Parker, Marlboro', specimen of worked lace,	50
Lucia Hunt, Acton, black lace veil,	50
Elizabeth R. Kimball, Littleton, bead needle book,	25
Lucy Spaulding, aged 73 yrs., of Chelmsford, carpet,	1 00
M. H. Parkhurst, Chelmsford, bed spread,	1 00
J. B. Redman, Concord, hats & caps, of superior style,	3 00

Mary E. Hurd, Bedford, 1 pair crickets,	1 00	Peter Robbins, Concord, squash,	50
Rebecca Hoar, raw silk hose,	50	Abel Hosmer, do. do.	50
Lydia Whitney, Stow, best straw bonnets,	3 00	Reuben Brown, do. do.	50
Charlotte Conant, Acton, next best,	2 00	Abel Hosmer, do. do.	1 00
Mary Rice, Framingham, gratuity, do.	1 00	James Jones, do. do.	75
Mary Heywood, Acton, palm leaf bonnets,		J. Smith, Lincoln, large crook'd neck do.	1 00
do.	1 00	Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do.	1 50
John Clapp, South Reading, Apples,	50	Josiah Bartlett, Concord, do.	1 00
Hezekiah Parchust, Chelmsford, do.	50	Nathan Bemis, Waltham, do.	1 00
Jonas Warren, Stow, do.	1 00	<i>Farms.</i>	
John Clapp, South Reading, do.	50	Trory Keyes, Acton, first best,	25 00
" " " do.	50	Nathan Goodale, Marlboro', next best,	20 00
" " " do.	50	William Gates, Marlboro', next best,	15 00
Eri Parker, Littleton, do.	1 00	William Gibbon, Marlboro', next best,	12 00
Henry Robinson, Concord, do.	50	Eli Rice, Marlboro', Orchards,	12 00
Nathan Harrington, do.	50	Edward Phelps, Marlboro', mulberry trees,	
Simon Tuttle, Acton, do.	50	first best,	15 00
Cyrus Wheeler, Concord, do.	50	Martin Rice, do. do.	8 00
Simon Tuttle, Acton, do.	50	Jonathan Hill, Billerica, a curious splitting	
Horace Tuttle, Acton, do.	50	machine & knife for splitting leather,	15 00
James C. Heywood, Concord, do.	50	Rufus Hosmer, Concord, an improved	
Robert Chaffin, Acton, do.	50	blind fastener,	10 00
Henry Robinson, Concord, do.	50	James S. Draper, Wayland, an ingenious	
Elijah Wood, Concord, do.	25	corn dropper,	10 00
Moses Underwood, Lincoln, do.	25	William Buckminster, Framingham, a raking	
Eli Sherman, Wayland, do.	25	machine,	5 00
John D. Robbins, Carlisle, do.	25	Joseph Breck & Co., N. E. Agricultural	
John Brown, Concord, do.	25	Warehouse, Boston, for	
Joseph Derby, do.	25	1 Green's straw cutter,	
Joshua Brown, do.	25	1 Willis's improved seed sower,	
Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do.	75	1 Sanborn's self-regulating cheese press,	
Robert Chaffin, Acton, do.	25	1 sausage machine,	
Hartwell Bigelow, Concord, do.	25	1 Howard's patent plough,	
Henry A. Prescott, Westford, do.	25	1 patent corn sheller,	
Wm. Buckminster, Framingham, do.	25	A gratuity of	10 00
Dan'l L. Garfield, Concord, do.	25	P L O U G H I N G .	
Hartwell Bigelow, Concord, do.	25	<i>Double Team.</i>	
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, do.	25	Abner B. Lane, Bedford,	10 00
Micajah Rice, Concord, do.	25	<i>Single Team.</i>	
Robert Chaffin, Acton, do.	25	Elisha Hagar, Lincoln, first best,	10 00
Charles Wheeler, Lincoln, do.	25	Elijah Wood, Concord, next best,	8 00
Nath'l Jennings, Weston, do.	25	Reuben Brown, do. next best,	6 00
Jonas Parker, Carlisle, Phums,	1 00	Daniel Garfield, do. next best,	4 00
Jonas Smith, Lincoln, Peaches,	75	Col. DANIEL SHATTUCK, President of the Socie-	
Joshua Brown, Concord, do.	75	ty, presided at the tables, at which nearly two	
John Clapp, South Reading, do.	75	hundred persons were seated. A blessing was	
" " " do.	75	asked by Rev. Mr. Frost. After the removal of	
Lucy Spalding, Chelmsford, do.	1 00	the dishes, the following regular toasts were an-	
Wm. Gibbons, Marlboro', do.	1 25	nounced by Dr. Bartlett of Concord, toastmaster	
Cyrus Whitney, Stow, do.	50	on the occasion :	
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, do.	1 00	The Day—the Farmer's Holiday.—May we	
Charles Wheeler, do.	1 50	meet with feelings of cordial reconciliation with	
Nathan Barrett, Concord, do.	1 00	all parties and sects, and only remember that we	
Francis S. Bemis, Lincoln, do.	1 00	are all American citizens, and all embarked in the	
Daniel Weston, do.	1 50	same ship.	
Stephen Patch, Concord, native grapes,	1 00	The Farmer—The earth is his deposite bank,	
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, sweet water do.	1 00	its produce his annual dividend. Though all	
Nathan Barrett, Concord, native do.	50	banks may fail to pay specie, his bank will never	
Cyrus Wheeler, do. Isabella do.	1 50	fail to pay something that is better.	
Davidson & Wheilden, Charlestown, Ham-	2 00	The Parson—the Doctor—and the Lawyer—	
burg grapes,		The wind to steer, the physic to clear, and the	
Davidson & Wheilden, do. Isabella do.	1 00	clippers to shear the soul and body of society.	
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, Isabella & sweet	75	The Cultivators of the soil—The best land spec-	
water do.		ulators—dame Nature herself gives bond for a fair	
Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, Pears,	50	return.	
John Clapp, South Reading, do.	1 00	Ultras in Politics, Religion, Temperance and	
" " " do.	50	Abolitionism—Like blasted grain, you may gather	
Nathan Hartwell, Littleton, crook'd neck-	75	it—thrash it—and winnow it—and you will	
squash,		find it all smut.	
Paul Kittredge, Chelmsford, Valparaiso	50	The Public Farm—Uncle Sam and his boys	
squash,		worked very well till they had got their farm paid	
Paul Littredge, do. Copenhagen do	50		

for; but when the old gentleman got a little surplus cash in his pockets, he fell to making *experiments*, and his boys to *speculating*, and the result was, that he soon found he had no corn in his garret, and no money to buy it with.

The progress of the Arts—Travelling by steam on land and by balloons in the air, will soon give way to Electricity. It is predicted that in five years, all our steamboats and railroad cars will be propelled by *lightning*,—if this prediction prove true, we shall all go like *thunder*.

Uncle Sam's Farm—Already too large and too prone to produce the weeds of Mobocracy and Nullification—let it not be increased by the addition of that great swamp called Texas, which yields a rank crop of *Lynch law, robbery and rebellion*.

Our own Times—The Farmer should rejoice that he has fair crops—the Lawyer, that man is left to the freedom of his own will—the Doctor, that he is considered a necessary evil—and the Merchant, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, that he is allowed to hope for another year.

The President of the Society introduced the following toast, with some appropriate remarks on the subject of our young men emigrating to the western states. He remarked that many objected to it—but considering the character of the N. England yeomanry, he thought it might ultimately be well that the new states, destined ere long to give laws to the old states, should be sprinkled, if not actually peopled, with the hardy sons of New England. They would give to them in some degree, the industry, perseverance and moral character of their early homes and their ancestors.—He would therefore give—

Old Massachusetts—Her savory influence like a garden of sweet marjorum, is diffused far and wide. May it temper and season the sauce of every state in the Union.

The President read the following letter from his Excellency, Gov. Everett:

Boston, 27th Sept. 1837.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 25th, inviting me, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, to attend the celebration of their anniversary on the 4th day of October. I much regret that a meeting of the Executive Council, and my necessary attendance at the Board must deprive me of the pleasure I should enjoy in being present at Concord on this interesting occasion.

I am, Dear Sir, with high respect,
Your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

I beg leave to subjoin a sentiment to be proposed to the Company, should there be a public dinner:

Agriculture and Education: While improvement in the care of the soil is adding to the wealth of the community, may increased zeal for the culture of the mind extend the blessings of education throughout the country, and carry the light of useful knowledge into the abode of every citizen.

The Ladies—The only genuine aristocracy, as they elect without votes, govern without laws, and decide without appeal.

By Dr. Nelson. Well educated Farmers: A better safe-guard for liberty, than standing armies or severe laws.

By Rev Mr Frost. It is said that the tree is known by its fruit; he would therefore give, the Farmers of Middlesex; May their merits be judged of by the fruits this day exhibited.

By Col. Shattuck. The Orator of the day: The subjects of his discourse this day are highly important and should be regarded by every member of the commonwealth.

By Mr William Kenrick. The independent economy of Middlesex.

By Hon. Nathan Brooks, "Chairman of the Hog committee." Desperate land speculators; banking mania, and financial experiments; although they have "gone the whole hog," and plunged the government and people into a sad pickle, and all proved great bores, is it to be hoped that in the present extraordinary crisis, they will so ring and yoke the leaders, that the nation may yet save its own bacon!

By Hon. L. M. Parker, of Shirley. The Husbandmen and Manufacturers of Middlesex: They oil and they spin,—they feed the hungry and clothe the naked; and the end thereof is plenty and peace.

By Hon. John Keyes. The great leading interest of New England: May they go on harmoniously and prosper, for the day may come when they must live together, or live not at all.

By B. Dix, Esq. of Littleton. The county of Middlesex: Her soil, farming and manufacturing skill, have placed her in the front rank: may she ever lose her place.

Some other toasts were given which we do not recollect. We are glad to be able to say, that so far "old Middlesex" has held her place, and while the industry, skill and perseverance of her citizens continue to be exercised, she will hold her place in the front of the front rank!

The following gentlemen were chosen the officers of the Society, for the ensuing year.

ELI RICE, Esq. of Marlboro, President.

Dr. John Nelson, of Lexington, 1st Vice President.

Hon. Nathan Brooks, of Concord, 2d do.

Timothy Prescott, Esq. of Concord, Recording Secretary.

John M. Cheney, Esq. of Concord, Corresponding Secretary.

Phineas How, of Concord, Treasurer.

THE CATTLE SHOW in this town, Monday, was, perhaps, the best exhibition that has yet been holden here since Municipal Cattle Shows were introduced. The day was very propitious. One hundred and fourteen yokes of oxen and heifers were exhibited. The two largest yokes of which belonged to Mr Deputy Sheriff Bacon—one weighed 4335, and the other 3910. The oxen generally made a fine appearance, both as to formation and fatness, and convinced the beholders that our farmers are not indifferent with regard to the breed of their stock. Mr Lemuel Rice's team of six yoke of oxen were worthy of notice, and the gentleman who reported on them was quite ingenious in his description of the juvenile teamsters. The boys should return the compliment by testing the strength of the team with a load of pumpkins to help make up the luxuries of the reporter's Thanksgiving feast. It cannot reasonably be expected by our readers that we should obtain the names of the owners, and particularize every animal and vegetable presented for exhibition. The greatest curiosities in

the vegetable show were twin pumpkins united, by Samuel Sibley, Jr., and six large and nice blue pears on one stem, by Mr Ethan Holden, the eating of which was reserved exclusively to the Parson of the old parish—6 monster pumpkins, by Harrison Harwood, and a pair both raised from one vine, weighing 78 pounds, by J. Martin—a large cabbage-head, in full blossom and apparently going to seed, by Josiah Bacon.

Some very sound and bright looking corn was exhibited by G. Warden, which grew this year on Dana plains, without manure,—in consideration of this last fact, the committee awarded to Mr W. all the manure in the treasury.

The dinner, provided by Mr Wheelock, was excellent—every body who knows Wheelock, expected on the occasion, a feast of fat things, an ample number of attendants, and all the other paraphernalia which renders such seasons agreeable and satisfactory. They were not disappointed. Most of the Reports were got up with ingenuity and pertinency. The wines were good and many of the toasts pithy. Each individual ate and drank what he pleased, and abstained from what he pleased; in short it was an occasion of no very little fun, frolic and enjoyment from beginning to end.—Barre Gazette.

EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.—Mr William Clark, Jr. of this town, obtained a couple of potatoes at the Savings Bank, Boston,—not as a loan, but as gratuity,—last winter, from a few just imported from England, which were supposed to be an excellent kind of potatoes. They were laid away and forgotten till they had sprouted, and the sprouts had grown perhaps two inches. To obtain the greatest possible number from them for seed, Mr Clark disposed of them in the following manner, in his garden. The sprouts, seven in number, were broken from one potato, and set out, about sixteen inches apart, with the tops just above the surface, and the potato itself planted; the other potato was planted with the sprouts on, allowing the tops of them to remain uncovered. After the sprouts from the latter potato had grown somewhat, they were spread apart each way, and covered up with soil from their insertion at the hill to near the end of the vines, to make them spread. In doing this, three of the vines were broken off, which were set out, and grew. These potatoes were not killed at all; merely keeping down the weeds was all that was done to them.

Mr Clark dug the product of these two potatoes last week, in our presence, and they yielded as follows:—From the hill in which was planted the potatoe from which the sprouts were taken, was dug 100 potatoes, large and small, many of them very large, and weighing 17 lbs. or over a peck in measure; as the fruit of the seven sprouts, were dug 180 potatoes, weighing 35 pounds, making a total of 52 pounds, or nearly a bushel, as the product of one potato. One of the sprouts produced 36 potatoes, weighing 8 3-4 pounds. The other potato produced but 90 potatoes, weighing 14 pounds, the broken vines which were set out producing twenty potatoes, weighing three pounds.

This experiment will afford useful information to those who may wish to propagate rapidly from a few seed; or even when potatoes are scarce for planting.—Hampshire Gazette.

SWAMP MUD.—Mr Seward: The tillage land at Mt. Hope was dressed last spring, principally with a compost, two thirds, or more, of which, was *swamp mud*. The articles cultivated, mangel wurzel, ruta бага, white turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c. Plants, which it will be observed, require strong manure. The compost having failed, a part of the land for potatoes was dressed with mud alone. A friend of mine, who, since the Cattle Show, exhibits strong symptoms of an agricultural fever, called on me to-day, and in order to show him that almost every farmer in the state possesses a gold mine, far superior in richness to any yet discovered on 'Uncle Sam's Farm,' of the 'real yellow,' I removed the deposits from under the potato vines dressed with mud alone, and satisfied us both, they would yield 480 bushels the acre, and that the product from the carrots would be more than twenty tons. You may expect to hear from me again on the subject of *swamp mud*, via., the report of the committee on crops, and I make this communication now, that farmers may take advantage of the dry weather, and cart into their yards a liberal quantity of the gold dust, provided they believe this statement entitled to credit. You see I have written *swamp mud* in capitals or italics, and mean to do so, until satisfied my eyes deceive me in amount of crops raised from it. It may be proper to state that other plants grown with the compost, look equally promising with those named; and but for the insects in the spring, the crops would all have been bountiful.

J. B.

Mt. Hope, Sept. 30, 1837.

[Bangor Far.

SPECIMEN OF THE "DOWN EAST WOMEN."—At the late fair at Boston, was presented a very large carpet, manufactured from odds and ends, bits of old cloths, flannels and stockings, in short from every thing in the shape of woollen rags, from a ravelled thread up to a bed blanket, the work of Mrs Abigail Welsh, of Newburyport.—At the distance of five feet, which is near enough for well sized people to look, it has the appearance of a rich Turkey carpet, of a handsome pattern, and it will last for years a beautiful carpet. The value of this kind of work may be perceived by the following estimate of cost, which we find in the Transcript:

Cost of tow cloth for foundation,	\$2.67
Dying the rags and old stockings,	2.00
Thrums placed at Lowell for border,	2.00
	\$6.67

The carpet was made during odd hours, after the labor of the family was performed, in four months, and for the trifling sum above stated, with the toil saved from hours of idleness, an elegant and almost everlasting carpet produced.—Nantucket Inq.

Some sheep of the Bakewell breed, raised by Mr Daniel Adcock, of Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York, were weighed on the 17th September, 1837, at his barn. Their weight was as follows: a three year old wether, 239 pounds;—do. ewe 125 pounds; two year old buck, 234 pounds. The average weight of the fleece was 8 pounds.

A person who cannot relish absurdity and wit, and must, moreover, have a satisfactory reason for whatever is said or done, is a philosophical block-head,

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

SEED WHEAT.—Most experienced farmers prefer a *change of seed*, to that grown by themselves. This is, indeed, more generally considered desirable with wheat, than any other species of grain, and some men look upon it as so important that they will make almost any sacrifice, rather than not have a different kind from that produced on their own land.

In order to *judge correctly of the sample*, it should be retained a minute or two in the closed hand, and then passed gently through it, to ascertain if the grain be plump, hard, dry and smooth, with a certain sense of mellow fulness in the feel; for, if it handles rough, and does not slip readily through the fingers, it will be found thick-skinned, damp and unprofitable to the miller. Of whatever species it may be, it should also be carefully examined, to see that it be of a bright and healthy appearance, the grains of nearly equal size, and unmixed with the seeds of weeds, and smutty or sprouted grain. The smell should likewise be noted; for the least taint of its sweetness is a sure sign of its having been either damp or heated.

PRESERVING ROOTS.—After potatoes and other roots are put into the cellar, they should be kept from the light and air. Some cellars are provided with glass windows, by which they are kept light through the winter, but roots of all kinds will not keep so well in such cellars, unless they are put in close casks, boxes, bins or pens, and covered up closely. If there be a small quantity of live earth with roots in general, when they are put into the cellar, and they are kept in the same condition as when taken out of the ground without becoming dry, they will remain sweet and good, but if they are dry, and exposed to light or heat, they lose their life, sweetness and good qualities. Last fall we put beets, carrots and turnips in close casks, with earth, first a layer of earth, then a layer of roots, and they kept perfectly well, and were as good in May as they were in the fall. These roots were all such kinds as do not usually keep well without some care.—They were the early rooted beet, early horn carrot, and the common English early garden stone turnip. We used pure live earth, a foot or so from the surface, that it might be free from manure or other impurities.—*Yankee Farmer.*

A great number of horses die annually of the scours. The following recipe, having been used with success in a number of cases, I am induced to send it to you for publication, and you will please publish it with my signature attached, as I am always fearful of recipes to which there is not a name, unless the editor will vouch for their good qualities; and I will also send for publication a recipe, which I have used for making my own opodeldoc. I am not a farmer, but having used this, and the opodeldoc of the Druggists, I give this the preference.—*Gen. Far.*

Recipe for Scours in horses.—If the horse is in a good condition, take two or three quarts of blood, and then take one ounce each anise seed, caraway seed, and grains of paradise in powder, and one half ounce aromatic confection, and two ounces balsam of sulphur; beat the balsam of sulphur up with the yolk of an egg, then mix the powders, and give the whole in a pint of warm

gruel with a wine glass of brandy, and two table-spoons-full of sugar, and give the above mixture once a day for 3 days in succession.

S. PORTER RHOADES.

The following composition is very good to remove a swelling on horses.

Hogs lard, oil vitrol, and spirits of turpentine, mixed: sufficient oil of vitrol must be put in to make the composition a dark brown color, and rub the part affected twice a day, with a small quantity at a time.

The above recipe I have not used myself, and am only able to recommend it from the report of others.

To make liquid opodeldoc.—Take two quarts of whiskey or cider brandy, and put it in a kettle and warm it, (be careful it does not take fire,) put in as much common soft soap as it will dissolve, then bottle it, and add one ounce of gum camphor, one half ounce sal ammonia, two ounces oil origanum, and one half ounce oil worm-wood.

S. P. RHOADES.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

It is not only with pride, but with pleasure, we are justified in saying that the coming exhibition, which is to be opened next Monday morning, bids fair to transcend all others which have gone before it, either in this or in any city of the Union. Let us take a cursory view of the different fairs which have been held within the last half century, in the eastern section of the country, where they originated. In the southern and western parts of the United States, with the exception of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, none have taken place, at least so far as our knowledge extends. In the former metropolis praiseworthy efforts have been made by the Franklin Institute, to introduce public exhibitions of domestic manufactures, and every thing connected with science and the arts. These exhibitions have not been crowned with the success which their projectors anticipated, and which they in reality deserved. The American Institute extends to their future, as it has to their former efforts, the right hand of fellowship; and whatever may be necessary to their aid will be cheerfully awarded. In Baltimore, last year, an effort was made to introduce into that city a fair, but we are informed that it proved an unsuccessful one. The first fairs which came to the knowledge of the writer, in this country, were held in Londonderry, in New Hampshire. This village was first settled near or quite a century ago, by a party of highly respectable and intelligent pilgrims from the west part of the Emerald Isle; and from that stock have arisen some of the most eminent men of whom we can boast. We could name many of them, but one will answer our purpose. We allude to the Rev. Joseph McKen, for seventeen years the learned and eloquent pastor of the first church in Beverly, and afterward the president of Bowdoin College in Maine. His fame was in all the churches, and his life was one of usefulness and honor. The name of an American 'Derry Irishman passes as current in the New England states, as a note of the bank of the United States, previous to the removal of the deposits. In Londonderry, or 'Derry, as it was called in those days, there was held, a little antecedent to "Thanksgiving," an annual fair, after the manner of those of Enniskerry in Ireland, at

which all the country flocked to a focus, bringing with them the products of their industry, and the superfluity of their household goods, to be exchanged, bartered and sold. These fairs lasted three days, at the termination of which, the Irish and the Yankee customs were gently intermingled. The reel, the country dance, and all the sports incident to those portions of either country, were introduced. Parties were given, suppers were served up, mutual acquaintances were made, felicitations were reciprocated, lovers' vows were exchanged, marriages took place; and the results of these fairs were a sturdy race of husbandmen, whose superiors it would be difficult to find. A word farther in relation to the fairs of Londonderry. They were established under a statute law of New Hampshire. We believe they are now discontinued. The last we have any positive knowledge of, was in 1807, thirty years ago, at which there were computed to be from 7000 to 10,000 persons present. There were in exhibition, besides numerous horses, sheep, &c., five hundred head of neat cattle. In 1619, the first field of potatoes raised in America, was planted in Londonderry. In the same year, the foot linen wheel was there likewise introduced. At the Londonderry fairs, the first premium in this country, was awarded for an exhibition of merino sheep. After a long interval of time, during which miniature fairs were extended in all parts of the Eastern States, but which were not attended with any special benefit to the community, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society opened the great fair at Brighton, which was annually celebrated for nearly twenty years. It is not necessary to speak of the immense advantages to this and the neighboring states, which accrued from those fairs. They stand recorded as a proud monument to their authors. If it were not injudicious to call by name the grand projector, the *field marshal*, the life and soul of the great project, we should say that the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, deserves more of his country, for his indefatigable industry, his scientific, theoretic and practical knowledge, than all his compeers in the premises. By his example, a stimulus was given which extended to all the practical yeomanry in Massachusetts, cheerfully backed by the intelligence and wealth of the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex, Worcester, &c. Such men as the venerable Pickering, the Parsonse father and son, the Derby's, the Princes, and host of kindred spirits, lent their money, their aid and their counsel to the cause; and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, are now fully developed. Massachusetts stands behind none in the excellence of all that pertains to agriculture. Almost simultaneously with the Brighton fairs, were held others in that section of the country, among the most distinguished of which, were those of Essex county, and Rockingham in New Hampshire. They all tended to the same effect, and their results were precisely what were expected and intended to follow. During the last month, a fair on a different principle, has been held in the cradle of liberty, in the city of Boston. Stimulated by the exertions and the success of the American Institute of New York, the inhabitants of that metropolis and the surrounding country have followed in its wake. Every nerve was strung, and every power of the artisan was placed in requisition, to make the fair worthy the occasion and the ancient metropolis. Nor did it fail.

It was the pride of the Eastern country. No less than seventy thousand visitors attended, and its receipts were more than \$12,000, which, after defraying the expenses of the exhibition, were distributed in premiums to competitors. Ten years since, the American Institute of the city of New York, determined, after mature deliberation of its managers, to introduce into this city an exhibition of the domestic manufactures of the country. The plan was no sooner determined on than adopted. A vigorous effort was made by the young and enterprising members. They made a rally among the artisans of the city, and a very efficient fair was, in a few days thereafter held at the Masonic Hall. Such was the success at this exhibition, that the Institute determined to hold others each succeeding year; all of which have been attended by crowds from all parts of the country. A new era commenced after 6 years, and the fairs were transferred to Niblo's Garden, at the corner of Broadway and Prince street. A wider scope was here given for the display of every article connected with the mechanic arts, agriculture and machinery. Artists from various parts of the country, here deposited their products for exhibition and competition, and the fairs of 1834 and 1835, were crowned with such success, as to induce the managers to hold out farther inducements, including gold and silver medals, diplomas, &c. as prizes for the best articles brought together at the present and future exhibitions. At the fair of 1836, the ninth from the commencement, a magnificent display was made, including almost every possible article of handicraft work, and agricultural products. A steam engine was placed in operation, which propelled a multitude of machines, brought from the interior of the state, and many places in New England, besides those invented and manufactured in the city. There were more than twelve thousand articles in exhibition; the fair lasted nine days; more than sixty thousand visitors attended; and twenty-eight gold, and one hundred and thirty silver medals, besides more than two hundred diplomas, were awarded. The receipts for tickets amounted to over \$6,200.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

From the "Cold Water Man," a temperance paper printed at Natchez:

Advantages of a total abstinence to laboring men.

1. They have a better appetite, and partake of their food with a keener relish, and it is more nourishing to them than when they drink rum.
2. They possess much greater vigor and activity, both of body and mind.
3. They perform the same labor with much greater ease, and are, in a great measure, free from the lassitude and fatigue of common rum drinkers.
4. They have greater wages, and lay up a larger portion of what they earn.
5. Their example will be useful to those around them.

SMUT.—We have a thousand evidences on record, that if seed wheat is steeped twelve hours in a strong brine, and then mixed with fresh, caustic powdered lime, before it is sown—the crop will not be smutty.

The sugar beet is cultivated with great success at Cincinnati. One man has produced more than 50 tons to an acre.

GRUBBING MACHINE.—Travelling lately on the banks of the Connecticut river, in the vicinity of Hanover, I observed hundreds, and I believe thousands of rods of strong, substantial and durable fence, made of white pine stumps, extracted from the ground with their roots. Curiosity led me to inquire by what power and machinery the operation of extracting the stumps was performed.—An obliging stranger showed me one of the machines, and explained the manner in which it was applied, and as I apprehend these machines may be used to great advantage in many parts of the United States, where they have not been heard of, I will endeavor, as well as I can recollect, to describe the machine, and explain the manner of using it.

The machine consists of a very strong pair of wheels, say 18 feet in diameter, the axis about 15 or 16 inches in diameter. Near to, and the inside of one of the wheels, a third wheel, something less than the others, is framed on the axis of the hub. A large rope or hawser is fastened to the periphery of the small wheel, and coils upon it. To the end of this hawser are attached four oxen; a large chain is made fast to the centre of the axis and round the stump. The oxen drawing upon the hawser, turn the small wheel and axis, while the two large wheels remain stationary, only supporting the operation. The stump, when thus extracted, is borne off, swinging under the axis, to the line where the fence is to be made.

It may be necessary to add that where the stump is large, and holds a strong grasp upon the earth, the most prominent top roots should be cut off 3 or 4 feet from the stump. The fence is constructed by throwing the stumps into line, and stopping in here and there a root, to secure the widest openings. To those acquainted with the durability of pine stumps, it is hardly necessary to observe that the fence constructed of them will remain sound for at least one generation.

The machine constructed as above, and applied by four men and four oxen, will extract from 70 to 80 stumps per day. Its usefulness needs no comment. There is nothing visionary about it. The experiment has been tried upon a large scale, and many a farmer who heretofore dreaded the pine stump as an enemy, which would survive himself, and annoy his heirs, now swings his undisturbed scythe or cradle over the strong ground which his fallen foe once occupied.

Centreville Times.

WORM-KILLED GRASS.—During the last spring, much complaint was made, that large tracts of grass had been winter-killed. Now it is not improbable that much of the grass might be winter-killed, as it is called, but we believe that much more of the mischief was the effect of worms that devoured the roots. It will undoubtedly be recollected by every one in this state, that the last autumn was uncommonly dry, and of course very favorable to the worms, and they improved the opportunity. We were digging into a piece of bog meadow the other day, and to our surprise, found a large quantity of white worms, such as familiarly called muck-worms. Since then, we have been informed by E. Wood, Esq., that he has found them in a bog meadow owned by him, and which he thought had been severely winter-killed. He now thinks that the worms had much more to do with the killing out the grass than was thought of.—*Maine Farmer.*

MAMMOTH PRODUCTIONS

The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Sentinel mentions corn 15 feet high, stout and well cared in proportion. This is said to be not uncommon in those parts." Col. Swinney's farm near that place, is said to average 90 bushels per acre for a hundred acres. "What do you think of this, ye down easters?" exclaims the Indiana Editor.

A cabbage in the garden of D. Hamilton, of Orange county, N. Y., measures 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, and is yet growing! The Goshen paper says: "This is a most extraordinary production, and quite equal to the field of corn, which will yield in many cases, six ears to the stalk, of the small eight row'd corn." The seed of such mammoth productions should be widely circulated.

The Geneva Gazette mentions some onions, raised from seed this season, measuring each 14 1-2 inches in circumference—a blood beet measuring 17 1-4 inches around—and a pumpkin of the common kind, which measures 48 3-4 inches one way, and 52 1-4 inches the other, and weighs 45 1-2 pounds.

Oats having upwards of 300 grains in the head, are mentioned in the Pen-Yan Democrat, and the "world is challenged to produce their equal."—The heads of oats furnished us by Dr Dwight, of Moscow, Livingston county, and now in our office, counted from 400 to 480. It is gratifying to perceive the attention bestowed on this crop.

We saw, a few days since, a beet of the blood red variety, which was raised by Mr Nathaniel Harrison of this city; it measured 26 3-4 inches around the girth, and weighed 14 pounds. An acre of land planted in rows of two feet apart, the beets one foot asunder, is capable of raising, according to the weight of the above beet, 304,920 pounds, which is equal to 152 tons, or 5082 bushels of beets.—*Balt. Far.*

We also understand that General Chambers, of Kent county, Md., raised a sugar beet the present year, which weighed 18 pounds; an acre of such beets would be equal to 392,040 pounds, or 196 tons, which in bushels would be 6534.—*Ib.*

Mr Pugh, of Ohio, has raised this year a sugar beet measuring 30 inches, and weighing 22 lbs. An acre of such beets would be equal to 479,160 pounds, which is 239 tons, or 7986 bushels.—*Ib.*

Mr Joel Miller, of this place, raised a turnip, which measures two feet and five inches in circumference, and weighs thirteen pounds.

Springfield Gaz.

Mr Gilbert of this place, has come entirely the greatest vegetables out, viz: A squash, weighing 35 pounds; a carrot weighing 2 pounds 6 ounces; and last, though not least, an onion, measuring 15 inches in circumference. There, if any of you can beat Mr Gilbert, less see you do it.—*Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.*

Mr James Masters brought to our office, last week, a potato, of the long John kind, which weighed 2 pounds 13 oz. He also raised this season, a cucumber of the short kind, which weighed 5 1-4 pounds.—*Middletown (Ct.) Sent.*

Mr Asa C. Edwards, of Norwich, cut a few spears of herds-grass from a field of his, which were 6 feet 3 inches long.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A man in Hawley, planted a single pea, which produced 329 full grown peas!—*Ib.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

ON THE USE OF LIME IN RAISING WHEAT.—Lime is not only a necessary ingredient in every soil, which is intended to produce a vigorous and profitable vegetation, but it is wanted to compose a part of the substance of certain plants, and wheat is one of the number. No plant can grow in a soil which is entirely destitute of the earthy ingredients which most constitute its substance; and lime is found by chemical analysis, always to exist in wheat, both in the straw and in the kernel.

It is well known that the lands in N. England, which are at all suitable for any kind of grain or root crop, will produce good crops of wheat, when first cleared from their native growth of wood. But after having been tilled some years, such lands yield wheat with difficulty, and it is often found impossible to raise it by any of the modes commonly adopted for wheat culture. In process of time, the soil appears to lose its faculty for producing wheat, and our farmers think themselves forced nearly or quite to forego its culture.

The same variations have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries, by continued cultivation, have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, this falling off as regards particular plants, were alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found that the texture of every soil is defective, unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz: clay, sand and lime; and that lime in some of its combinations, exists in wheat, both in the straw and in the kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and does not naturally exist in the soil in which we attempt to raise wheat, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow. Or, if native lime exists in the soil in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant, till a fresh supply of lime, marl, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is added.

John Young, Esq., in an able work entitled *Letters of Agricola*, p. 209, states as follows, viz:

"It cannot be denied that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, land in Europe will produce wheat, which otherwise were incapable of bearing it.—The rye lands of Herefordshire, which were reported by Dr. Beale, in the year 1636, as incapable of producing wheat, have been so much fertilized by the subsequent introduction of this fossil manure as to be successfully applied to the growth of that and every other grain. This and similar effects may be referable in part to the subserviency of this earth in the more perfect formation of the vegetable structure; for we know that all birds, if confined in a cage and denied all access to lime, will lay eggs with soft shells. So wheat may labor under some such analogous imperfection, unless the carbonate of lime comes within the range of its roots."

Dr. Anderson, a celebrated British writer on agriculture, gives an account of a field, which had a top dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat, but the lime by accident was not applied to a small patch in the field, and in that patch there was no crop, while every part of the field to which the lime was applied, produced fine wheat. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to prove that lime in Great Britain is considered not only useful, but indispensable, for the production of wheat. A British farmer, we believe, never undertakes to raise wheat without the use of lime as a manure, and American farmers, (unless a great change has recently taken place in that branch of husbandry,) rarely make any use of lime as manure for wheat.

(To be continued.)

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 11, 1837.

Pears.—By Wm. Oliver, Esq.—Columbian Virgalieu, from New York, fruit large and fine, but hardly ripe.—This fine fruit will keep till January.

By Mr. Downer, —Dix
By Mr. Grosvenor, —a pear, name unknown.
By Mr. Manning, —Styrian, Henri IV., Beurre Knox, Marie Louise. Also, Petre tree, a native of Bartram's Garden at Philadelphia. The tree is healthy, fruit of medium size, pear shaped, color yellow, partially covered with thin russet, flesh melting, juice sweet, a little musky, with a fine flavor: the fruit uniformly fine.
By John Prince, Esq. Roxbury, —Marie Louise.
By Mr. Davis, Plymouth, —Marie Louise, large specimens.

Apples.—By Mr. Jonathan Warren, of Weston, —Golden Harvey, so called, but wrongly named, a native Porter, and another fruit, a native, of a red color, large, with a sprightly acid.

By Mr. Clapp, of South Reading, —Pippin, a large, pale, flat fruit, of excellent flavor.

By Mr. Grosvenor, —A fruit from a French tree, must be the Pomme Noir; small, round, flattened, of a shining dark color, almost black. The blackest apple we ever saw; a beautiful and curious fruit.

Grapes.—Fine Grapes, source unknown, will be reported another day.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

Saturday, Oct. 7, 1837.

The annual meeting for the purpose of filling the offices for the coming year, and transaction of other business, was held at the Hall in Tremont st.

Messrs J. L. F. Warren, of Brighton, and Levi Thaxter, of Watertown, were admitted subscription members.

A letter was read from William Lincoln, Esq., and a committee consisting of Messrs Davis, Grosvenor and Weston, was appointed to superintend the publication of the Anniversary address.

Mr. Grosvenor moved the following votes concerning the disposition of funds, and the duties of the Treasurer, all of which were separately considered and passed.

Voted, That all the money belonging to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, be kept deposited in some Bank, in the name of the Society, to be drawn for by the Treasurer.

Voted, That the Treasurer be directed to make a statement of his accounts, every three months, to the Committee of Finance, and once a year to the Society.

Voted, That the Committee of Finance be directed, whenever there be \$200 on hand, and not wanted for immediate use, to have the same invested in such permanent stocks as they may think best.

Voted, That all transfers of stocks standing in the name of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, be made by the Treasurer, under the direction, in writing, of the Committee of Finance.

All passed separately.

The Executive Committee were authorized to rent the rooms formerly occupied by the Society, and make a lease of the same.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, it was voted

That the thanks of the Society be presented to the contributors of Plants, Fruits and Flowers, for the numerous and beautiful specimens furnished in aid of the late exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Bartlett, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Samuel Walker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and to the individual members of the Committee, for their acceptable services in the beautiful arrangement and tasteful decorations of the Hall of exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Isaac P. Davis, it was

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Wm. Worthington, Esq., for his long and faithful services as Treasurer of the same.

After some remarks from the Chair, it was

Voted, That the Finance Committee, R. T. Paine, and E. Weston, Jr., be a Committee to confer with any similar Committee that may be appointed by the Society of Natural History, the Boston Athenaeum, and the cities of Boston and Salem, to defend the will of the late Ambrose S. Curtis, Esq., with authority to employ counsel, if they think proper.

Messrs Walker, Worthington and R. T. Paine, were appointed a committee to correct the list of members, and arrange the same.

A letter was read from George W. Brimmer, Esq., accompanying a donation of 100 copies of Hoare's treatise on the vine. And on motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Brimmer for the same.

Voted, That the committee concerning the disposition of the hall in Cornhill, be authorized to make sale of such articles as may be deemed unnecessary for present use.

Mr. Davis from the Nominating Committee, reported a list of candidates, which being accepted, Messrs B. V. French and C. M. Hovey were made a Committee to collect the votes.

Adj. to the 20th inst.

E. WESTON, Rec. Sec.

DREADFUL LOSS.

Most Melancholy Disaster! Wreck of the Steam packet Home, of N. York, and ninety-five lives lost!!!

An Extra from the office of the Baltimore American, dated October 16, one o'clock P. M., contains the truly heart-rending intelligence, that the steam packet Home, Captain White, from New York for Charleston, whence she sailed on Saturday the 7th inst., sprung a leak on Monday the 9th, when off Cape Hatteras, and was run ashore six miles north of Ocracoke, in order to save the lives of those on board. The Home had on board 90 passengers, of whom SEVENTY PERISHED, and of her crew of forty-five, TWENTY-FIVE were lost—making a total loss of NINETY-FIVE LIVES!!!—Two of the passengers who escaped, say that the Home made rapid progress after she left New York, and had proceeded as far to the southward as Cape Hatteras, when the wind, which had blown very freshly all Monday morning the 9th, increased to a gale about 2 o'clock P. M., and caused the boat to labor very much. It was soon very generally manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and it was supposed that she leaked freely, for she soon settled so deep in the water, as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore. At half past 10 at night, she struck the shore near Ocracoke, and immediately went to pieces! The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard, and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore nearly exhausted with fatigue. Mrs. Schroeder, one of the two ladies who were saved, lashed herself to one of the timbers, and thus reached the shore in safety. Mrs. Laeoste, though an exceedingly feeble old lady, aged about 70 years, was safely dragged out of the surf—she is supposed to have been buoyed up by a settee. One of the passengers had on a life preserver, and got safely to land by its aid.

THE GRAIN WORM.—We believe this enemy has not made his appearance yet in Kentucky. We have made many inquiries of farmers in this section, and none of them know any thing about the destroyer. The editor of the Cultivator says: "Many of our readers abroad identify this insect with the hessian fly, and others with the weevil. It is neither. The hessian fly preys upon the stock of the wheat; the weevil upon the ripened grain in the barn or in bin; the grain worm destroys the wheat in the germ or milk."—*Franklin (Ky.) Farmer.*

PEACH TREES.—A subscriber informs us, and wishes the fact made public, that marl put round the trunks of Peach Trees, say a bushel or half that measure to each tree, protects them from the attacks of worms, preserves the trees in health, continues them in life beyond the time of their ordinary existence, promotes the growth of the fruit to almost double its former size, and increases the richness of its flavor in like proportion. This is valuable information indeed, and our friend assures us it is not less true than valuable.—*Salem (N. J.) Banner.*

The Bristol County Agricultural Society held an annual Fair and Exhibition in this town, on the 10th inst. The Address, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson is highly spoken of. We shall publish the proceedings in a future number.—*Bristol Co. Dem.*

The Worcester Cattle Show was held on the 11th inst. We shall give details of the exhibition in our next.

The Berkshire Cattle Show was held on the 4th and 5th inst., at Pittsfield. Particulars as soon as possible.

The Report of Fruits at the rooms of the Mass. Hor. Society, was received too late for insertion in to-day's paper.



CHINESE MULBERRY TREES, &c.—

The subscribers will supply at reduced rates, the following trees:—200 000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, of various sizes, at the lowest prices—20 000 new Chinese Morus Expansa, a seedling variety, from the Morus Multicaulis, with very large succulent leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter. They are grafted on the White Mulberry, and are hardy enough for the most northern climates, and possess all the advantages the Morus Multicaulis. These are 6 feet and upwards in height.

3,000 Hybrid Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves and se joints, five to six feet in height and very hardy.

100,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which they differ from the common White Mulberry. These imported direct from the best silk district of France, are 2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low prices.

10,000 Italian White Mulberry, at very low prices; viz. 10,000 Brusa Mulberry Trees 5 to 7 feet high—and 10,000 smaller size.

10,000 of the mulberry called Chinese.

Also, 100 lbs. White Mulberry Seed.

10,000 lbs. yellow and white Sugar Beet Seed.

Lionean Garden, Flushing. WM. PRINCE.

N. B. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of Trees will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Prized Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias and Garden Agricultural and Flower Seeds sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent us by mail, will receive immediate attention, and be forwarded as ordered. Oct. 18, 1837. 3w

BULLS AND RAMS.

Wanted to purchase for the improvement of the breed of red stock in the Island of Jamaica, Six young Bull calves 6 to 9 months old and of the most improved breed, either working oxen, good milkers, or for the butcher. Also 2 or 3 high bred Heifer calves—also 1 or 2 young rams, valuable for the growth and fineness of wool. Particulars as to age, and shape, weight, color and price, and the distance in New York or Boston, where they will be received, to be sent (post paid) to R. J., Post office, Newport, Rhode Island, or before the 1st November. Oct. 18, 1837. 3w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of them full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, &c.
1000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
1000 Wilnot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately introduced.
Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.
All orders left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's, 25 Broad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Oct. 17.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50 000 True Morus Multicaulis Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are fine, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Apply to WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton. Oct. 4, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co. No. 10, Commercial Wharf. Cambridgeport. June 27.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Adams, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, and directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention. ROBERT MANNING. Oct. 25, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Just received "A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls." By Clement Hoare." ALSO the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural Books lately on hand at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. Oct. 1.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence, or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

- Five Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,
- " Double and Single TULIPS, do.
- " CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,
- " POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,
- " NARCISSUS, double and single do.
- " CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,
- " AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,
- " CYCLAMENS, do.
- " IXIAS, do.
- " GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous Plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1. 3w

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and are daily receiving from our gardens and other sources, SEEDS of the growth of 1837, among which are

- LONG BLOOD BEET,
- EARLY TURNIP do.
- SUGAR do.
- MANGEL WURTZEL,
- RUTA BAGA,
- LONG ORANGE CARROT,
- RADISH, of sorts,
- CUCUMBER, do.
- CABBAGE do.

Also—BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES, together with most kind of seed desirable for the Field or Garden. Sept. 27.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

- Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
- " SOUTHERN do.
- " WHITE DUTCH do.
- " RED TOP,
- " HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed. Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior Morus Multicaulis of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same. Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15. Sept 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess.	barrel	12 50	14 00
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	"	9 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	"	"
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"	"	9 12
FISH, Cod,	quantal	2 37	3 00
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	8 57	9 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 12
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 75	8 87
Alexandria,	"	8 50	8 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	"	"
southern flat yellow	"	1 05	1 06
white,	"	94	96
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 33
Barley,	"	"	"
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	48	"
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	20 00	22 50
hard pressed,	"	16 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	40	48
Hops, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	"	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage	"	24	30
do country do	"	24	25
Baltimore city do.	"	25	27
do. dry hide	"	"	"
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
do. dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	"	85	93
MACEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 75	"
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 00	"
clear from other States	"	23 50	24 00
Mess,	"	19 00	21 00
SEEDS, Heron's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	15	15
Southern Clover,	"	14	16
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	"	"
FALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	11
TEAZELS, 1st sort,	pr. M.	"	"
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	38
do. 1-4 and common	"	30	33
Northern pulled,	"	"	"
{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
{ No. 1,	"	37	40
{ No. 2,	"	29	30
{ No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	"
POULTRY,	pair	50	1 25
BUTTER, (tub.)	lb.	17	18
lump	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CHEESE,	barrel	"	"

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1650 Beef Cattle, 1800 Stores, 4350 Sheep, and 870 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick and last week's prices fully supported, viz. Extra \$6 50 a 6 75. First quality \$5 75 a 6 25. Second quality \$5 00 a 5 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Last week's prices fully supported. Stores.—A shade less than last week.

Sheep.—Quick. Lots were taken at \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 75, \$3 50.

Swine.—Sales quick at wholesale 7 for sows and 8 for barrows. Retail 8 and 9.

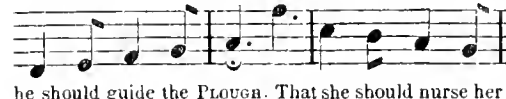
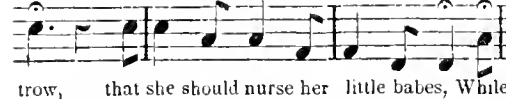
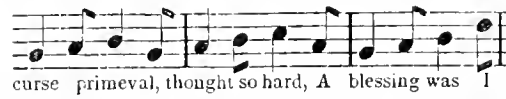
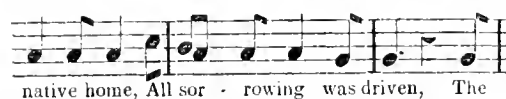
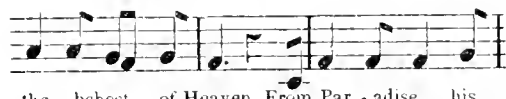
POETRY.

THE PLOUGH,

A SONG,

Written by B. Brown, Esq., of Boston, for the Anniversary of the

PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

And sung on that occasion, at
Bridgewater, Oct. 11, 1837.

So, our great ancestor became
A Farmer of the soil,
And millions of his children too
Are sharers in the toil.
We clear and beautify the fields;
We drain the miry slough;
We wield the sickle and the flail,
And guide the sturdy PLOUGH.

Of all the stations here on earth,
The Farmer ranks the first,
Though some may reckon him debased
For toiling in the dust.
'Tis Nature's calling he pursues,
As, with a sweaty brow,
He turns the sod all upside-down,
And guides the sturdy PLOUGH.

When Spring in all its merriment
Overspreads the fields with green,
And nought, save notes of joy, is heard,
And nought but smiles are seen.
The Farmer turns his tillage lands,—
And who's so happy now,
As while he whistles to his team,
And guides the shining PLOUGH.

Domestic joy full well he knows,
And, it may hap, a care;
For none must think to be exempt
From common lot and share.
His wife, she deems it her concern
To milk the bonny cow,
And cheer her ruddy husband, as
He guides the sturdy PLOUGH.

For love of wealth some get ensnared
In speculation's toils,
And others, when disasters come,

Are scrambling for the spoils;
Still does the prudent Farmer pay
To industry his vow,
Nor heeds the struggle nor the strife;
But steady guides the PLOUGH.

Good rule and order he maintains;
He lives in peace with all;
And, to defend his country's rights,
He's ready for the call.
Now, to be ever thus content,
Say, wights, would ye know how?
'Tis but to mind your own affairs,
And steady guide the PLOUGH.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—From an article in the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, subscribed an *old merchant*, we make the following extract, which is worthy of the attention of every one:

"Honest debts are sacred, and ought to be so held, is the maxim of the law, the maxim of every honest heart, and every honest, upright man will pay his debts, and manage his means for the best advantage to fulfil his engagements. Under present circumstances, it is plain that many cannot promptly pay their debts; time, much time, must be given; patience and forbearance exercised. Let creditors act wisely and prudently; not oppress, but take pay as fast as their debtors can prudently give it—in large or small sums.—Let them not act the part of Shylock,—demand immediate payment, or a pound of their flesh; but rather cheer and encourage the honest and persevering creditor, who, like Lawrence, has resolved never to give up the ship. Thus, by being 'kindly affectionate one to another,' mutual confidence and indulgence, great good can be done, and many debtors be able to pay every dollar, and save some property for their families, who, if now pushed, would be unable to pay one half or one fourth of what they owe. It is better for creditors to be patient, than by vainly attempting to secure immediate payments, destroy the very means by which their future accomplishment would be certain. We have before seen such times, and have known much good to result to the suffering classes, by persons who pursued the humane, wise, prudent course, and kindly indulged and aided the honest debtors, and misery and ruin by the opposite course, and that often times both parties, for, in the wise administration of a kind and just Providence, the unfeeling creditor is, by a change of circumstances, made to feel all the sorrows, woes and distresses his own heartless conduct has brought on others; he who shows no mercy to others, cannot expect others to show it to him.

We say then to all, persevere, and do all that honest men can to pay your debts. Gather all your means, and pay off to all as fast as you can; aid one another; let the kind feelings of your nature be brought into requisition; let all pursue an honest and honorable course. Great and persevering efforts lead to great results; we have seen the honest, industrious and enterprising, brought to the lowest stages of human woe, but they resolved to persevere, and in most cases, have overcome their misfortunes. Many who were once in 'poverty's vale,' are now enjoying the choicest blessing earth can afford—that of having nobly persevered—paid their debts, surmounted every obstacle; and many crowned with wealth and honor, and a *good name*, which is better than riches. Go thou and do likewise."

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B. SHURTLEFF, JR. Chelsea, Mass.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Traders supplied with seeds in boxes as usual on the most favorable terms, or by the pound or bushel in any quantity.

Our customers are requested to send in their order early that they may be duly attended to. Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO FARMERS

A person who having had some knowledge of the farming business wishes to extend his practical knowledge of the same, offers his services to those who may wish to employ for one or more years after the first of October next. Address J. M. through the New England Farmer.

TERRIBLE TRACTATION.

Terrible Tractation and other Poems. By Dr Caustic 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store. April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six months from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1837.

NO. 17.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Farmer's Magazine.)

ON THE NECESSITY OF CHANGING SEED.

"Have you found it of service to change the seed of plants, from one soil or climate, to another, and why? From the almost universal adoption of the practice, it seems that experience has fully justified it. In the case of exotics, that do not arrive at perfection in an alien climate, it does not seem wonderful; but in the case of naturalized vegetables, I cannot explain it."—*Bath Society Papers.*

SIR:—Not having access to a complete set of your useful work, I am not aware of what discussions it has furnished on the subject of the necessity of a change of seed, in the cultivation of corn; but, as an endeavor, however humble, to fix the principles of that necessity, may, at the approaching season, not be uninteresting to farmers, I have taken the liberty of submitting what has occurred to me, from an imperfect consideration of it.

I understand a belief in an *abstract* necessity for an occasional change of seed, to be very generally entertained, and to be founded on a supposed repugnance between the soil of a farm, and a succession of plants, descended from a particular stock of seed. This antipathy is said to be a secret principle in the economy of plants; and those with whom I have conversed, unable to account for it, consider it sufficient to say, the soil tires of the plants, or the plants of the soil. In this, it appears to me, there is much delusion; for I hold that, *abstractedly*, there is no efficacy in, and therefore no necessity for, a change of seed.—The grounds of this opinion I shall endeavor to explain.

Without going into the never-to-be-determined question, What is the food of plants? I take it for granted, that each species of vegetable has its peculiar pabulum; and that this peculiar matter must exist in the soil in which the seed of that plant is sown, otherwise it will not be produced in a perfect state. If any particular species of vegetable be repeatedly cultivated in the same field, it may so exhaust its food in that soil, that the latter will become unfit to produce the plant in perfection; and other circumstances, such as the application of certain manures, may incapacitate a piece of land from carrying a particular species of plant to maturity. But, in this case, a mere change of seed will not prove a remedy.—Something must be done to restore to the land the pabulum of the plant sought to be cultivated in it, otherwise a change of seed will prove of no avail. Again, I conceive that a plant, after being deteriorated by unfitness of soil, inadequacy of climate, or faulty cultivation, may be restored, by being transferred to better soil, or a more genial climate, or by being more carefully cultivated.—But this is no proof of an abstract efficacy in a change of seed. Here there is a concomitant

change of circumstances, which plainly accounts for the improvement; for we are entitled to hold that corn, once degenerated, cannot be re-produced in a more vigorous state, unless it be transferred to land different in the circumstances either of climate, soil or mode of cultivation. Still further, corn crops may degenerate by the gradual operation of an unfavorable climate, or by the natural barrenness of the soil in which they are raised. In such a case, the farmer finds an advantage in having recourse to fresh seed, the produce of a more genial climate or better land, or even of a neighboring farm, under the same circumstances of soil and climate as his own, if the corn produced on that farm, from being more nearly related to a good stock of seed, happens to be less degenerated. This, however, does not furnish evidence of an abstract efficacy in a change of seed; for it is clear that the farmer would not have bettered his circumstances had he not obtained seed of a quality superior to what was produced on his farm. Again, we know that crops may become deteriorated, by the adoption of the too general practice of sowing corn nearly as it grows, using little pains to separate the good seeds from weak and imperfect ones; or by a faulty rotation, or by many other circumstances of mismanagement. In such a case, it may be a temporary improvement to obtain a fresh supply of seed. But this does not establish the abstract efficacy of a change; for still the improvement depends solely on the farmer having selected seed of a quality better than his own, otherwise it would be absurd to suppose that his crops could have been mediated by a change. In short, in every supposable case of change of seed, any improvement that takes place, must be the effect of some concomitant change of obvious circumstances; and the necessity of the change seems to have no relation to the *je ne sais quoi*, that mysterious antipathy between the soil and a particular race of plants, which is said to be excited by their long familiarity. This is the abstract necessity of which I presume to dispute the existence; maintaining that there is no necessity for 'changing the seed of plants from one soil or climate to another,' unless in the case of a degeneracy of crops, from some of the obvious causes I have alluded to;—and in such a case, an improvement can be effected only by obtaining a supply of better seed.—This too, is the only case in which there can be any *efficacy* in a change, except the object be to obtain a better *variety* of a particular plant than what is already possessed. With this view, it may be justifiable to sow seed, though even inferior, as a sample to what is already produced on the farm, if superiority of soil, climate or cultivation, afford a reasonable prospect of improving the *quality* of the new variety. I am quite aware of the nicety of this question, and sensible of my own incompetency to the discussion of it; but I shall think I have done enough, if some of your enlightened correspondents should be induced, from what I have said, to edify us with their sentiments.

POISON OAK.

Middle River, Sep. 16, 1837.

MR DAWSON,—*Sir:* I have suffered much in my family, by one of my daughters inadvertently chewing a plant called *Poison Oak*. She felt a prickling in her mouth in a few minutes, and in twenty-four hours her face swelled much. Four days after, it had so increased that she could hardly be known by her acquaintances. The swelling spread over her face; her teeth became loose; her ears ached, and she was not only in great agony, but nearly deprived of her reason. It is nine days since she chewed it, and she now appears to be getting better. Her brother also suffered much, having his face and hands greatly swelled and blistered, by touching the plant.

If, by inserting this in the Bee, you could prevent one individual from suffering, I think it would be worthy of a place.

Sir, yours sincerely,

ROBERT OLIVER.

As the poisonous plant referred to above, grows plentifully in this country, we give the following sketch of its history: [*Pictou N. B. Bee.*]

The Rhus Toxicodendron, or *Poison Oak*, has the form of a shrub, from one to three feet high, with leaflets angularly indented, and pubescent beneath. But this character of the foliage is probably not constant, and the stunted growth may, in many cases, be owing to peculiarities of situation. It grows in woods, fields, and along fences. It flowers in June and July. When wounded, it emits a milky juice, which becomes black on exposure to air, and leaves upon linen or other cloth, a stain which cannot afterwards be removed by washing with soap and water, or by alcohol, either hot or cold, but deepens by age. The juice applied to the skin frequently produces inflammation, and the same poisonous property is possessed by a volatile principle, which escapes from the plant itself, and produces in persons who come into its vicinity, an exceedingly troublesome erysipalous affection, particularly of the face, itching, redness, a sense of burning, tumefaction, vascitation, and ultimate disquamation, are some of the attendants of this poisonous weed. The swelling of the face is sometimes so great, as almost entirely to obliterate the features. The effects are experienced soon after the exposure, and usually begin to decline within a week.

A light cooling regimen, with saline purgatives, and the local use of lead water, are the best remedies. Its effects, when applied internally, does not seem to be so great, as many physicians have used it in nervous and other disorders in considerable quantities, with varied success. It grows from the northern limits of Canada, to Virginia.

The juice appears to be well calculated for a permanent ink, or indelible black varnish.

In Tyler county, Va., 60 men lately, in 2 days, killed over 13,000 squirrels.

Extracts from the "Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at the semi-annual meeting, held in Winthrop, August 30, 1837."

"In our cold climate, where fuel is almost as necessary for comfort as food, sufficient attention is not paid to economy, in its use, nor is there proper care bestowed upon the preservation of our woodlands, and the growth of young trees.

The expense of fuel in most families nearly equals that of bread now, and still, owing to the amount consumed, and the want of care in the preservation and growth of wood, it is constantly diminishing in quantity and increasing in price. And without some salutary reform, the time is not far distant, when it will be almost out of the power of the poor man in our cold winters to procure sufficient fuel to keep his family comfortable.—More attention should be given to the construction and finishing of dwelling houses, and more pains taken to procure such apparatus for warming them, as shall most effectually secure the benefit of the heat in the apartments designed to be warmed. Yankee ingenuity has been directed to this subject, and already accomplished much in the saving of fuel. But with all the improvements made, large quantities of fuel are, and will continue to be needed in our climate, and it becomes us to look well to the sources of our future supply.

While some farmers are wisely managing their woodlands, not only to preserve but increase the growth, the course of procedure with a large majority, is in many respects erroneous.

One of these errors, is the practice of going through the lot, and felling the largest and oldest trees, thereby seriously injuring those adjacent, partially thinning the forest, and yet not sufficiently to let the sun's rays down upon the earth that the young trees will start up and flourish.

It is another most injurious practice among farmers to allow their cattle to roam their woodlands, browsing, breaking and treading down the young growth.

Running fires are another cause of destroying wood. They cannot always be prevented, but in many cases might be with proper care. Now to remedy these defects in management, it is necessary first, that the owners of wood lands should be more fully impressed with their value and the importance of their preservation and increase.—To guard against the spreading of fires, let their favorite food, *the rubbish*, be cleared out as much as possible, and either used for fuel, or burnt at a time when the lot will not be endangered. To secure a thrifty young growth, let the owner when cutting wood for use or market, take care to cut every tree of any considerable size and clear off the rubbish. This course will let the sun fall directly upon the ground, and a thick, thrifty young growth will supply the place of the old. Much information upon the subject may be gained from the experience of the farmers of Massachusetts.

One of your Trustees of the last year, travelling in that State, made the management of their wood lands an object of his attention, the result of which was altogether in favor of the course here recommended. He was further informed that after cutting off the second growth, the succeeding was thicker and more thrifty than the second. For that reason from ten to fifteen years is generally thought to be a sufficient time for the second growth to

stand in Massachusetts. As the climate differs, perhaps a longer time would be necessary to derive the greatest profit from our wood lands in this State. If the course here suggested should bear the test of experience, the importance of carefully securing by good fences, our wood lots, from the depredations of cattle, must be apparent to all. No farmer, who wishes to preserve his wood, will allow his cattle to roam the lot. Indeed, he might with comparative propriety, allow them to range his corn field."—*Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.*

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"It has been observed that no branch of husbandry requires more sagacity and skill, than a proper rotation of crops, so as to keep the ground always in heart, and yet to draw from it the greatest possible profit. So prominent a place does it hold in the art of agriculture, that no better criterion can be found on which to estimate the merits of a farmer, than the course of cropping, which he has adopted. The great art of cultivation consists in the maintenance of the land, at least in sound condition, and without impoverishing it, if it cannot be enriched. The main object of all rotations, should therefore be to establish such a series of crops as, by preventing the too frequent recurrence of any one of those which are considered exhausting, shall guard against the dissipation or loss of those component parts, or qualities of the soil, which seem peculiarly adapted to the growth of each, and in the abundance of which, consists its fertility.

"The land, to use the farmers phrase, 'grows tired' of a repetition of the same crops, and refuses to reproduce them in former abundance, though it will yield an ample return of others of a different species. (It is not, in fact, solely by exhausting the soil, that certain plants deteriorate, if planted in the same ground year after year, for, were this the case, manure would renovate the ground; but it fails to do so, and thus if peas or wheat, for example, be grown repeatedly on a piece of land, the farmer may manure to whatever extent he chooses, his crops will dwindle and become poorer and poorer.) From this it has been conjectured, that some particles of the soil are adapted to the nourishment of one kind of vegetables, and others to another: though, from their effect being more perceptible, on the production of grain than of leguminous plants, it has been presumed that the exhausting properties of the former are partly to be attributed to the greater exposure of the ground to the influence of the sun, when bearing them, and that the meliorating consequences of the latter, arise, in a great measure, from their shade: as well as the large leaved vegetables derive considerable portion from the atmosphere, while corn, wheat, barley, rye, and oats, seem to draw their support entirely from the earth.

"Whether these hypotheses be well or ill-founded, experience—that surest guide in farming operations—has demonstrated that land, in the common course of tillage, cannot be kept in heart, without a frequent change of crops. Wheat is known to exhaust the land more than rye; rye more than barley; and barley more than oats.

"The various systems of cultivation may be divided into two classes: the one, chiefly confined to the culture of grain; and the other comprehen-

ding the alternate culture of grain and roots. Under the old system of farming, the land was cropped with grain until it was partly exhausted, and was then left to recruit itself under natural pasture; but after the introduction of turnips, and the culture of other roots as field crops, the alternation of grain and vegetables was adopted from Flanders, where it is the invariable method to carry an alternate crop for man and beast; and it was found that the land was both preserved from the baneful effects of over-cropping, did not demand such frequent periods of rest, and, through the means of feeding live stock, could be more abundantly supplied with manure.

"In cultivating the ground, two objects ought always to be kept in view: first, to obtain from it the greatest quantity of the most valuable produce; secondly, that this produce be obtained in such a manner, as may least exhaust the earth; or, in other words, that the care of the farmer, while prompted by regard for his immediate benefit, be so guided by discretion, as not to dry up the sources of future and more lasting advantages."

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

USE OF LIME.—Certain acids and acid combinations often exist in soil or subsoils, and produce infertility. Lime, by forming new combinations with these bodies, frequently neutralizes their effects. Thus, if sulphate of iron, (known to exist where sorrel grows) or copperas, which is a combination of sulphuric acid with the oxide of iron, exists in the soil, and lime be applied, the lime will combine with the sulphuric acid of the copperas, and form gypsum or plaster of paris, and thus convert into fertilizing matter, a substance which in excess is injurious.—*Low's Agriculture* page 62.

MILCH COWS SHOULD BE WELL KEPT.—The keeping of cows in such manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay; and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford, if only kept during winter in the usual manner, and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots, or other roots, at nineteen cents per bushel, amount to about eighteen dollars.—The addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at three cents per quart, amounts to twenty-seven dollars. I should be remembered too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

We have been shown by John Gordon, Esq. of this city, large handsome early garden stone turnips, which were sowed on the first day of August, and some very large potatoes that were planted on the 12th of July. Let no farmer complain that our seasons are too short for raising good crops, when with proper attention, such fine specimens are produced in only a part of the season. Mr Gordon is a man of science, and practically skilled in agriculture.—*Yankee Farmer.*

REV. HENRY COLMAN, the agent employed by the Government to make an agricultural Survey of the State, had an interview with a large number of our most active and intelligent Farmers at the Mansion House last Wednesday and Thursday evenings. We were present some of the time, and can remark with truth, that it was one of the most interesting scenes of the kind we ever witnessed. Mr Colman, as the organ of the state, is desirous of gathering up facts and materials concerning everything which relates to the business of the Farmer. By a frank expression of opinion on all sides, and comparing notes of agriculture in Northampton, guided by the comprehensive mind of the agent, it may well be supposed a mass of valuable and instructive details would be elicited. Enough to occupy a page of this paper could be given, but as they will be embodied in his official report, it might be premature in us to publish them.

The Indian corn crop was taken up for the sake of being a little methodical, and its expense, modes of culture, kind of seed, quantity per acre, &c. &c., were elaborately talked about. Questions were propounded, opinions of individuals drawn out, facts of importance disclosed, experiments of different farmers narrated, and the experience had by various persons in all the important ramifications of the business made the subject of free discussion. This analysis of the Indian Corn crop and its products, was carried through with every other crop raised upon our meadows, as the soil there and in other parts of the town, belong under different heads, when learning the cost and value of their productions. Connected with every kind of crop which was brought up for investigation, Mr. Colman had constantly some apt illustration or pertinent remark or curious fact which had fallen under his own observation. What was better, his fertile mind and personal experience led him to infuse neutral instruction into the whole colloquial interview.

The investigation concerning the Wheat crop excited much interest and drew out a great many remarks founded upon the observations and experience of different farmers. As a specimen of the kind of illustration introduced by Mr Colman, we will mention one, merely to show that he is aiming at every successive step he treads in his Survey, new light diffusing itself into the science of agriculture. An intelligent Farmer in this State sowed two pieces of wheat contiguous to each other. The seed was the same and the process of culture was alike with both of them. One yielded a large crop and the other was almost worthless from the blight. Now what produced this surprising difference in the result? Why, the farmer had simply swept one piece with a rope every morning there was a "honey dew" or fog, and the other, the unproductive piece, had not been molested. It will thus be seen, that Mr Colman, with his accurate observations and quick discernment, is gathering up a vast fund of immensely valuable materials, both to advance the science and make the labors of the farmer more easy, as well as to render them more productive.

This interview of the Farmers and the Agent of the Commonwealth, as we before remarked, was full of instruction and pleasure. It was extended to a number of successive hours, each mind contributing to swell the amount of knowl-

edge, by relating individual experience in the progress of the business, and those facts of interest which fell within every one's observations. It was mind coming in collision with mind, bringing out new light, and with the aid of the clear and comprehensive powers of Mr Colman, condensing its rays, so that hereafter the great science of Agriculture, will receive a fresh impulse from his investigations. We give the following simple statement, as an evidence what an amount of practical knowledge may be collated, by individuals in any one branch of business, assembling, comparing notes and narrating the results of their own experience. Mr Colman's design is to visit nearly every town in the Commonwealth, and as many farms as possible, and from the imperfect sketch above given, we may expect a mass of invaluable facts and accurate observations in his report to the legislature.—*Northamp. Cou.*

DURHAM STOCK.—Fifty head of Durham cattle, belonging to the Ohio Company, were sold at Chilotho, on the 20th ult., for \$36,443. The prices ranged from forty-eight to seventeen hundred dollars. The following are noted among the prices:

Matchem, bought by A. Renick,	\$1200
Young Waterloo, " Gov. Trimble,	1700
Duke of York, " R. R. Leymerer,	1100
Experiment, " Gov. Trimble,	1400
Comet Halley, " R. R. Leymerer,	1500
Nimrod, " E. Florence,	1040
Duke of Norfolk, " Gov. Vance and J. H. James,	1400
Goldfinder, " I. Cunningham,	1095
Blossom, cow, " R. R. Leymerer,	1000
Matilda, " A. Watts,	1000
Moss rose, " J. Renick,	1200
Malina, " I. Cunningham,	1005
Flora and calf Powhattan, " G. Renick,	1505
Young Mary and calf Pocahontas, " E. J. Harness,	1500
Tees Water and calf Cometess, " J. J. Vanneter,	2225

COMMON SENSE IS MUCH WANTED.—When I see a man whipping a horse, it is a sign he has not common sense.

When I see a man load up his team so heavily that his axletree breaks down, it is a certain sign he does not possess common sense.

When I see a man driving a horse as poor as a crow, it is a sign he does not feed him well.

When I hear a man telling how fast his horse will trot, it is a sign he's more fit for a jockey than a man of business.

When a man puts poor window glass in his house, it is a sign he is no judge of his own interests.

When you see a farmer's door-yard cluttered up with rubbish, it is a sign of indolence.

When you see a yard in the rear of a house filthy, and old things rotting for the want of a little attention, it is a sign of a sloven.

APPLES FOR FATTENING ANIMALS.—In the autumn of 1833, if I do not misremember, I was first induced to try the experiment—it was to me then an experiment. Having more apples than we needed for other uses, and fully convinced of the evil of making them into cider for common

use, I suffered my hogs to run in the orchard and make the apples as they fell from the trees. Before the apples were fully ripened, as they began to fall, contrary to my expectation, my hogs began to gain flesh, and during the season, they became fat with no other feed except the wash of the kitchen. Several that I had designed to keep, before I was aware of it, became too fat for the object designed. This lot, I mistake not, weighed, as I butchered them from the orchard, from 200 to 350 pounds each. The same season I suffered some of my sheep to remain in the orchard, and with equal success. The next season, our fruit was cut off. But the last two seasons, I have made my pork from my orchard, and during these seasons I have confined my hogs exclusively to *sour* apples; and still I have never killed lots of pork that were better fatted, more solid, or of better flavor. To carry the experiment farther, last year I took from my stock an old cow that had given milk through the summer, and fed her exclusively on sour apples. She ate about half a bushel, morning and evening. She fattened well, and made a first rate beef. It is, therefore, no longer with me a question whether apples are profitable for fattening domestic animals; the fact is fully tested.

HARVEY BALDWIN.

Hudson, O., Aug. 1837.

AUGUST SWEETING.—Mr Benjamin Clark of Cornish has furnished us with a handsome specimen of this excellent fruit; they are quite large, and in flavor they are superior to any apples which we have tasted this year either from this section or from the south. They are a very early apple—these have been gathered a month; we have noticed that, in a large orchard in which there were several kinds of early fruit, the August Sweeting was the earliest of all; and from the fine condition of these we now have, it appears that they are not of very transient duration. Such sweet apples baked, with a bowl of good milk, constitute as good and wholesome a luxury as can be furnished by the Indies, East and West.—*Yankee Farmer.*

WHITE APPLES.—Mr Merrill Knight of Otisfield has left at this office a specimen of apples which he calls by the above name; they are of a very large size and good flavor; they usually ripen about the middle of September and keep till November. Mr Knight brought ten bushels of these apples to this market which he sold at one dollar a bushel; he says he has sold them for that price for several years. Let farmers who sell apples at 30 or 40 cents a bushel think of this, and judge whether they had better make improvements, or go on in the old way as practised by their great great grandfathers.—*Yankee Farmer.*

THE SEA INVADING THE EARTH.—According to the Railway Magazine, "the sea on the side of Prussia has been making slow and steady encroachments on the land. There existed between seven and eight centuries since, a province named Witlandie, which has been, by little and little, yielding up its soil to the sea, and is now entirely covered with the waters."

If you want to get rich, work hard and spend little.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW. THE REPORT ON SWINE.

Committee: William Lincoln, of Worcester; William M. Benedict, of Millsbury; Thomas W. Ward, of Shrewsbury; Rufus Hastings, of Sterling; Luther Burnet, Jr., of Worcester.

The Committee on Swine, with humility, submit their Annual Report. It has been more than "glory enough," for them to serve in the elevated station they have occupied. Earthly ambition may well be contented, when cheered in the discharge of high trusts, by a voice, more impressive than that of the people, the still, small voice of the pig. Received by their four-footed associates with affectionate regard, the Board of Swine have nothing further to desire for themselves. But injustice would be done to the feelings of the Trustees, and the obligations of gratitude to seventy-two inmates of the pens neglected, if they failed, in speaking of themselves, or of the race predecessor of man's existence, to claim, and to bestow those titles of distinction, which the universal custom of New England prefixes or appends to all other names. They do, therefore, state, that the Honorable Committee most respectfully waited on the *Mistress Pigs*, the *Boars Esquires*, the *Honorable Sows*, and their *Honors* the Hogs.

A vast concourse convened this morning, of all ages and sizes, from the plump child-pig, just stepped from the cradle of infancy, to the extensive creature entering on the gravity of swinehood. Never before, has the festival of the Society been so honored. Whether the enlarged attendance was a token of approbation of the bright blue sky of the day, or a tribute of friendship to the judges, it becomes not them to determine. Amid the great assembly, there were a few individuals, who, with disturbed breathing and abstracted looks, appeared as if they had not paid their taxes, or had not specie to discharge post-office bills, or had visited a bank-director to solicit extension of notes over-due, or had been to law, or were coming back again, or were proprietors of eastern or western domains, or were about to draw up a report, or were candidates for office; or had been afflicted with some other of the epidemic evils, which have scourged the community. But, generally, there was an air of placid repose, as if, notwithstanding the excitement, calamities, and pressure of the times, their bodies were at rest, their minds at ease, and themselves enjoying the expensive luxury of a tranquil conscience.

Lord Bacon divides human knowledge into memory, reason and imagination. Close analogy suggests the classification of the magnificent display of pork, under the heads of boars, breeding sows, and weaned pigs.

Boars exist every where; they used the pens of the Society freely. For the one judged to be the most perfect offered for premium, five dollars were awarded to Mr George Jones, of Worcester; for the other very worthy pig of Mr Jotham Bartlett, of Northborough, three dollars were assigned.

In one of the departments, there was an animated and busy scene. Twenty-two unweaned pigs, from eight to twelve weeks old, exemplified the power of suction, by drawing, with unwearying diligence, through convenient apparatus of hose, the fluid of milk from the copious reservoirs of three sows of Mr William C. Clark, Landlord of the United States Hotel. The ability to increase population was so approved, that the Committee unan-

imously bestowed on the fruitful mothers of the three infant families of industrious laborers, the first premium of five dollars.

Before entering on the consideration of the rewards proposed for weaned pigs, it has become the mournful duty of the Committee to communicate information of a most afflicting event.—Stephen Salisbury, Esq., of Worcester, last evening, entered on the records, the names of 4 most interesting animals. One, in the full vigor of youth, just entering on the morning of life, and of the day, with brilliant prospects of future usefulness, exhausted by over-exertion to reach the pens, fell a victim to zeal and heat, and was snatched away by an untimely death. While the Committee condole with the owner of the deceased pork, on the unhappy fate of this martyr of patriotic devotion for the cause of agriculture, they trust he will find consolation under the sadness of the bereavement, in the virtues of the survivors, and in the eulogy pronounced by the chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. Had our departed friend been present, the first premium of six dollars would have belonged to Mr Salisbury. But the statutes of the Society require that pigs should be not less than four in number. The laws are sacred; they cannot be dissolved by any corroding acid of construction. It is therefore recommended, that instead of a premium, a gratuity of equal amount be tendered to Mr Salisbury, with the assurances of our sincere sympathy; and that any member of the Society who may be invited by that gentleman, do attend the funeral obsequies of his pork.

Misfortune seldom falls single; that bitter fruit is borne, like the grape, in clusters. The gloom thrown over the day, was deepened by another melancholy incident. An amiable pig of Mr G. Jones, arrived on the common in good health and spirits; but finding every pen filled, retired to private life, and died on his return home, as is supposed, broken-hearted, with grief and mortification at being excluded from a place.

Capt. John Barnard of Worcester, deserved the second premium of \$4: it is given to him according to the deserts of his pigs.

While the Committee have finished the discussion of the claims of the competitors for the sums stated in the printed bills, they have scarcely commenced the examination of the merits of the noblest company of swine that ever graced the annals of our history.

Mr George H. White, of Worcester, exhibited a prodigious white sow, of the Bedford lineage, looking like two single creatures rolled into one. This female was elegant: all females are. Unlike the fair daughters of our race, she had no slenderness, but a boundless circumference of waist. Estimated by the modern standard of political economy, this animal was a *monster*, an *accumulator* of fat, a *monopolist* of lean, an unweildy *corporation*, a *deposit bank* of pork. The committee might have doubted of the constitutionality of such an animal; they took a wiser course.—Accustomed to resort to those gentlemen of the cabbage tribe, who in imitation of the philosopher's of Laputa, take observations of personal dimensions with a kind of quadrant to fit coats and long tailed bills, for information of external proportion, they procured men and measures from a shop of a friend of the tailor's craft. It resulted from the survey of Mr William Brown, that the length was five feet eleven inches, the breadth one foot ten

inches, the circumference five feet eight inches, and the dead weight, while alive, about half a thousand pounds. This gentlemen gave his professional opinion, that ten yards of Lowell prints would be required for a fashionable gown to clothe the lady, exclusive of an equal allowance for sleeves.

From the State Lunatic Hospital came sixteen sober hogs, of great dignity of manners. The evil spirits exorcised from the walls of that noble asylum of misfortune, by the powerful spells of the kind treatment and rare medical skill of Dr Woodward, have not been suffered to enter into the swine. They were the best conditioned and best behaved of the whole convention. One of them had permitted his body to grow over his head, so much as almost to obliterate the chief end, to quite create resemblance to a ball, and entirely to confer the capacity of motion in any direction. The committee would willingly give a reward to the Commonwealth for her fine swine; but as Massachusetts requires no encouragement in good works they recommend a gratuity of two dollars to be paid to Mr Ellis, the careful attendant, out of the reserved profits derived from an unclaimed premium still in the treasury.

The pig of the Secretary, Edwin Conant, Esq stood, but not alone. The excellent recording officer furnished an entertaining biography of the talent of pork committed to his care. The subject of the memoir he furnished, was born in Worcester, on the 10th day of March, A.D. 1837. Sumptuary laws, his owner stated, had been rigidly applied to him, that, of meal, he had but three meals in his life. Since the middle of September, he had obtained the occasional, but infrequent luxury of a boiled dish of very small potatoes and declining pumpkins. During his life he had refused to eat above half a bushel of corn, possibly because it was not offered for acceptance. His decease may be expected about Thanksgiving time. Peace to his spareribs.

George W. Richardson, Esq., of Worcester exhibited a pig of such exquisite proportions, that it afforded unalloyed satisfaction to contemplate the prospects of the judicial profession, and pork.

Mr Edmund P. Dixie presented an animal, long deep, broad and thick. He claimed no premium the best one which could be given will be her after found in the rich treasures of his barrel, at the luxuries spread on his table.

Mr George H. White placed in the pens a boar which was considered by the committee one of the best of the show. As the owner could not conveniently keep him according to the rule of the Society, the committee can only award to him a large premium of praise.

There are said to be persons in the world unconscious of the fitness of things, and the harmonies of creation, as to be insensible to the beauties and perfection of a hog. The square roundness of figure, the compact thickness of the for the bright intelligence of the eye, the Grecian straightness or Roman curve of the nose, irresistibly command admiration. If any person would cultivate a refined and delicate taste, let him visit the styes of Mr White, Mr Dixie, Mr Richards and the recording secretary, and delight his senses with living models of excellence.

A boar, entered by Mr Samuel Willard, of the farm of the Hon. John W. Lincoln, did not make his appearance until the committee had m-

their disappearance, at a late hour. The pig of Mr Oliver Adams was no where within their jurisdiction. Great disappointment was felt at the absence of the swine of Mr Emory Perry, professor of music, as, from the skill of their accomplished master, an agreeable duet or anthem might have been expected. The Committee may be pardoned for omitting comments on the merits of the invisible.

He who would lose an opportunity of renewing or pursuing inquiries on the subject of animal magnetism, the engrossing topic of public attention, among creatures so peculiarly fitted to exhibit the wonderful phenomena of the science, must have a genius for salting sheep: the committee have not. Strong susceptibilities were manifested by one of the fattest pigs: on being rubbed with a fragment of rail, it sunk into profound sleep. It was then powerfully magnetized with a section of a rusted iron hoop; as no glowing descriptions of distant scenery, or emblematical narratives were forthcoming, it was concluded that the soul of the somnambulant pork had gone to N. York, to examine the paintings which adorn the study of Col. Stone. The hurry of the occasion did not permit leisure to await its return. So the experiment may be considered as terminating in that consummation to which other trials may arrive, no good end.

It should be matter of heartfelt gratulation to every free citizen of this wide spread republic, that in the course of human events, he is himself, and not his own great-grand-father, or his own great-grandson. The enlightened condition of the age, is in no way better demonstrated, than by the correct estimate of the worth of the most amiable of races. There are those, who look backward to the past, and onward through the future. The committee looked only to the present and the pigs. From the contemplation, springs deep rejoicing. The character of the pig never has been, and probably never will be, better appreciated, than by the existing generation. On such subject, it is with great difficulty, one can prevent himself from growing as eloquent as orators do. Where has genius breathed his loftiest aspirations; where science extended her empire widest, where improvement urged on her renovating work, where cultivation strewn the earth with beauty, and the wilderness with blossoms, and the hog had not been there? What prosperity has brightened existence, what happiness gladdened life, what virtue enriched the heart, where the pig had not been cherished? The committee pause for a reply.

They will repress their feelings; they are anxious to avoid all speculation, and solicitous to present only plain facts, and useful practical remarks, which may benefit the swine and their posterity.

With all the gentle graces and silent virtues which encircle the pig, there is one spot on the white light of his excellence. The innocence and quiet tenor of his life, is unpleasantly contrasted with the base uproar he makes when having his throat cut at its conclusion. As one of the noblest bards of England almost says, the hog

"In corporal utterance makes a noise as great
As when a giant dies."

The error needs only to be pointed out to be amended.

Notwithstanding the appearance of prosperity, it is sadly to be feared there are secret evils springing from the temptations of the times. In imitation of high authority, the committee decline to commit themselves, and beg leave to refer to former reports for the full expression of their sentiments. It cannot be concealed, that there is something rotten in the state of porkdom. The political wisdom of the pigs has been disturbed. The swine of N. England have overtraded; they have been seduced into rash speculations in their national domain of mud; they have indulged in frost-bitten fancy cornstalks; they have relied on the payment of the instalments of the surplus revenue: they have departed from the solid circulation of grain, and devoted themselves to a depreciated currency of dust and weeds.

Solemn inquiries for remedies press on the committee, which they feel bound to propose, but are under no obligation to answer. Would it not be expedient to establish a national bank of corn, to regulate the exchange of pork? Would it not be proper to codify the laws of eating, fix the gauge of troughs, and establish the certainty of meals by inflexible definitions? Would it not be well to invite Miss Martineau to make the tour of the styes, and draw thence dissertations on philosophy and government? Should not circular letters be *franked*, and distributed, proposing many hundred questions to the principal citizen pigs of the States? Or should not well be let alone?

The committee have said too much: further they say not. Wm. LINCOLN, Chairman.

PEACH TREE.—Peaches are of two kinds; the clear stone, and the cling stone; but there are good varieties of each. The same sorts can only be raised by grafting, or inoculation: This may be on apricots, or on plum trees, and will make the grafted trees longer lived. The trees should have a warm, dry, fertile soil; a sandy loam is best. If the spot where they are planted be sheltered from the northerly winds, it will be the better. To raise the young trees, take stones that are fully ripe, and plant them in October. They will come up and grow to a good size in the course of the summer. They are to be kept clear of weeds, while in the nursery. At a year's growth, they may be grafted, or inoculated, and after two summer's growth, they may then be transplanted. This may be done when the leaves have fallen in the autumn, or in the spring. Take plants with one strong clear stem, or, if they have two, cut one away, however fair. Let the downward root be cut off, in order that the tree derive its nourishment from earth nigh the surface, which will make the fruit less crude, and finer tasted. Be careful not to plant the trees too deep; for this is injurious to all fruit. Let the pruning of the new planted trees be omitted, till they have taken root.

In making a proper selection of trees, from which to graft or inoculate, a due regard should be had to three essentials.

1. To obtain the grafts or buds, from trees bearing the finest fruit.
2. That this fruit should ripen at different times, from the earliest to the latest of the season for peaches.
3. That the grafts or buds be taken from trees which are plentiful bearers; but not such as bear so plentifully as to be broken by their fruit.

But, perhaps, the too plentiful bearing of trees, is a quality not properly descendible to those which are raised from them, by grafting or otherwise. It would be well to ascertain this point by experiment.

It is said by some, that if the stones of peaches be buried immediately, without drying, they will produce trees bearing the same kinds of peaches, as those whence the stones were taken. This is well worthy of particular trial.

Farmer's Cabinet.

AMERICAN STATUARY MARBLE.—We have authority for stating that Mr Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble, in the Cherokee country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountains six miles, consisting entirely of that valuable substance, hitherto only seen in the United States in thin beds, not exceeding a few inches. He reports one of these deposits as equal to that of Massa-Carrara, in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has been hitherto brought, at a great expense, from Italy. We trust this additional development of our mineral resources will be highly advantageous to the fine arts, in the hands of our men of genius. Greece and Italy owe much of their celebrity in sculpture to the abundance of statuary marble in those countries. We imagine that if Phidias and Phraxiteles had been obliged to import their material from foreign countries, posterity would never have possessed the noblest examples of art, which their genius has bequeathed to mankind.—*National Intel.*

The following recipe for a paste to render boots and shoes water proof is highly recommended by those who have tried it.

The discoverer, Mr Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, says the following preparation is sufficient for fifty pair of shoes.

Take three ounces gum elastic, cut it up into fine shreds; put it into a gallon jug, add to it 3 quarts of Seneca oil, let it stand three or four days, when the gum will have been dissolved, and the paste fit for use. Stir before using; then rub the uppers and soles of the boots or shoes well with it three or four different times before the fire, so long as the leather will absorb it. The degree of comfort which this mixture will ensure to the wearer of heavy shoes and boots, can be only be realized on trial. It might be used with an equally good effect upon the harness and gearing of work horses, and we have no doubt would make one pair last as long as two.

NOTICE TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The editor of the "Delawarean," published at Wilmington, proposes to prepare a *newspaper directory*, and therefore asks as a favor, that each newspaper publisher in the United States will forward him, by mail, one copy of his paper. He intends to arrange them by States, giving their politics, &c. For this favor, each editor sending his paper shall receive one copy of the directory, as soon as made ready. The advantages of a sheet of this kind to publishers must be apparent to all.

Editors will please copy the above once or twice in order to give it circulation.

A farmer in Barnstable co. has raised 300 bush. of onions from quarter of an acre of land.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

ON THE USE OF LIME IN RAISING WHEAT.—[Continued from our last, p. 126.]—In our last number, we produced some facts, which had a tendency to prove that lime, in some of its compounds, was not only useful, but indispensable for the raising of wheat. Our authorities for this assertion, were derived from British writers. We will now adduce the testimony of an American cultivator, relative to the value of lime, especially for wheat, and give some practical directions for the application of this indispensable requisite for good farming.

A writer for the N. York Evening Post, whose communication on lime and its uses, may be found republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, p. 76, asserts that "he has experienced the efficacy of slack lime as a manure on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five-fingered leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and 10 bushels to the acre was spread over it. It was seeded with grain, and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine crop. I mowed the same five years, without adding any manure. The second mowing was still more efficacious, when 60 or 80 bushels were used. Forty bushels, however, is as much as should be used the first time.—I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a lime stone country, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser would not now sell it for 50 dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it.

"The advantage of using lime is, you insure to yourself a certain crop, unless the season is very unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded wheat for many years now produces fine crops. In one instance, forty-five bushels per acre have been produced this season.—Your grain of every kind will be at least double, in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground. The farmer will then reap abundantly and the old cry of poor crops will be silenced."

With regard to the best mode of applying lime, its quantity, &c., we can give no better directions than are contained in an article, published in the *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, vol. iii, page 121, communicated by Daniel Buckley, Esq. of Salisbury, Penn. from which the following is extracted:

"The method of applying lime, which I have adopted in common with my neighbors, is, in the first place, to plough up a sod field with a strong team, in the spring or fall, harrow it the way it is ploughed, and mark the field into as many squares as you intend to put on half bushels, say 100 to the acre, which will bring the furrows about 20 feet apart each way, and require 50 bushels to the acre. This quantity I have found to be most profitable. When the lime is burnt and as soon as it is cool enough to handle, it ought to be hauled on the land already marked, and half a bushel to be deposited in the centre of each square, in as compact a heap as possible. If water is convenient, I prefer to slack the lime immediately, rather than to wait for rain, as it becomes finer, and can be more easily spread. As soon as it is slacked, it is immediately spread and well harrowed. This method I prefer for Indian corn, barley, oats, rye and potatoes. On all the above crops, I have experienced a great benefit from lime, the first year after its application. With potatoes I add about 15 two horse loads of barn yard manure to the acre before planting. A second liming is often given and much approved of, after an interval of three or more years. This amalgamates better, and can be more intimately mixed with the soil.

"There are good farmers who differ as to the quantity of lime, that is most profitably applied. Some say 60 bushels on an acre, some 70, and some more. I have applied 100 bushels on an acre of lime stone land, at a dressing; but have not been able to discover any benefit in using it thus freely, nor any injury, except in the loss of the lime."

It is observed in "Letters of Agricola," that the application of lime is matter neither of mystery nor of deep philosophical research. If the necessary quantity be given to land, and properly mixed with the soil, it is

a thing of much less moment than we are apt to imagine, whether it be applied in its caustic or mild state, and for this reason, that there is a natural progression from the one to the other.

Dr Cooper, in the last edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes, that "Oyster shells are frequently burnt into lime to lay upon land. They are a better manure when ground without burning, owing to the remains of animal matter in them. A good lime compost is the following: spread on any platform under cover, 6 inches of mould, then three inches of well burnt lime; slack it with water in which common salt has been dissolved, at the rate of 1-12 bushels of salt, to each bushel of lime; cover it with 6 inches more of mould. Before laying it on the land, turn and mix this compost heap, and lay 300 bushels of it each acre."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1837.

From Mr Downer,—Urbaniste Pears, very fine;—Knight's (Rhode Island) late seedling pears, medium size, not high flavored, but exceedingly sweet. Pomme Neige or snow apples, a beautiful and high flavored fruit; Brussel's pippin apples; Quince apples; very sprightly and good. Lyscom apples, a deservedly popular fruit.

From Mr Manning,—Louise Bonne pears (of Jersey) not quite mature. They are considered by one of our most distinguished pomologists, first rate. Jalousie pears, very fine; also, two distinct crop of William's Double Bearing, (raised from the seed of the St. Germain,) of medium quality.

From Mr Paine, from the garden of Benj. Bussey, Esq., Summer street,—Alnott Pears, a well known variety.

From Mr J. Lincoln, Hingham,—Seek-no-further apples, which fully sustained their good reputation.

From Joseph Balch, Esq.—Apples, (from trees imported from England,) not in eating, names unknown. Also, large clusters of White Chasselas and Isabella Grapes, (open culture) equal to any exhibited this season.

From J. P. Davis, Esq.,—Louisiana (native) Grapes, of considerable merit, raised by Mr Dane, Roxbury.

From ———— Specimens of Philadelphia Pippins, very large and handsome.

From E. M. Richards,—Boxford or Towne Apples. Red Lingistic apples and peaches, name unknown.

For the Committee.

E. M. RICHARDS.

The Report of the Committee on Fruits, October 25, is deferred until next week, on account of its length.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Farm School, Thompson's Island, Oct. 14th, 1837.

Mr WILLIS.—Sir, In answer to your inquiries respecting Hale's Threshing Machine and Horse power that I recently purchased at your establishment, I must truly say that they have exceeded my expectations. I have used and seen in use Flagg's Machine, both of the Warrens' the Lafayette, (so called) Pope's, and others; but never have seen or used any that I think will bear the test of practical experience, equal to Hale's. This Machine combines many good qualities; it is very simple, and so constructed that it is not liable to accident or damage while in operation; likewise it is less expensive, more durable, and does the work better and more expeditiously than any other that has met my observation.

I find that we can thresh with ease from 75 to 100 bushels in a day of barley, or any other kind of grain that is plump, and in good order for threshing; and it is much cleaner than grain that is usually threshed with the flail. The power works admirably. I find that it is not very hard work for a horse as he can work all day with ease. It requires 2 active men and a boy to tend the machine while in operation. I find no difficulty in working it with 3 boys 14 years of age, but we can employ more to good advantage.

As we now have the Threshing Machine, and Cultivator brought to perfection, give us farmers 2 more machines, (which by the way I hope to live to see in operation) one for mowing, the other for ploughing by steam power, and I think that we can live without paying all the profits of our farms as most of us now do, to our hired help. Likewise we should get rid of one great evil, that is the vexation and trouble we generally have with hired help, as they generally feel themselves of more consequence than their employers. I find by experience, that it is much less vexatious to manage a farm with a hundred boys than with 3 or 4 hired men, take them as they rise.

Give us good tools, and encourage our young men to strip

off their jackets and go to work upon the waste lands, of which we have thousands of acres in the vicinity of Boston, and the city will be crowded with produce of our own raising, and you will not see quite so many loafers parading the streets preaching up hard times. Yours respectfully

D. CHANDLER.

SUPREME SQUASH.—Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport, has presented us with an excellent esculent of the Squash kind. It is, if we mistake not, of the sort called Autumnal Marrow Squash, Cucurbita Molepo. The color of the squash is red-dish white, flesh bright orange, sweet, and of fine flavor. It is, we believe, of the same species first introduced into Salem, Mass., by Mr John M. Ives, and described in the New England Farmer, vol. xii, page 121. The squash is a valuable acquisition to our culinary edibles, and may well rank as high as the Giant Asparagus, introduced by Mr Pond, who deserves the office of Procurator General for Ceres and Pomona.

GREAT PRODUCTS.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, under the head of Mammoth Pumpkins, states, in substance, that the editor of the West Chester Register has been presented with a pumpkin that measured 6 feet 2 inches in circumference one way, and 5 feet 6½ inches the other, weighing 113 pounds. But James Porter, of Lancaster county, has gone ahead of the Chester pumpkin-raiser, and sent to the Editor of the Lancaster Examiner, a prodigious pumpkin, which measured 6 feet 1-2 inches in circumference one way, and 6 feet 6 inches the other, and weighed 180 pounds!

APPLE MOLASSES.—There is many a good housewife, who has more faith in her own experience, than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of Apple Molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff, that has from time immemorial, been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province, at this time, to attempt to convince such, that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown, that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar. I would, however, invite them to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn, I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweetening apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them; when they had boiled soft, I turned them into a new splinter basket, containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head, and a heavy weight. The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettles, when I commenced boiling it down, and attended to it strictly, frequently skimming it, till it became of the consistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweetmeats, for sweetening pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making it is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer.—Ohio Farmer.

PEAT.—We are informed that Mr Jabez Howes, of this town, in the months of June and July last, dug and cured 80 cords of peat. This sells at \$1 per cord, yielding to Mr Howes, a profit of \$160 per month for his labor. Half of this world reject the experience of others, and rely solely on their own. Their fathers never dug peat, therefore they do not. They will toil forty days in a year to obtain a supply of wood for their fires;—when by a week's labor, at the proper season, they may lay in sufficient peat to last them a year.—Barnstable paper.

TO FARMERS.—Corn being frozen severely, before or after it is gathered, if not well dried previous to being frozen, will not vegetate—a circumstance that should be known to every one, in saving their seed corn the present season.—Worcester Spy.

The Northampton Courier states that Holland Williams of Chester, has raised from one bean, two hundred and sixteen other beans, and from one pea, he has also raised, this year, two hundred and four other peas!

Mr Alvah Stevens, of Claremont, N. H., has raised from an acre and three quarters of land, one hundred and twelve bushels of sound corn, and twenty-seven large ox loads of pumpkins!

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending October 28.

OCTOBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	22	30	48	46 N. E.
Monday,	23	40	60	60 E.
Tuesday,	24	56	70	56 S. E.
Wednesday,	25	50	54	52 S. E.
Thursday,	26	50	50	48 E.
Friday,	27	50	52	56 S. E.
Saturday,	28	52	56	48 N. E.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair, Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LARGE GRAPE VINES.

For sale by Samuel Downer, at his garden in Dorchester. Twentyfive large Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, they have borne for the last three years past one to three pecks each vine. Also large Sweetwater grape vines.

Nov. 1, 1837.

5w

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES, &c.

The subscribers will supply at reduced rates, the following trees:—200,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, of various sizes, at the lowest prices—20,000 new Chinese Morus Expansa, a seedling variety, from the Morus Multicaulis, with very large succulent leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter. They are engrafted on the White Mulberry, and are hardy enough for the most northern climates, and possess all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis. These are 6 feet and upwards in height.

3,000 Hybrd Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves and close joints, five to six feet in height and very hardy.

100,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry. These are imported direct from the best silk district of France, are 11-2 to 21-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

50,000 Italian White Mulberry, at very low prices; viz. 20,000 Bruca Mulberry Trees 5 to 7 feet high—and 10,000 of smaller size.

30,000 of the mulberry called Chinese.

Also, 100 lbs. White Mulberry Seed.

1000 lbs. yellow and white Sugar Beet Seed.

Linnæan Garden, Flushing.

WM. PRINCE.

N. B. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of Trees will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Priced Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias and Garden Agricultural and Flower Seeds sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent us by mail, will receive immediate attention, and be forwarded as ordered.

Oct. 18, 1837.

3w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees;

1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of them full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5,000 Wilnot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's, No. 25 Broad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Oct. 17.

Cambridgeport.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER, Nov. 1.

WINNOWER MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 30,000 True Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are thrifty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Apply to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.
Oct. 4, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by

GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27.

epistf

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford, October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,

“ Double and Single TULIPS, do.

“ CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,

“ POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,

“ NARCISSUS, double and single do.

“ CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,

“ AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,

“ CYCLAMENS, do.

“ IXIA'S, do.

“ GLADIOLUS, do

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous Plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Peonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1. tJ.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,

“ SOUTHERN do.

“ WHITE DUTCH do.

“ RED TOP,

“ HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,

July 5,

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 50	14 00
“ No. 1,	“	12 00	12 50
“ prime,	“	“	9 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	32
CHEESE, new milk,	“	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	“	“	“
“ southern, geese,	“	40	45
FLAX, American,	“	“	9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 87	3 00
FLOUR, Genesee,	cask	8 87	9 00
“ Baltimore, Howard street,	“	9 00	9 12
“ Baltimore, wharf,	“	8 75	8 87
“ Alexandria,	“	8 50	8 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	“	“
“ southern flat yellow	“	1 05	1 06
“ white,	“	94	96
“ Rye, northern,	“	1 25	1 33
“ Barley,	“	“	“
“ Oats, northern, (prime)	“	48	“
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	“	20 00	22 50
“ hard pressed,	“	16 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	40	43
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
“ 2d quality	“	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	“	9	9
“ southern, 1st sort,	“	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	“	28	30
“ do country do.	“	24	25
“ Baltimore city do.	“	25	27
“ do dry hide	“	“	“
“ New York red, light,	“	20	21
“ Boston do, slaughter,	“	20	21
“ do dry hide,	“	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	88	93
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 25
PEAS, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 75	“
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	25 00	“
“ clear from other States	“	23 50	24 00
“ Mess,	“	19 00	21 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
“ Red Top,	“	87	1 00
“ Hemp,	“	2 50	2 75
“ Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
“ Southern Clover,	“	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	“	“
TALLOW, tined,	lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	“	“
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
“ American, full blood, washed,	“	45	47
“ do. 3-4ths do.	“	40	42
“ do. 1-2 do.	“	36	38
“ do. 1-4 and common	“	30	33
Northern pulled,	“	“	“
“ { Pulled superfine.	“	42	45
“ { No. 1.	“	37	40
“ { No 2.	“	28	30
“ { No 3.	“	“	“

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
“ southern, and western,	“	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	“	10	11
POULTRY,	pair	50	1 25
BUTTER, (publ)	lb.	20	23
“ lump	“	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	“	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 2675 Beef Cattle, 1850 Stores, 4060 Sheep, and 830 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick and higher prices were obtained. We advance our quotations to correspond: Extra \$6 75 a 7 00—First quality \$6 00 a 6 50—Second quality \$5 25 a 5 75—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Prices have advanced as will be perceived by our quotations, several lots were purchased by “the lump,” at prices probably higher than our quotations. We quote Mess \$5 75—No. 1 \$5 25—No. 2 \$4 75.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 a 10—Two year old \$13 a 20—Three year old \$18 a 25.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 50, \$2 88 and \$3 25.

Swine.—At wholesale 7 for sows and 8 for barrows, Retail 7½ and 8 for sows, and 8½ and 9 for barrows.

POETRY.

From the Boston Centinel and Gazette.

The following Song, written by a gentleman of this city, was sung at the Collation given by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on Thursday evening:—

TUNE — *Yankee Doodle.*

The Boston Workies t'other day
They took a sort o' notion

To have what some folks call a Fair —
And make a great commotion.

Old Faneuil Hall they got, of course —
Where they their things might send all —
And then they borrowed Quiney Hall
Of Livermore and Kendall.

They built a curious kind o' Bridge,
The space between to liver —
And country folks, when they came in,
Thought Merchants' Row a river.

And such a pesky sight of things
As they got there together,
Was never seen in all the world,
The new or old end neither.

There's guns and pistols, cannons, swords —
Umbrellas, flutes, and stickies —
Flannels, mills and cooking stoves,
Hats, hose, stocks, gloves, and dickies.

Machines to winnow, thresh and weave —
For punching, planing, sawing —
And, then, the Painter chaps have sent,
Some specimens of Drawing.

They've set a furnace in there too,
They say it beats all others —
It would have made the place too hot
For Shadrach and his brothers.

A Rail-Road, too, that goes like fun —
I never travelled in it —
But them 'ere cars, I guess, will run,
At least a mile a minute.

Then there's another great machine,
That makes an awful splashing —
That bakes and stews, and roasts and fries,
And does up all your washing.

There's lots of Silks and Woollen Goods,
And Cottons, too, in torrents —
The finest Wool you ever se'd
From sheep of one Sam Lawrence.

They thought they'd have a fine Address —
At least they would endeavor it —
I guess they had as 'cute a one
As any man has ever 'writ.

They've brought us here to Concert Hall,
To eat like all tarnation,
A breakfast, dinner, supper too —
That's what they call *Collation*.

And then, to finish off their Fair,
To a good end to bring it —
They got a chap to write a song,
And then got me to sing it.

I say now, *you* — there's no mistake,
I tell you, howsomedever,
What Boston Folks set out to do,
They does it mighty clever.

TROUBLES OF A MARRIED MAN. — My Dear Mr Editor: I doubt not that every one is called to experience more or less trouble, but I hope, for the honor of woman, and the comfort of those who are now, or expect to be husbands, that few experience what I have for the brief months which have elapsed since I was united in the bands of wedlock to an accomplished and beautiful girl, of a neighboring city. My notions of what a wife *should be*, were not very definite, and as she on whom my affections were placed, had a good school education, was beautiful to look upon, neat in her attire, and appeared to good advantage in the parlor, and among her associates, I considered her all a man in my moderate circumstances could wish. And since my marriage she appears as well as ever in these particulars, but I find she is lacking in the most important qualification of a **GOOD WIFE** — *she understands nothing about domestic affairs!*

She cannot make a loaf of bread, or cook a piece of meat. For instance, I purchased a tender beef steak for dinner, and she was totally at loss how it should be cooked. In the first place she put it in a tin pan and placed it in a "baker" or portable oven, and set it before a hot fire, till it was dried to a crisp, and then, concluding it would not be eatable, she put it into the pot and boiled it! You can judge how a hungry man would feel on going home, expecting to eat a hearty dinner, and have placed before him such a mess. She undertook to bake a plum pudding, and kindled a fire in a portable furnace, put the pudding into a tin pan in the bakekettle, and placed it over the furnace, and kept live coals on the top of the bakekettle till the whole pudding was a solid coal! — and she probably would have put a shin of beef on the spit, to roast, had I not informed her how it should be cooked. These are specimens of my troubles. What shall I do? I cannot afford to hire help — and indeed my wife is opposed to having help in the house. Ought mothers to be so totally regardless of the comfort, usefulness, and happiness of their daughters, as to suffer them to be married, *without finishing their education?*

Yours, &c.

JOSEPH.

Poor Joe! We pity you, but we can do nothing for you. You married a toy, and have no right now to find fault with the trinket. — *Boston Transcript.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY. — We have now in our possession the tooth of some unknown animal, which weighs about three and a half pounds, and measures seven and one-fourth inches long, four and one-fourth wide, and nineteen inches over. It is in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the parts uncovered by the enamel which is partially decayed by being exposed to the air. This tooth, with a number of other fossil remains, was dug up from about eight feet under the surface of the ground, near the Paw Paw in Van Buren county, about forty miles north of this place, while digging a mill-race. We can give no possible conjecture to what sort of animal this tooth belonged, unless it was to the great Mastadon, the history of which animal is only to be found in the traditions of the Indians. — *Niles (Mich.) Gazette.*

When a man leaves his horse untied, he frequently has to pay pretty dear for his whistle.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the *nurse lamp* it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the *New England Farmer*, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 11.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

July 26.

FOR SALE,

1 full blood imported Dishley Ram, 1 do. Ewe, 1 full blood Dishley Ram Lamb, 6 Irish ewes 2 years old, 2 Ram Lambs, 5 Ewe Lambs and 2 yearling Ewes, 1-2 Dishley and 1-2 Irish blood, all large and beautiful. To be seen on the farm of B SHURTLEFF, Jr. Chelsea, Mass.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr. Caustic, 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York — G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y. — WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin Bot. G.
Albany — WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia — D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore — Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati — S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Middlebury, Vt. — WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass. — SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford — GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport — ERENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. — JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt. — J. A. PRATT.
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Bangor, Me. — WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARLOW.
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17 SCHOOL STREET.....BOSTON.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

No. 18.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLYMOUTH CO. CATTLE SHOW.

In consequence, we presume, of some mistake, misdirection, or miscarriage, we have received no paper from Plymouth County, containing an account of the above mentioned Cattle Show, held at Bridgewater, on the 11th ult., and are indebted to the Boston Courier for the following:

We abridge from the Old Colony Memorial the following account of the Cattle Show, which was held at Bridgewater, on the 11th ult. We regret that we cannot, in our notices of these occurrences, insert the entire lists of premiums, awarded by the various Committees. The names of successful farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, ought to be made known, but the annunciation must, in general, be left to the papers entirely devoted to Agriculture.

The exhibitions at Bridgewater, of almost every description, were more numerous and of better quality than they have heretofore been, and the number of competitors was much increased. The adventurers in the plough-field were greater in number than common, and the Match was conducted with great readiness and despatch. The address, by the Hon. Solomon Lincoln, was highly appropriate and interesting, and delivered in an eloquent and impressive manner. The dinner was such as a Farmers' ought to be, the growth and produce of our native soil, plenteous, agreeable and wholesome. Several toasts were announced from the chair, which were highly appropriate, and others, of much pith, were proposed by individuals at the table. The officers of the last year were generally re-elected.

We are happy that the spirit of Agriculture and the arts, so important to the welfare and prosperity of the country, suffers no diminution in this section of the Commonwealth, where the pilgrims first felled the forest, and, by cultivation, brought the earth to yield its fruits for the benefit of its civilized inhabitants.

The following song was written for the occasion by B. Brown, Esq. of Boston.—See *N. E. Farmer*, p. 128, of the current volume.

We subjoin, entire, the Report of the Committee on "Improvements," written, we presume, by the venerable and reverend President of the Plymouth Agricultural Society:

The circumstances in which we now stand here, are so widely different from those under which our last annual report was made, as to merit distinct remark. We then came to this house amidst the peltings of so severe a northeast storm, that comparatively few of our farmers had zeal enough in the good cause, to induce them to face it. The house was thinly peopled. We resembled a worshipping assembly under a dull preacher, more than a collection on an interesting anniversary.—In the countenances of the few farmers who did

appear, there was something more of gloom than the northeast wind alone would have occasioned. They came in the contemplation of much unsuccessful labor, of nearly empty granaries. There had been almost an entire failure of some of our principal crops. We cannot speak of the past season as very fruitful; yet it has been enough better than the preceding, to cheer us with the hope that the sun, in future, will visit us in his strength; that seasons of vegetation will return, of sufficient length to mature the various products of the earth. We are now animated with many cheerful countenances, and encouraged in our course by a respectable assemblage of our female friends, who are not always pleased with the dust that occasionally adheres to the farmer's hands and garments, but think well of the firmness of his habits, and the soundness of his principles. We are presented on this occasion, with more than ordinary motives to study the theory and improve in the practice of agriculture. The posture of public affairs has darkly eclipsed, if not wholly destroyed the hopes and prospects of many other pursuits. The pockets of at the least many of us, are making an approach to emptiness, near enough to show us the importance of seeking sustenance through the kindness of our mother earth. Should the singular position of our country, lead to extended improvements in the soil, should it induce a new set of laborers to take the field, should more than the poor of the land become permanently engaged in the business of husbandry; then may our sons look back to the evils of this period, as overruled by a gracious Providence, to the production of some good. The competitors for premiums, in the department of this committee, are this year few in number, but they have manifested a laudable spirit of emulation, and extended their labors beyond the common measure of other years.

Benjamin Hobart, Esq., of Abington, the only claimant for the best cultivated farm, exhibited numerous buildings, all of which are in good condition; and those that were constructed for the particular use of the farm, well arranged in location and internal division for convenience and economy. The mansion, a venerable edifice, is environed with fruit and ornamental trees, and some very handsome specimens of horticulture and floriculture. In the rear of the house there is a long, serpentine walk, overshadowed with numerous forest trees, affording a delightful summer resort for rest or pastime. The garden and walk forcibly remind a spectator of descriptions he has read of English combinations of artificial with natural scenery. Improvements of this sort have no essential connection with agriculture, but give lustre to more useful improvements and deserve much commendation, wherever knowledge, ability and taste for them are united.

Mr Hobart's farm, originally very rough and rocky, is reduced to a state of good cultivation.—The fields are judiciously and tastefully laid out. The statement which accompanies this report,

will give more particular information of the operations on the farm and the estimates of expenses and income: its several other branches of business have been carried on in connexion with the farm, it may be that blended interests have occasioned some mistake in Mr Hobart's calculations; if not, there is a clear profit from his farm beyond what the most ardent friends of agriculture had supposed is yet obtained in this country. Whether or not the statement be mathematically true, Mr Hobart has set an example which ought to be imitated; his success gives foundation of hope it will be. His neighbors must perceive the advantages and beauty of smooth, productive fields. They will not, we hope, long be contented to bother their tools and bruise their feet against rocks, which strong faith and a portion of sulphur would quickly remove. There has been too much dread of rock bound soils, and the means employed to avoid them have, in many instances, been very like "straining at gnats and swallowing camels." In this county there certainly should be no dread of rocks, nor any waste of them; here there is scarcity rather than redundancy; let the farms be cleared by splitting and piling such as are not yet wanted; the time may not be far distant, when they will bring more for every square foot, than live oak timber now does.

The award of the first premium, \$30, to Mr Hobart, and the addition of two volumes of the *N. E. Farmer*, is recommended.

To Mr Philip Brewster, of Hanson, the premium of \$15, offered for the renovation of swampy land. He had reclaimed, since 1833, from a very rough and almost useless state, to good English meadow, three acres of twenty-five rods. 131 rods more have been subdued and seeded the present year.

To Col. Abram Washburn, 2d, of Bridgewater, the first premium for stone wall, \$30, and one volume *Complete Farmer*. He has laid two hundred and thirteen rods of good wall, and managed his farm in a satisfactory manner in other respects.

The following persons are considered entitled to premiums for their skill and praiseworthy exertions in composing manure. Captain Solomon Howard, of West Bridgewater, \$30, and one volume *N. E. Farmer*; he has made eleven hundred and fifty-five loads.

Maj. Horace Collamore, of Pembroke, \$25, and one volume *Complete Farmer*; he has made 785 loads.

Paul Hathaway, Esq., Middleboro', \$20, and 1 volume *New England Farmer*; he has made 791 loads.

Mr Philip Brewster, of Hanson, \$15, and one volume *New England Farmer*; he has made 605 loads.

These gentlemen have done well; they have honored themselves in their abounding useful labors. We are sorry the fifth premium offered for so important an object is not claimed.—

Our granaries will never be well filled, without our fields are often replenished with the food of plants.

There is not in any year quite so much accomplished in this county as ardent men desire, but the progress we have made in practical agriculture enables us to give a fair account of the use made of the bounty granted us by the Commonwealth. The government have now made another provision of some expense, for our encouragement, in the appointment of an agricultural survey. The leading object of this measure is understood to be the reduction of our art to a system. And the best system known to those practical men who are always able to show a greater amount of income than expense. That we may contribute in our measure to the accomplishment of this very important object, permit me, sir, here to say to the farmers in this county, when the commissioner shall come among you, show him what you are doing, and the reasons on which you proceed. Be not ambitious to show the extent of your knowledge in common, by received or fanciful theories. Dresses kept exclusively for special occasions, are always embarrassing things, and often lead us into extremely mortifying blunders. The farmer's knowledge, like the Christian's faith, should be in daily exercise, and more impressively manifested in works than words. Make no attempt to add something of attractive imagery to the system pursued, for the occasion; let the habitual and whole course be frankly disclosed, and if there be faults, the commissioner will charge himself with the duty of showing the better way. MORRILL ALLEN, Chairman.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Every one has observed that when lettuce seed gets scattered upon the ground in the fall, and lies in the earth during the winter, it will be up earlier, and come to maturity sooner, than where the seed is sown in the spring, be it done as early as it may. The only objection to sowing in the fall, is, the ground becomes so hard, that, although the seed comes up quickly, the plant never grows so thrifily, nor becomes so large and grateful to the palate, as when the earth has been mellowed after setting in the spring. The same is the case with parsnips, onions, radishes, and many others.

Now, to obtain the benefit of fall sowing; and, at the same time, avoid the counteracting circumstance of the ground becoming hard, I would propose that the seed be placed in a small bag, and buried slightly, in some safe place, till spring, when, as soon as the ground is fit to work, prepare a spot for their reception; this being done, dig them up and plant them. The seed, by lying in the ground, evidently undergoes a preparatory process, essential to a quick and healthy germination, not to be obtained in any other way. What this process is, I am not fully prepared to state; though probably it consists in the absorption of the oil that the seed contains, rendering every part of it susceptible of being acted upon by the moisture of the earth, and thereby fitted to spring quickly into life, on feeling the warmth communicated by the April sun.

It is important to have seed of any kind come up quickly after it is sown, that it may get a start in advance of the weeds, which draw away the nutriment essential to a thrifty plant, and by being first up, choke and retard its growth. Take on-

ions, for example, which are generally three or four weeks coming up; now if they could be made to come in one, we shall thereby obtain an absolute gain of two weeks on the weeds, which, if it should not save once hoeing, it will certainly render the first hoeing less difficult and tedious.

I have witnessed two instances, where seeds having lain over winter in the ground, which fully corroborates what I have been stating.

I had occasion to dig a trench 18 or 20 inches deep late in the fall into which I threw a parcel of radish tops, filled with seeds, which were afterwards covered up to the full depth of the trench dug. In the spring, I had this same ground spaded up so deep, that many of the radish seeds were again brought to the surface; on this I planted beet seed. In two days after the ground was thus prepared, the radish seeds had germinated, and made their appearance, and continued to grow the most luxuriantly of any that I ever saw.

The other instance strikingly illustrates the benefits of thus disposing of seeds during the winter. It was the following: After having prepared some ground for parsnips, and planted them in the usual manner, I came across a bunch of seed, where an ungathered top of a seed-parsnip had accidentally got covered up, and lain through the winter. Of this, I gathered up a handful, and threw it broad-cast upon the ground I had previously planted. In four or five days, this last seed came up and grew to be several inches high, before the first planted was out of the ground, which was as many weeks in coming up, as the other had been days. Here, though accidentally, a fair experiment was made, and positive proof of the advantages to be derived, obtained. There are many other kinds of seeds, which I am fully convinced, may be kept and prepared in the same way for early germination, with equally beneficial results. I shall test the experiment more extensively this winter with different kinds, and whether the result prove successful or a failure, your readers shall be informed in the spring.

WM. WETMORE.

Stow, Ohio, Aug. 1837. [*Buckeye Ploughboy.*]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—*A preventive of dry rot in timber.*—The Farmer's Register contains a communication from Mr G. M. Totten, Civil Engineer, upon the subject of preserving timber, &c., from dry rot, by the solution of corrosive sublimate. It was first used in England, and the government, after fairly trying the experiment, paid the inventor, Mr Kegan, £10,000. The timber to be prepared, should be placed in a tank or vessel, and a solution of corrosive sublimate thrown on it, until it is entirely covered with the liquid. The proportion of ingredients recommended by the inventor is—one pound of corrosive sublimate to 5 gallons of water. Pine planks are saturated in forty-eight hours, and an oak stick, forty feet long and one foot square, requires three weeks. A cubic foot of oak timber absorbs three pints of liquid. Timber prepared by this process was laid in the "rotten pit" of the Woolwich Navy Yard, England, with other pieces unprepared. At the end of three years, both were withdrawn, and the whole of the prepared timber was perfectly sound, while the unprepared was completely rotten. The rotten pit is a place prepared expressly for experiments on timber. This discovery is of great value for ship building, railroads, &c.—*Boston Adv.*

The Cattle Show at Petersham, was holden according to previous announcement. One hundred and fifty-five yokes of oxen were exhibited, and most of them first rate cattle. The lateness of the season, and the cold rough weather, prevented them from making so sleek an appearance as they would earlier in the autumn. The largest yoke of oxen were owned by Capt. Joseph Brown, and weighed 3950. Many of the best oxen in town, had been previously sold for stalling. We noticed a very few vegetables in the Town Hall, and a few ears of Dana corn. No man in Dana can do up the business of raising corn on barren plains, *without manure*, like that veritable genius, Gilbert Warden. We also examined a Rug, handsomely wrought, and looked eagerly for the label, on which we had expected to find the elegant writing of some pretty lass, who was the author of the ingenious and tasteful work, but judge of our surprise,—it was coarsely written—"Miss Cyndia Stowell, maid of rags." Mr Whitney will please to accept our acknowledgments for his gentlemanly courtesy in relation to the dinner. Owing to some peculiar circumstances, we had not the honor of acting as one of the tasting committee, at Col. Wadsworth's table, but understand it was served in good, palatable order, and was eaten in so bountiful a manner, as a serious caution to sallow dyspeptics, who faint at the idea of a decent dinner, and associate awful dreams and terrific fantasies, with the very thought of a roast goose or turkey.

Regular Toasts.

Cattle Shows—Where the farmer may indulge a laudable pride in exhibiting the products of honest industry.

Uncle Sam's Team—Consisting of twenty-six pairs of oxen, well matched, well yoked, and with a careful and discreet driver, it will draw the world.

The President of the United States.

Massachusetts—The Cradle of Liberty.

The Governor of the Commonwealth.

Uncle Sam's Farm—Had'nt he better brush up his homestead, before he thinks of purchasing an out-pasture.

The Land Bank,—Although its annual dividends may be reduced by blight, by mildew, or by an untimely frost, yet its capital stock can't run away.

The Cradle,—A useful implement in the wheat field—and a very useful implement in quieting noisy infants.

The Intellectual Field,—While we carefully eradicate the tares from our wheat field—let us not be unmindful of the vices which corrupt the mind.

Old Bachelors,—Odd, as well as off-oxen.

Old Maids,—Too often an object of derision without their fault.—*Barre Gazette.*

TO PRESERVE PUMPKIN.—Stew your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thinly upon large open tins, or platters, and place them under or over your stove, where if kept four or five days, it will be dry enough to keep in bags or boxes through the year. Pumpkin preserved in this way, is far superior to that preserved in the old method of drying; making much richer and better flavored pies, besides requiring much less labor.—*Burlington Vt. Sent.*

BLIND DITCHES AND WELLS.

MR EDITOR.—An admirable plan of draining in the West is after the French fashion, by which, whole fields can be worked with the plough, without the obstacles arising from open ditches.—Below culture-mark, a ditch is dug with the plough hoe and spade, and "eased off" according to the declination required. Two pine saplings, or cypress poles, of equal length and similar thickness, are then laid about four inches apart in the ditch, parallel to one another: upon these two saplings is laid another of the same length, and of thickness sufficient not to fall too deep between them, and obstruct the passage of water. The larger the vent the better. The whole is then covered with pine trash, and if that cannot be procured, any trash difficult of decomposition in water; then the earth is thrown in this, and the ditch filled up. The consequence will be this—the water finding its level from the surface of, and the circumjacent soil, percolates through the pine trash into the drain, and is carried off at the mouth of the drain into a main ditch. In this way, the coldest and sourest lands have been reclaimed and sweetened; and there can be no interruption to the working of the plough, inasmuch as the drain is below plough mark. These drains may be made as deep as is deemed requisite, with the largest pines, and of any length, if some care be had in packing the pine trash, and jamming the ends of the saplings close together. I have heard they will last for a century—that is, pine or cypress. In fact any other kind of wood would do nearly as well, for woods always in fresh water and not exposed to the atmosphere, take a long time to decay.

What excellent use could be made of the blind ditches in the flat lands of our State. How many acres now unavailable, would they not reclaim.—They may be made serviceable in every sort of land, whether rolling, level or broken, at a comparative expense of little consideration, when it is remembered, how often open ditches are cleaned out to let off the water. Nor are we required to take as much pains in digging those ditches, as we do with others,—get the declination and space for laying down the saplings, and packing the trash, and you may not heed nice work or the figure of the sides. On the fine cotton lands not sufficiently high, I would respectfully suggest their value—they could be used even on sandy lands, with good effects, so as to guard against a season of continued rains.

This plan of ditching is common in the West. It has its opponents, yet, a notion has occurred to me, which, when understood, will doubtless, at once, confirm their importance. Some contend, that they do very well to keep the land sweet, and carry off a light fall of rain, but, are inefficient in broken fields, where the water from the surface concentrates on the lowest parts. To obviate this, permit me, Mr Editor, to propose the digging of blind wells. Suppose, sir, one is cultivating a field, elevated on the boundaries and declining to the centre, or to any other part, where the water concentrates—to drain off, not only the superfluous, but the over surface run of water from this centre, I would dig a well, say four feet deep, (I am not particular) the sides of which should be made of two inch, or one inch and a half plank, here and there bored with a three-quarter inch auger—the plank to be nailed outside of the four

posts, that should be let into the well to constitute its frame work. *Into each side of this there should be an opening for the mouth of a blind ditch, two feet or more from the top of the well.* Around the sides of the well should be packed pine trash—the top of it should be a level with the earth, or an inch below, covered with plank, and bored as aforesaid, in such a manner, that the top could be taken off at pleasure. The water above the surface and below it, would run from every part of the field to this well; and should it bear sand along with it, the sand from its specific gravity *will fall below the mouths of the blind ditches in the bottom of the well,* and the water would be carried off. The sand at the bottom could be taken out whenever necessary, and to obstruct the ingress of trash, straws, &c., a wire covering, at a trifling expense, could be nailed over the mouth of the ditch. That fall of water, which would seem to bear along with it sand in quantities so rapidly as to produce the choking up of the ditches, will accumulate in the well in bulk sufficient to force through the sand along with the flow of water to the outlets of the ditches. However, the choking of the ditches need not be feared, the incessant run of water at all seasons will keep them clean.

These wells should not be covered, if the plough be not used; if it be used, they should be made strong enough, to allow a horse to walk on them, without endangering his limbs.

In this way, Mr Editor, I flatter myself the whole field could be drained and worked with the plough. I have supposed a case—the judgment of the planter would tell him under what peculiar circumstances of location of soil how far he should vary from the plans I have adopted in this imaginary field. The plan of making the blind ditch and well, may be estimated without referring its utility to the localities of any particular description of land—and should it serve your readers, or any one of them, I shall be amply repaid for the time consumed in the composition of this article.

Yours, with great respect, Sir,
C.

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Remarks by the Editor.

Our correspondent is entitled to the merit of originality for his suggestion of blind wells—the ditches of which he writes, we have no doubt, could be turned to account by our long cotton planters, inasmuch as their delicate staple calls for the driest soils. How far they would succeed in carrying off the water in low lands, more especially if level, we are yet incredulous. For broken lands they might do very well—but in the low country, where the fine cotton is cultivated with the hoe, we should prefer the open ditches. The blind might be used with great good effect between the open quarter ditches, to keep the soil dry; indeed we are pleased with this notion, and recommend its consideration to those interested. Should this plan of the blind ditch and well be sufficient to carry off the surface water, as our correspondent says, it would enhance the price of those fields which are cultivated with the plough—particularly in sandy lands, interspersed with low bottoms, it would be the most effectual way of draining them, for open ditches in sand are too liable to cave in and choke after the lightest rains, or from the power of the winds. We recommend the whole article to the grave consideration of our readers.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

LARGE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—We have been presented with two potatoes, one from the farm of Capt. S. St John, of Ellsworth, Conn., measuring one foot in circumference, and weighing two pounds. It is of the Scotch grey species. Eighteen of them filled a half bushel. The other is from the farm of Mr George Tripp, of Washington, in this county, and weighs two and a half pounds. It is of the kind called "Lady-fingers." Can these be beat?

Without a rival. Mr P. Ward, gardner of Gen. J. T. Tallmage, of this town brought to our office a few days since two stalks of corn, which measured *fifteen feet two inches* in height. One stalk had *four* and the other *five* large plump ears upon it. The seed was presented to Gen. T. at the American Institute by a gentleman from California. Mr W. also presented an *egg plant*, which measures two feet four inches in circumference. He sent one to the fair of the American Institute last year, not as heavy as this, which was pronounced the largest ever exhibited there. Mr W. also presented a squash of a superior kind, called the white cocoa-nut; the seed came from Manilla.

More Prodigies.—We have been shown a squash raised in the garden of John R. Stuyvesant, of this town, which measured two feet three and a half inches in length, *three feet ten and a half inches* in circumference, and weighed *sixty-three pounds!* It is of the Manilla species.

"Pleasant valley against all creation!" Said an acquaintance the other day, as he dropped in to give us a recital of a Dutchess county farmer. Mr Thomas Stoutenburgh, in the employ of Mr John Marshall, of that town, dug *two hundred and seventy-five* bushels of potatoes in seven hours and a quarter! Four men and a boy picked after him, and at the end of the time he had nearly half a cart-load ahead! Who'll accept the challenge!—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

It is highly gratifying to read the favorable accounts of the progress of agriculture in this State. More attention during the present year has been paid to this branch of national industry than for several preceding years; and it is a source of great satisfaction to know that our farmers have reaped so rich a reward for their labors. It proves that MAINE may yet be ranked among the first, if not as the first, of the agricultural States of the Union. Encouraged by their success the past season, our farmers are laying out largely for another year. In many towns in this county, they are busily engaged in ploughing up a large quantity of land. In Minot, New Gloucester, Danville, &c., many of them have raised large quantities of corn and wheat, and the eminent success that has crowned their past efforts, will stimulate them to enter more fully the coming year upon the laudable and useful work in which they have engaged. May abundant harvests reward their labors!—*Port. Adv.*

A CURE FOR THE SCOURING IN CALVES.—Take a table spoonful of finely powdered chalk and a like quantity of ground ginger, put it in a bowl, pour boiling new milk on it, say half a pint, stir it well and then give this dose about milk-warm, night and morning, to the calf, and in nine cases out of ten two doses will be sufficient to stop the disease.—*Balt. Far.*

(For the New England Farmer.)

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1837.

Pears.—From Wm. Oliver, Esq., from his estate in Dorchester.—Wilkinson, fine.

From Mr S. Pond, from his garden in Cambridgeport,—Beurre Die, a fine specimen of this fine kind. By Mr Pond, from the garden of Royal Douglass, Esq.,—Specimens of a large and very beautiful fruit, mis-called Golden Beurre, a breaking fruit.

By Mr Vose, President of the Society,—Wilkinson.

By Mr Walker,—English Autumn Bergamot, a good fruit.

By Jonathan D. Bradley, Esq., of Brattleboro' Vt.,—A beautiful and excellent fruit, evidently, and to all appearance, the old St. Michael, and perfectly fair.

By Mr Manning, from his Pomological garden, Dearborn street, Salem,—Popes Quaker, oblong and pear shaped, covered with brown yellow russet, a good fruit and beurre; about as good as capsheaf. Styrian, a second rate fruit, and bears an abundant 2d crop. Bergamotte d'Automne, of Duhamel, a good fruit. Alpha, [Lond. Hort. Soc. Cat.] the first and only fruit. Cumberland. These two last were exhibited at a previous meeting. Also, a new Pear from seed, by Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. of Salem; a regular formed fruit below medium size, pear shaped, of the same form as the Epine d'Ete, or of the Jargonelle Epargne, of a yellow color, beurre and good, the tree an abundant bearer, Oct. Also, Endicott pear, a small wild fruit, from the Endicott tree.

By Dr Joel Burnett of Southboro',—Specimens of the fine fruit of the Barnett pear, so named by the Society in a former year for him. The specimens of this year were in length 3 inches by 2 1-2 inches in the transverse diameter, diminishing rather gradually towards the base, which is somewhat irregularly formed; contracting and compressed near the summit, and tapering to the stalk, which is an inch long; skin dull, yellowish green, covered with dull red on the side next the sun; flesh melting and beurre, juice sweet, high flavored, aromatic, a little musky and excellent.

Apples.—By Samuel Phipps, Esq. of Dorchester,—Philadelphia Pippin? so called—an enormous green fruit, not yet at maturity.

By Mr Manning, from the Lond. Hort. Soc.,—Some specimens of the first fruits.

William Kenrick offered for exhibition, a variety of fruits of the apple, received of Mr Eben Davis, of Webster, Mass., Dr Burnett of Southboro', and the Rev. Hezekiah Ramsdell, of West Thomson, Conn. Lycom apple, received of Dr Burnett, a noble fruit; large, round, regular form, covered with large broken stripes of pale red on a foundation of green; the flesh tender, flavor aromatic and excellent; sweet, with a just proportion of acid. Oct. Nov.

Mill apple, from Mr Peter Fay, of Southboro', large, round, irregular formed, of a dull red color; flesh tender, flavor fine, with a good and sufficient proportion of acid. Ripe October and November.

Another large red striped fruit, received from Dr Burnett, will be reported on another occasion.

Yellow Gilliflower, from Mr Eden Davis, rather large, round, slightly ribbed or calville formed;

a clear straw color, flesh breaking; juice sweet, relieved by a pleasant acid, a beautiful and excellent fruit of superior flavor. Oct. Nov.

Miller apple from the same source, over medium size, slightly ribbed, inclining to red next the sun, greenish yellow in the shade, juice sweet, with a pleasant acid, of excellent flavor and highly esteemed where best known. October and November.

Much credit is due also to the Rev. Mr Ramsdell for his exertions in collecting and forwarding these specimens. His collection comprised many very superior varieties. We enumerate a seedling fruit, much resembling, in appearance, the Yellow Gilliflower before described, flavor good, but not equal to that variety, with a very lively acid, a beautiful fruit. Sweet Winter, a middle sized round fruit, pale red and faintly striped next the sun, green in the shade; sweet, with a slight acid; a very productive fruit, which keeps till May. White Sweet is properly Tolman Sweeting, a fine yellow fruit, with a blush next the sun, encircled by 2 or 3 distinct black lines from summit to base; flesh breaking, relieved by a slight acid; a valuable fruit. Pomme Water, a very large and noted sweet fruit, fine for cooking, color green, with a faint blush; stalk very short and sunk deep; the tree bears abundantly. March. Tift sweeting is a well known and valuable winter fruit, but not handsome. American apple, a very uncommon large fruit for cooking, of tolerable flavor, keeps till January. A green apple without name, a pleasant fruit; also, Pomme Royal, a fruit of most delicious flavor—has been noticed in former reports. Winter Greening, a fruit of handsome size, and very fair, of a regular, round, or flattened form, with a remarkably long stalk; color green with a blush next the sun; flesh breaking, juice sweet, relieved by a lively and somewhat astringent acid, and excellent flavor; evidently a valuable fruit; the tree an abundant bearer. Winter Chandler apple, a first rate winter fruit; very large, round; stalk large, very short, in a deep cavity; the fruit covered for the most part with dull red and stripes of red, particularly next the sun; yellowish green in the shade; flavor equal to the Baldwin, and of equal or superior size, but not quite so handsome; a delicious fruit; the tree bears well every year, and the fruit keeps till March.

Enfield Pearmain, a round, red fruit, of medium size and fine flavor; a great bearer, and highly esteemed at Enfield in Connecticut, as a first rate winter fruit. Nichol's Sweet, rather large, and handsome, round, inclining to conical; of a dull red color; flesh breaking, and very sweet, and fine for baking; the tree bears well, and the fruit keeps till June.

Ramsdell's Red Sweeting, a beautiful fruit, which we have so named for Mr Ramsdell—a name being wanting for this fine kind; form conical or round; over medium size; color fine dark crimson, and covered with minute yellow points, and stripes of darker crimson next the sun; the fruit on the tree is covered with a dense and beautiful blue bloom; flesh fine and mellow, it sometimes cracks at maturity; juice sweet and delicious; the tree a great bearer every year; one of the most beautiful and saleable of all fruits. Oct. to January. Red Pumpkin Sweet, a beautiful fruit, bearing much resemblance to Ramsdell's Sweet, and about the same size; covered with fine dark crimson, and darker crimson stripes and minute

black points; flesh fine and mellow; juice sweet and delicious. The tree is stated to be a prodigious bearer every year; the fruit grows in clusters. The tree on which these specimens grew, required 12 props this year, to enable it to sustain its load. The fruit ripens in October, and may be kept till January. One gentleman has commenced an orchard of this kind alone, persuaded that even for the purposes of feeding swine, no other fruit would prove so profitable, or yield so great crops. For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, *Chairman.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

LEACHED ASHES AS A MANURE.

It appears to us that the attention of farmers can scarcely be called too often to the subject of manures, or their varieties and modes of action too fully discussed or illustrated. Constituting a they do, his wealth, and furnishing the only means of raising good crops, or renovating impoverished soils, every substance that can enhance and perpetuate the fertility of his lands should be carefully tried by him, and its value estimated accordingly.

In the western part of this State, and in all new countries, such is the fertility of the soil, and the abundance of native salts and vegetable matter furnished during a long course of growth and decay, that the first series of cultivators find little use for the manures, and the expedients for ameliorating the soil, which are so necessary in the older cultivated countries. Hence, materials which are considered invaluable for these purposes in the States on the sea-board, or in European countries, are in our new settlements, considered a nuisance, and wasted in immense quantities.—The gradual decrease which has taken place in the annual production of wheat per acre for several years, on most of our old farms, shows, we think, that the native energies of the soil are weakened, and that the course adopted for improving soils in other places must be resorted to by us.

One of the most prominent articles used as manure in older settled countries, and sought after with an avidity that shows its real value, in ameliorating the soil, is leached ashes, a substance which as yet has scarcely created a thought among us, except it was to devise some easy method of disposing of the quantities so rapidly accumulating around our domestic leach tubs and asheries. Millions of bushels—we might almost say loads—of this valuable material, are annually wasted when the time has arrived, as we think, that it could most profitably be used on our farms.

There is scarcely a process in farming, or an article used for substantially improving the soil for which more decisive testimony can be found than can be adduced in favor of leached ashes as a manure. Under the head of "Stimulating Manures," Chaput, in his celebrated work on Agriculture, makes these remarks:—"The ashes produced by the combustion of wood on our common domestic fires, give rise to some very remarkable results. Without being leached, these ashes are much too active; but after having been deprived by the action of water, of nearly all their salts and employed in this state under the name of buck ashes, they still produce a great effect. The action of the buck ashes is most powerful on moist lands and meadows, in which they not only facilitate the growth of useful plants, but if employed for several years they will free the soil from weeds

By the use of them, land constantly drenched with water, may be freed from rushes, and prepared for yielding clover and other plants of good kinds. Wood ashes possess the double property of amending a wet and clayey soil, by dividing and drying it, and of promoting vegetation by the salts they contain."

The Rev. Mr Colman in his interesting account of the successful system adopted and pursued by Mr Stimson of Galway, in Saratoga county, thus speaks of the use of leached ashes on that farm, and the opinion of the owner on their actual value: "Mr Stimson manures his land only once in six years, excepting the application of plaster to his corn. He allows five loads of barn-yard manure, and three of leached ashes to the acre, and this is always spread upon the surface after ploughing for the first crop, and either harrowed or ploughed in by a very light ploughing. * * * * He deems leached ashes a most valuable manure, and much to be preferred to that which is unleached, which he considers as having at first a tendency to force the land, but in the end to impoverish it. Next to leached ashes, he considers lime the best manure for land." Mr Stimson's course of farming is as follows: 1st year, wheat manured; 2d, corn plastered; 3d, flax, rye or barley; 4th, clover and herdsgrass; 5th, clover and herdsgrass; 6th, pasture; then manure as above, and wheat.

In no part of the United States has agriculture and horticulture reached a greater degree of perfection, than on some parts of Long Island; and this conversion of sandy plains into the most fertile of soils is, by those who are acquainted with the history of that region, attributed mainly to leached ashes, purchased at New York, and the various landings on North River. Dr Williams says, the favor with which they are viewed there is the result of experience, and adds: "I know of many thousand acres on the Island which were once too poor to produce even mullens and rib grass, which now cut from one and a half to two tons of clover hay per acre, and this has all been done by buying leached ashes, at from twenty to thirty two shillings per fourteen bushels, and carting them from one to ten miles. I therefore conclude that leached ashes are a good manure, and if properly applied, will be invaluable even in Western New York." In a valuable paper on this subject, by E. L. Hommedien, published in the N. York Agricultural Society's Transactions, he says, "That leached ashes are found best to succeed on dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand. It is here considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure on poor lands, will produce ordinarily 25 bushels of wheat, the value of which exceeds by five dollars, the expense of the manure, and the five dollars pays for the expense of labor in the crop. The land is then left in a state for yielding a crop of hay of between two and two and a half tons per acre, which it will continue to do for a number of years. No manure continues so long in the ground as ashes."

We think the opinions and experience of the eminent farmers we have given above, abundantly sufficient to establish the fact of the value of leached ashes as a manure, and also incidentally to illustrate the kind of soil on which it is most effective; and we trust the attention of farmers favorably situated for its use, or on farms which may require its application, will make a thorough

experiment of its effects in the interior, and report the result. It has, we believe, been hinted, that as nature is made up of a system of balances, and as gypsum is found to be nearly valueless on the sea coast, while it is all important in the country, so ashes may be effective on the coast, owing to the combinations effected by the salts contained in them and those of the sea air, while from this cause in the interior, they must of course be inert; but this reasoning will most probably be found entirely incorrect.

One principal reason why leached ashes are so valuable as a manure, appears to have been mostly overlooked, and that is, the quantity of lime they contain. This substance is placed in considerable quantities at the bottom of the vats or leaches in all asheries, to facilitate the labor of working, and is thrown out with the ashes. This fact, taken in connexion with the one that a large portion of alkaline matter must remain in all ashes after leaching, accounts for the benefit they render to wet sour soils, by neutralizing such acid, and promoting the decomposition of vegetable matter, which in such earths, always proceeds slowly, while at the same time they prevent the adhesion in the soil, and enable the roots of plants to seek their sustenance freely. On light, sandy soils, they give consistency, and by the existing action of their still abundant salts effectually promote vegetation.

The best mode of application appears to be, to mix it with the surface of the earth, where it will be slightly covered by the operations of sowing or planting. A Pennsylvania correspondent of this paper says: "I put a small handful of leached ashes into each hill of corn, at the time of planting, and I think this way better than to put on the hill after the corn has come up. Leached ashes for this purpose, are not worth as much as unleached, yet with the latter, the corn was far better than in that part of the field where no ashes was applied." A writer in an eastern journal affirms, from his own experience, that a bushel of ashes is worth as much to the farmer as a bushel of corn, and advises his brethren to apply their ashes to their corn, flax, or grass, in preference to selling them at eight or ten cents per bushel.

MR MEDARY.—Sir: As all farmers attempt to raise hogs either for their own use, or for market; and many farmers do both, for be it known by all that raising of swine is a very profitable business, although pigs are very mischievous. Some farmers undertake to put them in close pens where they can do no harm, and if great pains are not taken with them, they will get very poor; but some will ask what they are to do, for their pigs will in a few days destroy more than they are worth, by rooting up their corn, potatoes, wheat, &c. Many farmers also complain of their old hogs rooting up their meadows, clover fields, and in short almost ruin their land by rooting; this has caused some farmers almost entirely to quit raising swine, although they are very fond of their meat; such farmers acknowledge that they are or would be very profitable, if they were not so bad to root their lands, &c. Some farmers have undertaken to put rings in their hogs noses, in order to prevent them from rooting. However well this plan may do, it is very troublesome and somewhat costly too, to have rings made for a number of hogs, I will therefore give a substitute for ringing, and a much better and cheaper plan: it is

taken from the New England Farmer. A Mr Tubb, an English breeder of stock, has recommended a mode of dealing with these mischievous animals: it consists simply in shaving off with a razor or sharp knife, the gristle on the top of the noses of young pigs. The place soon heals over, and the pigs are thus rendered incapable of rooting. I have tried the plan, and believe that it will answer a good purpose. I have no doubt but what it will interest most of the readers of the Ohio Farmer; if you think so, you can let them have it, but if you think otherwise, I submit.

I am ever yours, &c.

Ohio Farmer.]

ANTHONY J. CRISP.

FODDER YOUR COWS.—It is bad economy to allow cows to lose flesh in the fall. There is loss every way—loss of milk—loss of value, if you wish to sell—and equal loss, if you winter the animal yourself. She must be recruited in cold weather, and consequently under unfavorable circumstances, or she comes out poor and comparatively valueless, in the spring. It will cost less to keep her in good condition, when once she is so, than to raise her after she has run down—and then, all the milk you get more, is clear gain—besides your cow is much less exposed to disease—and if she should chance to get her leg broken, she is beef. It is good economy, as a general thing, to keep cows and oxen constantly fit for beef. In order to do this, as grass grows short, or frost bitten, unless you have plenty of roots, pumpkins or apples, they should be fed with hay, once a day at least. My cows eat more than one third as much hay, or other extra fodder, in October, as in January. And they need it. Last year, I commenced foddering them about the middle of Sept.—*Vermont Farmer.*

GOOD CROP.—Mr Sewell Wesson has just harvested from a field near this Village, containing 3 and a half acres, the following fair crop:

215 bushels (in ears) of corn,
4500 large marketable pumpkins,
150 bushels of potatoes,
6 bushels of turnips, and
1 bushel of beans,

which if sold at the price these articles now command in this village, would bring about \$190.—A large number of small pumpkins were left in the field. The land is new—having been ploughed only twice. Ye down-easters, ye drillers on the rocky mountains of New England, what think ye of this? Here in "Old Oakland," the farmers can plough up the wild land one season, the next—why, it's an old field, rich and smooth, yielding crops like the above.—*Pontiac Cou.*

Grain, of each species, produces, when ripe, nearly the following quantities of meal, or household flour, and bread, per bushel, viz:

Wheat, if weighing 60 lbs. of flour, 48 lbs. of bread—	64 lbs.
Rye, " " " " " "	56
Barley, " " " " " "	50
Oats, " " " " " "	30

Tame ducks are very useful for destroying the black caterpillars, grass-hoppers, slugs and snails, that infest turnip fields, into which they may be very advantageously turned, as they will devour vermin without injuring the crops.

Dr Chapin of Detroit raised a beet 25 inches in circumference, and weighing 20 lbs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

BUCKTHORN HEDGES—This is the right season for propagating plants suitable for hedges; and among the variety of shrubs and trees recommended for that purpose, the preference, by good judges, is, we believe, given to the Buckthorn, *Rhamnus Catharticus*. We cannot better exhibit proofs of this assertion, than by giving the following

REPORT ON LIVE HEDGES.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, in the view that it was their duty to take of those objects to which public attention might be beneficially invited, have thought that in the progress of the culture and improvement of the country, Live Hedges would, in many places, become highly important, and even necessary, where stone is not to be had, and timber, as must soon be the case, shall become more valuable for other uses. The beauty, permanency and efficacy of this mode of enclosure, is with foreigners and many of our own countrymen, becoming a subject of taste and admiration. It is not our intention to deny the efficacy or inexpediency, in most places, at present, of a good rail fence, or what is better, a strong stone wall. But as our divisions of land multiply, these materials, in many places, will become more scarce and difficult to be had. As this shall occur, the introduction of live hedges will come into use here, as they prevail elsewhere. A gradual introduction of them must be useful, and add a verdure and beauty to the face of the country, as its cultivation increases. Under this impression, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society were induced to offer a premium of \$30, for the best Hedge, not less than 100 rods, which shall be in the most thriving state in 1833.

On this subject, the Committee on Live Hedges have a pleasure in presenting to the public, the following communication of E. Hersey Derby, Esq. It will be seen that he has, by well-tried experiments, established the perfect adaptation of the Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*) to our climate, as well as its preference over several other plants.

They therefore unanimously award to E. Hersey Derby, Esq., the premium proposed of \$30, for his hedge of upwards of 100 rods, and recommend that his detailed and useful communication on this subject be printed.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

SALEM, NOV. 30, 1833.

The Committee on Fruits and Live Hedges:

GENTLEMEN: Please consider me an applicant for the premium offered by the Society, for the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, which shall be in the most thriving state in 1833. On measuring mine I find I have over 115 rods of the Buckthorn Hedge, which I have reason to think would be considered at least equal to any in this country.

The Trustees have generally examined the state of it the present season. Should it be thought proper, I will make a few observations on my experiments in hedging.

I have been for a great many years, fully convinced of the superiority of live hedges for efficacy and economy. I began by setting out my first hedge about thirty years since, of the English hawthorn; the result was far from satisfactory; the plant, being not adapted to our climate, is injured by our summer droughts: frequently experiences blight early in August, and by the first of September, assumes a wintry appearance. My next experiment was with the Thorned Acacia: to this hedge I devoted the most careful attention; but the result was equally unsuccessful. The plants ran up without interlacing, and the thorns growing only on the upper branches, the stems below were not thick enough to serve as a fence; it was besides, too tender a plant to bear our severe winters. I also tried the crab-apple with but little better success. About 1808, there was standing in the garden of the venerable Dr Holyoke, of this town, which adjoined that of my brother, a large tree of the Buckthorn, or *Rhamnus Catharticus*. In digging the latter, the gardener found several young plants, which had grown from seed shed by this tree.—

They were given to me, and set out in a nursery; finding they grew very rapidly, I was induced to set them out for a hedge, sometime in 1809, and in this attempt I was entirely successful. The length of this hedge is about 20 rods; has been a good fence over 20 years, and is at the present time in a fine healthy state, not a single plant having failed since it was first set out. It presents a mass of verdure from early spring until late in the autumn, and is completely impervious, affording entire protection to the land it encloses. It being my first experiment with the plant, I did not head it down so low when young, as I have since found it advisable to do; the consequence is that it is not so thick at the bottom as any of my others set out since. Finding it so hardy a plant, and so well adapted to hedges in our climate, I have been induced to cultivate it very extensively, and have at different periods, extended my hedges till they measure nearly 120 rods in length.

The method I would recommend in setting a hedge, would be to place the plants in a single row, about nine inches apart, either in the spring or fall of the year; if in the fall, I should clip it the next spring, within six inches of the ground, which will cause it to be quite thick from the bottom; and after pruning, can be made to suit the pleasure of the cultivator. I have also tried plashing; it was recommended to me in 1818, or 19, by my gardener, (an Englishman) and I allowed him to try upon a young hedge of crab-apple, but the hedge never flourished afterwards, and I at last pruned away the branches he had interwoven, and lost 1 year's growth by the experiment. I have never found plashing necessary for the strength and beauty of a buckthorn hedge, the natural growth of the branches being sufficiently interlaced. Three years careful management in the way I have described, is sufficient to form a perfect hedge, nearly as thick below as above.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

We have no doubt but the Buckthorn is not only superior to any other plant or shrub, as material for hedges, in consequence of its possessing the good qualities above mentioned, but its perfect freedom from the annoyance of insects, adds much to its value. The bitterness of the juices of this plant, preserves it from the borer, worms, &c., and it is always cleanly and a beautiful object. We understand that Mr Derby has on hand both seeds and slips for propagating Buckthorn Hedges.

[For the New England Farmer.]

RECIPE FOR A WHITE WASH.—*Mr Editor:* I hereby send you a receipt for a White Wash, by way of contributing my mite to your useful paper. I do not know but some of your intelligent subscribers may have discovered my plan long ago, but if they have, I have never heard of it. However, we will not dispute about the priority of discoveries. My discovery is free for any person to use; there is no patent about it.

My receipt is this:—I take three or four pounds of what is commonly called tanner's scraps, and boil them in water enough to cover them, till the scraps are freed from their gelatine. Then mix your lime, or other material, while warm, and apply it also while warm. The above quantity of scraps is sufficient for a house 20 by 30 feet. Glue will answer instead of the scraps.

Yours, respectfully,

Prarie Ronde, Kalimazo }
co. Mich., Oct. 16, 1837. } P. J. M. CREARY.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Raised in Woburn, in the garden of John Symmes, from three small potatoes, placed in one hill, at the distance of about 6 inches from each other, 215 potatoes, a good proportion of them large size, measuring nearly a peck and a half. The seed was brought from Havre, last fall.

October 12, 1837.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 1, 1837.

Pears.—From S. Downer, Dorchester,—Duchesse D'Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Messire Jean, Urbaniste, Dix, Bleaker's Meadow, and Catalac.

From J. Clapp, South Reading,—Platt's Bergamotte, and a kind without name.

From E. Vose, Dorchester,—Duchesse D'Angouleme.

From Mr Coolidge's Garden, Boston,—St. Michael.

From E. M. Richards, Dedham,—Warden.

Apples—From S. Downer,—Pomme DeNeige.

From Gardner Brown,—Sweet apple, from Medfield, called there Pomme Water.

For the Committee.

L. P. GROSVENOR.

FEEDING ANIMALS FOR FATTENING—There are we think, few processes conducted by the farmer with less economy or profit to himself than that of fattening animals; and this it seems to us arises from the neglect of a few plain principles. In the first place, they are only fed so as to make them grow finely, instead of taking on fat; and in the second, their food is given to them unground or uncooked, neither of which conditions ought to exist, where it is desirable to fatten animals quickly, and of course, cheap and well. The experiments of Mr Colman, show clearly the astonishing difference in favor of cooking corn meal for hogs, and it is scarcely less conspicuous in other things. Swine should never have more at a time than they can eat, but they should have just as much as they will eat, and have it fed to them so often, that there shall not be a pretence for a single squeal. A good dry bed, plenty of cooked food, and a little brimstone or pounded charcoal, occasionally thrown into their trough, seem to be requisite to fatten pork rapidly. Some farmers feed their apples and potatoes to their pigs raw; we are confident they would not do this, if they would once fairly test the two methods of feeding in that state, or cooked. Sour apples, when cooked, are as good for swine as sweet ones; but raw, are as decidedly inferior, making the teeth sore, and furnishing too much acid to the stomach, for the purpose of rapid nutrition. It is necessary to have good beef and pork, but they should not in the making, occasion a loss to the maker. Care and skill will prevent this.—*Gen. Farmer.*

YANKEE HOMINY.—C. B., a writer in the Cultivator for Oct. 1837, gives the following as his method of preparing this wholesome and palatable article:

"I send the corn to mill, and have it cracked, or rather ground as coarse as possible in the mill. This disengages the hulls, so that the cook can wash them off, and the meal by grinding, is also worked out, and used for culinary purposes. When I was a boy, and no mill was near where we resided, we used to prepare hominy in a mortar, as stated by your friend; and the old hominy mortar has descended, and still belongs to me. But preferring the less tedious process, we have little use for the mortar. As to hominy being a good substitute for rice, I would reverse that, and call rice a pretty good substitute for hominy."

TO DESTROY INSECTS—A writer in a Southern paper gives the following receipt, which he says, he has tried with success:

To destroy insects on trees,

2 oz nux vomica,
2 oz soft soap,
1 lb. tobacco,
4 pt. spirits of turpentine,
8 gallons of water.

Boil them all together, down to 6 gallons and use it milk warm; the trees are to be carefully dressed with it, by daubing it on with a sponge.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication on the raising of Wheat. Queries relative to Canker-worms, &c., necessarily deferred to our next.

Wheat, when cut green, shrivels more than barley, and the latter more than oats. Oats will retain their plumpness when cut quite green.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending November 4.

NOVEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	29	30	34	36	N.
Monday,	30	32	42	46	N. E.
Tuesday,	31	36	40	40	N. E.
Wednesday,	1	32	50	46	N. E.
Thursday,	2	30	46	42	N. E.
Friday,	3	30	56	48	N. E.
Saturday,	4	32	66	60	N. E.

INDIAN WHEAT, &c.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a few bushels of Indian Wheat, a new and very productive species of grain.

Also, Italian Spring Wheat.

Also, A few bottles of Black Currant Wine, at \$1 00 per bottle. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 8, 1837.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for which cash will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer.
Nov. 8, 1837.

CORN SHELLERS

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.
Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LARGE GRAPE VINES.

For sale by Samuel Downer, at his garden in Dorchester. Twenty-five large Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, they have borne for the last three years past one to three pecks each vine. Also large Sweetwater grape vines.
Nov. 1, 1837. 5w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of them full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's, No. 25 Broad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Cambridgeport.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, and are daily receiving from our gardens and other sources, SEEDS of the growth of 1837, among which are

LONG BLOOD BEET,
EARLY TURNIP do.,
SUGAR do.,
MANGEL WURTZEL,
RUTA BAGA,
LONG ORANGE CARROT,
RADISH, of sorts,
CUCUMBER, do.,
CABBAGE do.

Also—BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES, together with most kind of seed desirable for the Field or Garden.
Sept. 27.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.
Nov. 1.

WINNOWER MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 30,000 True Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are thrifty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Apply to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.
Oct. 4, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by
GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.
No. 10, Commercial Wharf.
June 27. epist

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.
WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,
" Double and Single TULIPS, do.,
" CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,
" POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,
" NARCISSUS, double and single do.,
" CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,
" AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,
" CYCLAMENS, do.,
" LILYS, do.,
" GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber,
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous Plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1. T.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
" SOUTHERN do.,
" WHITE DUTCH do.,
" RED TOP,
" HERD'S GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.
Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,
July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	14 75
No. 1,	"	12 50	12 75
prime,	"	9 50	9 75
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quantal	2 37	3 00
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 50	9 60
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 12
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 75	8 87
Alexandria,	"	8 50	9 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat yellow,	"	1 10	
white,	"	1 02	1 03
Rye, northern,	"		
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	48	56
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		20 00	22 50
hard pressed,	"	17 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	40	48
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	"	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	30
do country do.	"	24	25
Baltimore city do.	"	25	27
do. dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
do. dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	88	93
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2000 lbs.	cask	2 75	2 87
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 00	
clear from other States	"	23 50	24 00
Mess,	"	19 00	21 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel		
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	38
do. 1-4 and common	"	30	33
Northern pulled,	"		
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No 1	"	37	40
No 2	"	25	30
No 3	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY,	pair	50	1 25
BUTTER, (tub)	lb.	20	23
lump	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 50	

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2500 Beef Cattle, 1350 Stores, 3675 Sheep, and 800 Swine.

PRICES — Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were sustained Viz: Extra \$6 75 a 7 00—First quality \$6 00 a 6 50—Second quality \$5 25 a 5 75—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 75—No. 1 \$5 25—No. 2 \$4 75.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10—Two year old \$15 a 20—Three year old \$20 a 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 52, \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 12, \$2 37, \$2 75 and \$3 00.

Swine.—Sales quick. Lots to peddle at 7 a 7 1-4 for sows and 8 for barrows. At retail 8 and 8 for sows, and 8 and 9 for barrows.

POETRY.

(From the Philadelphia Sat. Courier.)

THE DRUNKARD TO HIS FAMILY.

Weep on poor wife! there was a day
When, had I seen thee thus distressed,
I could have kissed thy tears away,
And hushed thy sorrows on my breast.

Weep on—it grieves me nothing now,
To hear thee sob the night away;
And see thee rise with haggard brow,
To toil and suffer through the day.

I do not heed thy bitter sighs!
My soul is so obdurate grown;
I now can meet thy sad meek eyes,
Now dash their pleading with a frown.

I know thy heart is breaking fast;
I see thee fading every hour;
And well I know that misery's blast
Has never crushed a lovelier flower.

Ah! suffer on! it grieves me not,
To think upon thy joyous youth,
When love's pure blessing crown'd our lot,
And hope's sweet lay seem'd wholly truth.

It grieves me not to know that I
Have crushed the love that bloom'd for me;
And sunk thy hopes, so fair and high,
In abject want and misery.

Cry on! poor little hungry things,
It gives your father's heart no pain
To see you round your mother cling,
And shriek, and plead for food in vain.

I know your cries pierce through her soul,
For hunger gnaws her life strings too,
For yester' night she gave the whole
Of her remaining food to you.

I might procure you bread, I know—
Might see those wet eyes bright with bliss,
And make this scene of want and woe,
A paradise of happiness.

Yes! I might yet be loved again;
Might meet affection's smile once more,
And these poor, trembling children, then
Would meet me laughing at the door.

And peace might dwell within this breast,
Now by the vengeful furies torn;
And I could sweetly sink to rest,
And rise with health and joy at morn.

I might!—but no—it cannot be—
The spell is on my abject soul;
I have no power to break its sway,
No wish to burst its vile control.

Away! away!—this burning thirst,
I barter all to gratify;
I go, a wretch, abhor'd & accurst!
Friend-like! and vile! to drink and die!

OUR NATURALIZATION LAW.

We have been struck with the want of knowledge with regard to our Naturalization law; and have interrogated members of the bar, judges of our court of record, and even of the Marine court, of New York, where thousands of citizens are made yearly, none of whom could give us even an outline of the different enactments on this subject by the U. S. We have, therefore, compiled one ourselves, for the edification of our readers, professional, practical and political.

The first act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, was passed in 1790, as follows:

"That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits of the

United States for the term of 2 years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record, in any of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof, to the satisfaction of such Court, that he is a proper person, of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, to support the Constitution of the United States, which oath or affirmation, such Court shall administer, and the clerk of said Court shall record said application, and the proceedings thereon, and therefrom such person shall be considered a citizen of the United States."

This was approved March 26, 1790. On the 29th January, 1795, it was repealed, and the following condition was substituted:

That aliens should declare their intentions 3 years before their admission, and to have resided 5 years in the U. S.

Repealed, Jan. 29, 1798.

When a previous declaration of 5 years before admission, and a residence of 14 years was necessary—and 5 years residence in the State where application is made.

Repealed April 14, 1802.

When a previous declaration of 3 years, and 5 years residence was required—virtually substituting the law of 1795.

In 1804, an act was added, enabling those who had resided in the country between the years of '98 and 1803, to become citizens without previous declaration; and also, to make the widows and children of those who had declared their intentions, citizens.

July 30, 1813.

In consequence of the war, which, by a provision in our naturalization law, cut off all rights of aliens, subjects of a belligerent nation, to citizenship, an act was passed to receive those who had declared their intentions previously to the 18th of June, 1812, notwithstanding they were alien enemies.

On the 26th May, 1836, the following provisions and alterations were enacted:

"That 3 years of the minority of alien minors should be included in the five years probation, and to be admitted without previously declaring their intentions,—and after this date, a previous declaration of two years, instead of three of the five years probation was sufficient," which is the existing law.—*Sag Harbor Rep.*

THE IMMORTALITY OF GENIUS.—The Island of Juan Fernandez has been obliterated by an earthquake, from the map of the world, and not a trace is left of its existence. The restless waves flow over its ocean tomb, and not even the peak of a mountain, or the summit of a rock, elevates itself into a cenotaph. The mariner knows it no longer, and in a few short years, its very name will be remembered only by chart makers. But Robinson Crusoe still lives, and will continue to live, on the immortal pages of the Poet, when not only Islands have disappeared and been forgotten, but when whole nations shall have passed away, and left scarcely a name for a memorial.

Boston Trans.

'No one doubts,' says an ancient writer of the middle ages, 'that heretics ought to be put to death; but the particular method of execution, may well be a topic of discussion.'

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 11.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15.

Sept 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin Bot Ga Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
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Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

NO. 19.

USEFUL ARTS.

DYEING.

Dyeing is a chemical art, and consists in fixing upon cloths of various kinds, any color which may be desired, in such a manner as that they shall not easily undergo any alteration, by the agents to which the cloth is ordinarily exposed. The chief materials of stuff to be dyed are wool, silk, cotton and linen; of which the former two are more easily dyed than the latter. Wool, in its preparation for dyeing, requires to be cleansed, by scouring, from a fatty substance, called the *lolk*, which is contained in the fleece. This is done by means of a weak, alkaline solution, which converts the yolk into soap. Putrid urine is commonly employed, on account of its cheapness;—the ammonia it contains being sufficient to remove the grease. Silk, when taken from the cocoon, is covered with a kind of varnish, which, because it does not easily yield, either water or alcohol, requires also the aid of a slight portion of alkali. Much care is necessary, however, in this operation, since the silk itself is liable to be corroded and discolored. Fine soap is commonly used; but even this is said to be detrimental; and the white China silk, which is supposed to be prepared without soap, has a lustre superior to the European. The preliminary process of washing, intended to render the stuff to be dyed as clear as possible, in order that the aqueous fluid, to be afterwards applied, may be imbibed, and its contents adhere to the minute internal surfaces.—Another preparation, and one which constitutes, in reality, an important part of the dyeing process, consists in applying to the stuff a material which it adheres; and afterwards the desired color is obtained by the application of another substance. We might dye a piece of cotton black, by immersing it at once in ink; but the color would be neither good nor durable, because the articles of precipitated matter are not sufficiently minutized to enter the cotton, or to adhere so firmly. But, if the cotton be soaked in an infusion of galls, then dried, and afterwards immersed in a solution of sulphur of iron, the acid of galls, being every where diffused through the fabric, it will receive the particles of oxide of iron, at the very instant of their transition from the liquid to the solid state; by which means a perfect covering of black, inky matter will be applied in close contact with the surface of the most minute fibres of the cotton. The name of *mordant* is applied to those substances which unite with the different stuffs, and augment their affinity for the various coloring matters. There exists a great number of mordants; some, however, are very feeble in their activity, while others are attended with too much expense for common stuffs; some render the colors which they are intended to communicate, or modify their shades: hence it results, that there are but a small number which can be employed. These are alum, acetate of alumine, murex of tin and nut-galls. The mordant is always

dissolved in water, into which the stuffs to be dyed, are plunged. If the mordant be universally applied, over the whole piece of goods, and this be afterwards immersed in the dye, it will receive a tinge over all its surface; but if it be applied only in parts, the dye will strike in those parts only. The former process constitutes the art of *dyeing*, properly so called; and the latter the art of *printing* woollens, cottons or linens, called *calico-printing*. In the art of printing piece goods, the mordant is usually mixed with gum or starch, and applied by means of blocks or wooden engravings, in relief, or of copper plates, and the colors are brought out by immersion in vessels filled with suitable compositions. The latter fluids are termed *baths*. The following are the processes adopted, when alum in the mordant employed: 1. Alum mordant for silk. Into water containing the 60th part of its weight of alum, at the ordinary temperature of the air, the silk is plunged, and allowed to remain for 24 hours, when it is withdrawn, drained and washed. If the liquid is warmed, it is found that the silk absorbs less of the mordant, and that, of course, it combines less easily with the coloring matter, besides losing, in part, its natural gloss. 2. Alum mordant for wool. When it is wished to combine wool with this mordant, after its cleansing has been effected, it is plunged into a boiling solution, composed of 8 or 900 parts of water, and 25 of alum, where it is allowed to remain during two hours, when it is taken out, suffered to drain, and washed. Frequently a little cream of tartar is added in this process, in order to engage the excess of acid in the alum, as well as the portion arising from a slight decomposition of the alum by the oily matter of the wool. 3. Alum mordant for cotton, hemp and flax. This operation is effected by plunging the body to be imbued with this mordant, into water slightly warmed, and which contains one quarter of its weight of alum, and leaving it 24 hours, at the common temperature of the air; when it is withdrawn, washed and dried.—The cotton will be sufficiently imbued with the mordant, if allowed to remain in the solution only 7 or 8 minutes, pressing it a little, without twisting it, however, on taking it out, and not immersing it in the coloring bath until 12 or 15 hours after. In all alum mordants for wool, the alum of commerce may be employed; but when silk or cotton is to be dyed, especially if the colors are bright, it is necessary to make use of the alum of Rome, or that of which is equally pure; that is to say, of alum which does not contain above 1-500th of its weight of sulphate of iron; otherwise there will be a great quantity of oxide of iron adhering to the fabric, which will affect the shade we desire to obtain. The coloring matters to be transferred to the various stuffs, are either soluble or insoluble in water. When they are soluble in water, which is most generally the case, they are dissolved in it at a boiling temperature; and the material to be dyed, after having been duly prepared, and impregnated with the mordant,

is plunged into it, where it is allowed to remain for a certain time, and at a temperature varying with the nature of the stuff. When, on the contrary, the coloring matter is insoluble in water, its solution is effected in some other fluid, and the article to be colored (prepared as in the former case, with the exception that the application of the mordant is omitted) is immersed, and the coloring matter is precipitated by the addition of a third body. Silks are dyed at a temperature which is gradually increased from 86 to 175 Fahr. If the bath is heated above 86 at the commencement of the process, the effect of the mordant is diminished, and the desired shades of color will not be produced. For the same reason, in dyeing hemp and flax, the temperature should not exceed 97 Fahr. Cotton and woollens may be dyed at a boiling heat. Various mechanical contrivances are made use of in immersing the different materials to be dyed into the coloring solution, so as to cause all their parts to be equally affected at the same time. As soon as they are withdrawn from the coloring bath, they are washed in a large quantity of water, in order to deprive them of those particles of coloring matter that are merely superficial. The following are the dye-stuffs used for producing *fast* colors:—1. Black. The cloth is impregnated with acetate of iron, (iron liquor) and dyed in a bath of madder and logwood. 2. Purple. The preceding mordant, diluted with the same dyeing bath. 3. Crimson. The mordant for purple, united with a portion of acetate of alumine, or red mordant, and the above bath. 4. Red. Acetate of alumine is the mordant, (see *Alumine*), and madder is the dye-stuff. 5. Pale red, of different shades. The preceding mordant, diluted with water, and a weak madder bath. 6. Brown of Pondadoor. A mixed mordant, containing a somewhat larger proportion of red than of the black, and the dye of madder. 7. Orange. The red mordant, and a bath first of madder, then of quercitron. 8. Yellow. A strong red mordant, and the quercitron bath, whose temperature should be considerably under the boiling point of water. 9. Blue. Indigo, rendered soluble and greenish-yellow colored, by potash and opment. It recovers its blue color by exposure to air, and becomes firmly fixed upon the cloth. An indigo vat is also made by diffusing indigo in water, with quick-lime and copperas. These substances are supposed to act by deoxidizing indigo, and, at the same time, rendering it soluble. Golden dye. The cloth is immersed in a solution of copperas and lime-water. The protoxide of iron, precipitated on the fibre, soon passes, by absorption of atmospherical oxygen, into the golden colored deutoxide. Buff. The preceding substances, in a more dilute state. Blue vat, in which white spots are left on a blue ground of cloth, is made by applying to these points a paste, composed of a solution of sulphate of copper and pipe clay, and, after they are dried, immersing it, stretched on frames, for a definite number of minutes, in the yellowish-green vat, of one part of

indigo, 2 of copperas, and 2 of lime, with water. Green. Cloth dyed blue, and well washed, is imbued with the acetate of alumine, dried, and subjected to the quercitron. In the above cases, under 9, the cloth, after receiving the mordant paste is dried, and put through a mixture of cow-dung and warm water. It is then put into the dyeing vat or copper. The foregoing colors are also produced from decoctions of different coloring woods, but as they possess but little fixity when thus formed, they are denominated the *fugitive* colors. 1. Red is made from Brazil wood and peach wood. 2. Black. A strong extract of galls and dento-nitra of iron. 3. Purple. Extract of logwood and dento-nitra of iron. 4. Yellow. Extract of quercitron bark, or French berries, and nitro-muriate of tin. 5. Blue. Prussian blue and solution of tin. Fugitive colors are thickened with gum tragacanth, and are sometimes sent to market without being washed.—*American Encyc.*

MANUFACTURE OF FINE FLOUR.

Richerand, the physiologist, assures us that sugar—that is, loaf sugar—when brought to a very fine powder, by means of a rasp, is reduced, in a certain degree, to the state of starch; “for the friction,” says he, “disengages a portion of its flavor, and leaves it an insipid taste, similar to that of farinaceous substances.”

We have tried the experiment mentioned by Richerand, and unless we were greatly mistaken, it was attended with the results which he mentions. The sweetness of the sugar, whether by being deprived of its oxygen or not, was most certainly diminished. Or, in the language which many persons would use in the case, the friction of the rasp appeared to have destroyed the *life* of the sugar.

Now it appears to us, that fine flour, in the progress of its manufacture, has its *life* destroyed in a similar manner. We are quite confident that it is far less sweet than when ground coarsely and unbolted. And if the friction of the rasp deprives the lump of sugar of a part of its sweetness, what can be more natural than the belief that the friction and heat of the millstones should deprive the substances which pass between them, and are reduced to so fine a powder, of a part of that richness and flavor which, in a state of nature, belong to them?

Whether this is a fact or not, we will not undertake to decide. We merely throw out the idea for others to reflect upon. Of the fact that bread made of coarse, unbolted, wheat meal, otherwise called dyspepsia, or Graham flour, is sweeter than bread of fine flour, no one, we believe, has a doubt, who has ever made a fair comparison. It is those only who have never used the coarser meal for any length of time together, who complain that it is insipid. The complaint, if made, is the complaint of ignorance—never, we are fully assured, of knowledge.

We have alluded, in a former article, to the fact that millers are unhealthy, and have ventured to suggest the query, whether the employment, as an employment, ought not to be, by the law of public sentiment, abolished; and whether families ought not to grind—or rather bruise, coarsely—their own grain. We care not so much, it is true, whether the labor is performed by every family for itself, on the eastern plan, or by some one individual for a whole neighborhood, except that there would be more or less of the dust, even in grinding coarsely, the constant inhalation of

which would be likely, after some time, to produce disease, though not so readily as the inhalation of fine flour.

The coarser grinding, to which we have alluded above, whether done by hand or by machine, is the utmost extent of torture to which grain or corn ought, previous to cooking, to be subjected; and it would be better still if a part of some grains—perhaps of all—were merely cooked without any grinding. Who does not know how much sweeter corn is in the form of hominy, or even when at a greater age it is *hulled*, as the phrase is, than when reduced to fine meal, sifted, and made into bread and cakes? Even parched corn and grain has been a favorite and most sapid and excellent dish, with many an ancient nation. Whose taste, unperturbed, does not prefer plain rice, to the flour which is sometimes manufactured from it? Perhaps the same would be found true of some other farinaceous substances, as well as of corn and rice.

Carrying us back to the savage state! will here be the cry. By no means. Man, prone to extremes, vibrates from the savage state to an excessive and injurious refinement, and *vice versa*; and we would stop him at the point of truth, which in this matter, as in most others, is somewhere between extremes. We would stop him precisely at that point which combines every advantage of health, economy, pleasure, and general happiness.—*Library of Health.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

We have great pleasure in laying before the readers of the Farmer, by permission of the writer, the following statements respecting the kind, quality, and introduction of this valuable grain, from the pen of Mr Hathaway of Rome, Oneida county, the gentleman who has been the means of introducing it into successful culture in this country. The importance of Spring wheat is yearly becoming more apparent; and the necessity of making proper choice among the many varieties known has become imperious upon our farmers. English agriculturists describe the following kinds, all of which are supposed to have originated in the south of Europe; and by some botanical writers are considered as only a variety of winter wheat, the difference being effected by climate and cultivation. First, red Spring wheat, white ears, beardless;—second, red ear and grain, beardless;—third, ear or spike white, grain white, beardless;—fourth, Siberian Spring wheat, introduced into Oneida co. by Dr Goodsell, bearded, and generally considered inferior in quality to the Italian, but a good grain for yield;—fifth, Egyptian wheat; in Europe treated and spoken of as a winter wheat; here sown as a spring wheat; but we have known many farmers who preferred sowing their spring wheat immediately before the freezing of the ground, in the fall;—sixth, Italian wheat, the kind spoken of in the communication of Mr Hathaway, and apparently the most valuable of the varieties yet introduced among us. There is in the last No. of the Cultivator a paper from Mr Speyerer of Pennsylvania, on the qualities and culture of another variety of spring grain called in Germany, where it is extensively grown, spelt wheat. Spelt, grows with a firm short stalk, will grow on most soils, and makes, when properly prepared, good flour; but as the berry much resembles barley, and can-

not be divested of its adhesive husks by threshing, it requires the operation of a mill similar to those used for hulling rice or barley, before it can be manufactured into flour.

The extracts below are from a letter of Mr Hathaway to a friend, who wishing to procure a quantity of the wheat, addressed Mr H. on the subject; requesting information as to the manner of its introduction, kind of soil most favorable, mode of culture, &c. &c. Mr Hathaway says—“The Italian spring wheat which has been disseminated through my means is an excellent grain, and a very sure crop. It yields largely, and has the wonderful property of doing well on poor worn out land, though of course the crop will be heavier on a more favorable soil; the fact is well ascertained here, that land so light and worn down, that it will not produce a crop of oats will bring a fair crop of spring wheat.

“The original imported wheat weighed full 63 lbs. to the bushel; and now that the fifth crop has come in, it weighs 62 lbs. The flour is fine, and the yield good; the millers speak highly of its qualities; and the flour makes good, light sweet bread, rather more moist perhaps than that from winter wheat. The Italian is a bearded wheat, white chaff, bright yellow straw, the berry variable in color, generally a reddish yellow.

“The proper time for sowing is in April, if the ground can be well fitted; this season has been peculiar, and late sown wheat, has succeeded best with us, and in some instances ripened soonest. It seldom is infected with smut, and if limed, never. From one and one-fourth, to one and a half bushels of seed are sown to the acre, rich land requiring the most.

“This wheat appears to be a cosmopolite,” as it grows well, and does well on almost every variety of soil, from stiff clay to a sandy plain. In this country we have very little good wheat land, and I have not seen it growing on any that would be pronounced such by a western farmer. It usually ripens by the 14th of August, and yields from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre. The straw this year from its rapid growth is less firm than usual, and is taller; the consequence is that it has lodged more than in any former year.

“I came in possession of the original wheat by accident. An Italian gentleman of Florence, married against his father's will, was disinherited, and emigrated to America, bringing, among a quantity of other seeds, a tierce of this wheat, intending to turn farmer. The wheat did not arrive seasonably for spring sowing in this place, and was left in a store house on the canal. The gentleman contracted for a farm in the town of Florence in this County (induced by the name probably) was no farmer, made bad calculations, and worse experiments, and failed in everything; soon became reduced, and was about to eat his imported wheat for which I had advanced him money to pay the transit and charges. I happened to see it, and was struck with its excellence, told him it must not be so disposed of, procured him other wheat, and took it at its cost in Italy, \$2.50 per bushel. I succeeded in getting it into the hands of some of our farmers, though without much confidence on their part. But the result was most gratifying—the wheat actually producing about double the quantity usually grown on an acre, and selling at more than double the price of common spring wheat.”

A small sample of the wheat which accompanied the letter, by its appearance fully justifies the account given of its quality; being of a plumper berry than is usual in spring wheat, thinner skinned, and the kernels being more easily reduced to flour. The demand for the wheat has been great, and prices high, but it has become so extensively cultivated in that vicinity, that it can be obtained for seed in any desirable quantity, and in all probability at somewhat reduced prices. The remark of Mr Hathaway, that in its adaptation to soil, the Italian wheat might be considered cosmopolite, or every where at home, would seem to be applicable to it in reference to climate, as well as soils. It has been found to succeed admirably in Canada; where the culture of spring wheat promises to entirely supersede that of winter grain; and we have before us the *Stamton Virginia Spectator*, of Aug. 3d, which states that the Hon. Mr Brekenridge, last winter, procured five or six bushels from Mr Hathaway, and last spring distributed among the farmers of that neighborhood. The yield has been good, varying from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; thus establishing the fact that it may be successfully grown from the Canadas to Virginia. The editor remarks—"That he thinks it is not liable to rust, as he had fields of fall wheat smartly stricken with rust both sides of his patch of spring wheat, while that was totally uninjured." We may here remark, that in those sections of this State where the winter wheat has suffered the most from rust, the spring wheat has, except in a few partial instances, wholly escaped, the straw being unusually bright and fine.

We are glad to see the attention of farmers directed to this important grain, not because we suppose it can ever supersede the culture of winter wheat in this State, for it clearly ought not to; but because there are many parts of the country where winter wheat is so uncertain a crop, owing to the nature of the soil, and the roots freezing out in the winter, that it has been nearly abandoned, and here spring wheat must be one of the most valuable of crops to the farmer. Every farmer should sow a few acres, as it is increasing his chances of remuneration for labor performed on the farm, and lessening the chances of an ultimate failure of the great "staff of life," good bread.

ROTATION.—We observe with pleasure, in many parts of the country, an increased attention to thorough farming, particularly to raising large crops by copious manuring; but there is one essential point which is still greatly neglected, a *general and regular system of rotation*. The great advantage which might result from this practice is very strikingly exhibited in a cornfield now growing, a part of which was last season occupied with a crop of ruta бага, and the remainder with corn. The whole field was equally covered with manure, before the crop was planted. The result is, that the part of the crop of corn growing where the ruta бага stood, promises to be at least double in amount that which follows the part of the field occupied with corn last year, though it had no other advantage whatever, over the other part, than that of having been preceded by a crop properly adapted to a part of a course in rotation.

Suppose that on an average twenty-five per cent. is gained by rotation, over the common practice where this is not attended to; that the farmer's annual crops are worth one thousand

dollars, and that all his expenses are six hundred—his net profits, of course, are four hundred; if now his crops are increased twenty-five per cent. by rotation, his profits (no additional expenses whatever being in this case required,) are immediately raised to six hundred and fifty dollars. It is believed that the difference in these two modes would generally be much greater if the best system of succession was attended to; nor is this the only advantage; for while improper culture tends constantly to impoverish soil, a good course of rotation is constantly increasing its fertility.

The following address to the prisoners convicted of an assault upon the Montgomery Guards, on the late review, prior to their sentence, by Judge Thatcher, contains so much that may prove *cautionary* to the thoughtless young men who are but too easily induced to engage in a row, and who do not dream of the terrible price of their "frolic," that we have been tempted to transmit it to our columns.

"After a long and patient trial, in which you were faithfully defended by learned counsel, you have been convicted by the verdict of an impartial jury, of the offence for which you are now to receive the sentence of the law. It was an unprovoked riot, without the shadow of justification on the part of the rioters. Your counsel were as eloquent in their denunciation of the crime, as they were ingenious in their efforts to free you personally from its guilt. The Montgomery Guards stood from seven in the morning until six in the evening, on the field of duty, subjected to your insolent taunts and violent assaults, in presence of the major general and the other officers and soldiers of the division, and of their fathers, wives, children and brothers. On returning from the field, they were followed by a furious mob, and assaulted with stones, brickbats, glass bottles, and other dangerous missiles. For the personal injuries which the gentlemen of this corps thus suffered, they were happily restrained by the prudence of their officers from making any return but that of patience and forbearance. But it cannot be forgotten, that you did all in your power to close the pageantry of that day with a scene of blood. Is it to be understood that when citizens are called to perform military duty, they are to be subjected to the insults and assaults of a worthless mob? Had these soldiers, in the absence of all other protection, defended themselves with the arms which the country had put into their hands, and had thoughtless assailants fallen in the rencontre, an independent jury of their fellow-citizens would undoubtedly have acquitted them of blame, and the highest judicial tribunal would have approved their conduct. Take from the soldier his honor, and degrade him in his own estimation, it will soon follow that the defence of the State will fall into incompetent hands, and with the spirit to defend their liberty, the citizens will lose its substance. Your offence was rank. It was a direct insult to every officer and soldier who was on the field; and you did all in your power to subdue the spirit of the militia of this commonwealth. It is for these reasons that the law will inflict upon you a severe punishment; and I hope that others will be deterred, by your fate, from imitating your evil example."

WATERMAN'S BRICK MACHINE.—We have heard of several brick machines for turning out the article with rapidity, and have seen several labor-sa-

ving machines in operation, but none so complete and rapid in its execution, as Waterman's Patent Brick Machine. From the rough clay thrown into the receiver, we saw it tempered, and 40 well moulded and handsome bricks turned out in a minute, which when burned are full as good and as handsome as any that can be manufactured. The machine moves by horse power, and is small and portable, and must be of great value in a state where the clay is good, and bricks scarce.

N. Y. Star.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—The following paragraph, showing the very curious mode in which this wheat was introduced to the Wisconsin Territory, is taken from the *Chicago American*, of the 14th ult.:

We have received a specimen of Egyptian Wheat, raised this season on Rock River. The seed was taken by our informant, from the crop of a bird of passage, and this is the second season in which he has cultivated it. Four or five seeds were all that he put into the ground the first season, and this year he has a garden spot full of it. It has three pronged stems, and is a beautiful and superior production.

SUBTERRANEAN BEES.—What will our experimenters with bees and bee hives, think of the swarm of Mr Harrison at Easington. He buried a hive of bees in his garden on the 17th of October last, and on being taken up last week, they were found to be all alive, and within three hours commenced their busy labors.—*Noah*.

Some of our bee keepers in this region have long been in the habit of burying their light swarms. If confined from air they eat little or no honey during the winter.—*Tioga Phenix*.

There was a boy in my class at school (says Sir W. Scott) who stood always at the top, nor could I, with all my efforts, supplant him. Day came after day, and still he kept his place. So what I would, till at length I observed that whenever a question was asked him, he always fumbled with his finger at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes, and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure, and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned, his finger sought for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it; it was seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded, and I took possession of his place; nor did he ever recover it, nor ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after life has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him; and often have I resolved to make him some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions.—*Lockhart's Life of Scott*.

A highly respectable gentleman of this county, a few days since communicated to a friend of ours, the following cure for a foundered horse. He had tried it with complete success in five different cases, some of them very severe ones, and has heard of its success in many more.

Curry the horse with a sharp curry comb, very briskly against the hair, from his hoofs over his whole body, and with sufficient severity to draw blood slightly in places; then jump on him, run him some distance, and he is well.—*Lex. (Fa.) Gazette*.

(For the New England Farmer.)

BEET SUGAR.

We were much pleased by the reception of the following communication, together with a liberal specimen of the first fruits of a kind of domestic manufacture, destined, as we hope and believe, to become of very great importance to this country, by rendering us independent of foreigners for one of our greatest and most expensive articles of household consumption.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1837.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.,—*Sir*: I take the liberty of sending you herewith, a small sample, from 5 lbs. of Beet root Sugar, manufactured by Mr G. Perkins and myself, from roots grown at my cottage garden, at North Salem. In conducting this, our first experiment, we effected the process of rasping with my small grater cider mill, turned by hand, and expressed the juice from the pulp, by means of an old fashioned condemned lever press.

With so rude an apparatus as this, we could hardly promise ourselves any extraordinary results; in fact, our only object was, to satisfy ourselves that we could produce chrystallized sugar. We obtained 8 1-2 gallons of juice from the 200 lbs. of beets, and taking Chaptal for our guide, followed out the process as delineated by him in the latter part of his Agricultural Chemistry; a book, by the way, which should occupy a place on the shelves of every Farmer's Library.

I have about 1000 lbs. of the sugar beet in my cellar, with which we intend to pursue our experiment, as also that of refining; and should we succeed in this last and most important process, we shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity of presenting you with a loaf of our first and finest quality. With much respect,

I remain your friend and servant,

PICKERING DODGE.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Salem, Mass. Nov. 8, 1837.

MESSES. J. BRECK & Co.,—*Gentlemen*: I have just received per Ship Tartar, from Canton, a lot of the real *Morus Multicaulis* Seed, which was obtained of the Chinese Horticulturalist "Tywang" head gardener at the "Fatil Gardens," and which he says he can "secure." They were packed in a variety of ways, and every care taken with them,—some in jars with powder, which "Tywang" says is essentially necessary to its preservation—some in small tight boxes, in brown papers, *without* and *with* said powder—some in cotton bags, *also with* and *without* said powder. "Tywang" says they ought not to be opened "till used," as after being shut up, they injure on exposure to the air. They were kept by Capt. Nickels above the *water line*, which is said to be essential to their preservation. I intend to send you a sample of the seed, to be distributed to those members of our Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that are desirous of testing its vitality, and to yourselves, as I shall wish to dispose of it to the best advantage. Yours truly,

JOHN M. IVES.

We were presented yesterday, with a Quince, which measured 13 inches in circumference, and weighed 18 ounces!—*Nantucket Inq.*

(From the Hampshire Gazette.)

LIME.

Mr Hawley: In the Gazette, two or three weeks since, I noticed a communication from Amherst, proposing some inquiries in regard to the nature and value of Lime in agriculture. Perhaps the following extracts from the "Complete Farmer," published in 1835, by T. G. Fessenden, Esq., of Boston, may answer those inquiries.

"Mr Young says, 'It cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it;' and quotes several instances in proof of this assertion."

The following from the same work, is an extract of a letter from Daniel Buckley, Esq., of Salisbury, Pa., to J. Buel, Esq.

"There are good farmers who differ as to the quantity of lime that is most profitably applied; some say sixty bushels to the acre, some seventy, and some more. I have applied 100 on an acre of limestone land, at a dressing; but have not been able to discover any benefit from using it thus freely, nor any injury, except in the loss of lime.

"It is a general opinion among good farmers, that liming should be repeated every ten or fifteen years, and that the increased crops richly compensate the expense. It matters very little how it is applied, provided it is evenly spread immediately after it has been water-slacked, it reimburses carbonic acid, which the fire had expelled, becomes lumpy, and is more difficult to be incorporated with the acid. Some spread it upon the sod, and plough it under, and think they have as much profit from it in this way as in any other. When thus applied, it powerfully contributes to decompose the tougher fibres of the sod, and to convert them into nutriment for the crop."

Whately Lime.

As the communication from Amherst, mentioned above, has called the attention of the public to the Whately lime, the following extracts respecting it, from the report of the Geology of Massachusetts, by Prof. Hitchcock, may not be uninteresting to many of your readers:

"This limestone contains a large proportion of silex, which, on burning, becomes a harsh sand. Wishing to know how much of pure carbonate of lime was contained in it, I powdered and dissolved portions of it, from different localities, in muriatic acid:—and the results were as follows:

1. Purest variety from Whately; 100 parts contain carbonate of lime, 78; residuum (chiefly sand) 22 parts.

2. Compact variety from Conway; carbonate of lime, 58 parts; silicious residuum, 42 parts.

3. Poorest from Whately; carbonate of lime, 67 parts; silicious residuum, 33 parts.

I tried some specimens of our best limestone in the same manner, with the following results:

1. Gray limestone from New Marlboro'; carbonate of lime, 98 parts; residuum (chiefly mica) 2 parts.

2. Gray limestone from Walpole; carbonate of lime, 92 parts; residuum, 8 parts.

3. White crystalline from Boxboro'; carbonate of lime, 99 parts; residuum 1 part.

"It is my decided opinion that the limestone described above, in the primitive region of the Connecticut Valley, may be usefully employed,

either for mortar, or for spreading upon the soil. The beds of it are quite numerous in all the town. I think, however, that the best variety occurs at Whately, where, should it ever come into use, the north line of the town, is a hill, large enough to supply the whole valley of the Connecticut for centuries. This locality is favorably situated for working, so as to furnish that valley; being more than two or three miles from the Connecticut, and the whole distance nearly level. I cannot but hope that the attention of some enterprising gentleman may be directed to this subject, and should he succeed, in preparing even tolerable lime from this rock, he would confer a great favor upon the inhabitants of this section of the State.

These remarks, I believe, first turned the attention of several individuals to it, whose principal object was to test its virtues in agriculture. A company was accordingly formed, and a kiln erected last fall, which has been five times filled; burned. The total amount of lime made, was probably, not vary from 1200 bushels. Most of this has been carried to Hadley, and the principal part of it used as manure; and so far as have been able to ascertain, it has fully answered the expectations of those who have used it.

This stone will, probably, be a great benefit to the farmers in its immediate vicinity, if they choose to avail themselves of it; but, owing to the quantity of sand which it contains, whether it will transport to any considerable distance, a question which can only be determined by a thorough trial. Such a trial is now undergoing, there is considerable reason for anticipating a favorable result.

Hadley, Oct. 24, 1837.

(From the Hagerstown Torch Light.)

REAPING MACHINE.

MR BELL,—*Dear Sir*: Will you please insert this in your paper, for the benefit of wheat growers. As the subject is of public interest it is hoped that other papers will circulate it thro' the grain growing districts of the country.

I procured a reaping machine this summer from Mr Hussey, the inventor, which I have used throughout my wheat harvest. It was in constant use every day, and performed its work to my satisfaction, and far better than I had any expectation of, when I first engaged it of Mr Hussey. When the ground is clear of rocks, loose stumps, &c., and the grain stands well, it cuts perfectly clear, taking every head, and if managed, scatters none; but leaves it in heaps, ready for binding. When the grain is down, the machine will of course pass over; but if it be leaning, or tangled only, it is cut as well as if standing, excepting when it is from the machine, and then if the horses are in a trot, it will be very well cut. But in such grain, much depends on the expertness of the hand, who pushes off the grain, in making clean work, and good sheaves. I found the machine capable of going through any thing growing on my wheat land, such as weeds and grass, no matter how thick.

After my harvest was over, I cut my seed wheat, with the same neatness and ease, that I cut my grain. As respects the durability of the machine, I can say this much for my machine, not the least thing has given out yet; it appears as strong as a cart, and but little liable to get

of order, if well used. I was advised of Mr Hussey, of the necessity of keeping some of the parts well greased; this I have punctually attended to, and no perceptible wear yet appears, beyond ordinary wear of any other machinery.

It is immaterial to the machine, whether the speed be a walk or trot; although a walk will make the most perfect work. My speed was a common walk, but a trot is sometimes necessary to counteract the effect of a strong wind when blowing from behind, in order to incline the grain backwards on to the platform, to make good bundles. A quick walk is required to make good work in very short and scattering grain. The machine performs well, up and down hill, provided the surface be not too much broken. By its compactness and ease of management, rocks and stumps too high to be cut over, can be easily avoided. Although a rough surface is very objectionable, yet I have cut over very rocky ground, with no material difficulty. I can say one thing which to some may appear incredible, but it is not less true; the cutters of my machine have not been sharpened since I have had it; nor have I yet seen any appearance of a need of it, in the equality of its work. How many harvests a machine would cut without sharpening is hard to say; I propose sharpening mine once a year only. I have used two horses at a time in the machine, and sometimes changed at noon; they work it with ease, the draught being light. I took no account of what I had cut in any one day, with this exception; in less than half a day, I cut 6 acres, and was often detained for want of the requisite number of binders; by which much time was lost. My machine being something narrower than those generally made by Mr Hussey, I could cut but about one acre in going two miles; this at the moderate rate of two and a half miles per hour, would amount to twelve and a half acres in ten hours, and at 4 miles per hour, a speed at which the work is done in fine style, the amount would be twenty acres in ten hours. I should judge my quantity per day, ranges between ten and fifteen acres—yet, I am decided in the opinion that I can cut twenty acres in a day, in good grain, on good ground, by the usual diligence of harvest hands, with a little increase of my usual speed, and a change of horses. Two hands are required to work the machine, a man to push off the grain, and a boy to drive, besides a number of binders are necessarily increased in heavy grain, except an additional speed be given in light grain. Under every circumstance, the number of binders will vary from four to ten; and when the usual care is practised by the binders, there will be much less waste, than in any other method of cutting.

I speak with more confidence of the merits and capacity of Mr Hussey's reaping machine, from the circumstance of having pushed the grain off for several days, in order to make myself practically and thoroughly acquainted with it before putting it into the hands of my laboring men.

The land in this county being rather rocky and uneven, it is hard to say what will be the ultimate advantages of these machines to our farmers, but from what little experience I have had, I am resolved not to be without one or two of them. I can therefore recommend the machine with confidence, especially to those who have a large portion of smooth ground in cultivation. It is un-

doubtedly a labor saving machine, and worthy of their attention.

JOHN STONEBRAKER.

Hagerstown, Aug. 15, 1837.

SMELTING IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL.—We are gratified to be able to lay before our readers, further information in regard to this discovery, so highly interesting to our State, and to the Union at large. At the Liverpool meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, the discoverer, Mr Crane, read a paper, an abstract of which we find in the London Literary Gazette, of Sept. 16, as follows:

U. S. Gazette.

"Mr Crane, of Toriscedwyn iron works, near Swansea, read a paper on his successful introduction of anthracite coal, by the combination of heated air, for the purpose of smelting iron ore. The reduction of the quantity of fuel expended, to less than one third of that before required of the bituminous kinds, for the production of the best pig iron—the increase of from forty to fifty per cent. upon the former make, by the process—and the greatly increased strength of the metal, when compared with that previously obtained by him from the native ores of the South Welsh basin, with the use of coke of the bituminous veins, and cold blast, were the leading points of the paper. This is a subject of great interest in a commercial point of view; as, if perfectly successful—and from the experiment of Mr Crane, on a large scale, there seems to be strong ground for supposing it may be so—it is a question whether the discovery will prove more beneficial or injurious to the prosperity of this country. On the one hand it was urged by Mr Crane, that at least one third of the immense coal pits of South Wales is composed of anthracite coal, which will thus for the first time, be brought into extensive use for the purposes of smelting; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that this description of coal exists, together with iron ore, in great abundance in the United States of America, as well as in various parts of the continent, the inhabitants of which would, if the theory hold good, be enabled to rival our works, at a cheap rate. Mr Crane stated that he had smelted a ton of iron, on an average, with less than 27 cwt. of anthracite coal; and in regard to quality, the result was perfectly satisfactory. His works had long been noted for producing iron, equal, if not superior, to others in South Wales; and by means of anthracite coal, he had been enabled to improve its quality. Anthracite coal, being almost entirely composed of carbon, it was his opinion that he would be able, at no distant period, to produce, by its means, iron not inferior to that formerly smelted by charcoal. Having beds of bituminous coal, as well as anthracite, in his possession, he had instituted comparisons as to the amount of iron which could be produced by the most economical application of coal, and he found that there was a considerable saving in the use of the latter. Mr Crane then gave a highly descriptive account of the manner in which he had first discovered the means of applying his discovery to the combustion of the coal. The mode in which he now conducted the smelting, was by means of a cupola furnace, into which he urged a stream of air, heated to such a degree as to be able to melt lead; the effect of this hot blast being all that was necessary to produce that combustion of the coal, requisite for the reduction of the ore."

PATENT SAFETY FUZE.—Messrs Bacon, Bickford, Eales & Co., have commenced the manufacture of this article at East Granby in this state. It is designed to ignite the powder used in blasting rock, &c., and in such a way that it may be used without danger. We learn from one of the firm, that this is the only manufactory of the kind in the United States. Not the least important part of the invention, is, that the fuze will burn under water without any difficulty. Those interested in the subject can see a sample of the article at our office.—*Conn. Courant.*

We find the following notice of it in the New York Express:

American Institute.—Among the interesting articles exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, the Patent Safety Fuze, manufactured by Bacon, Bickford, Eales & Co., at East Granby, Connecticut, is deserving especial attention. The design of the fuze is to ignite the powder used in blasting, for purposes of mining, quarrying, or removing rock, and is said to be a perfectly safe mode of firing the charge. It adds to the power of the blast, is a saving of cost and labor, and may be used as well under water, as in the driest situations. To persons acquainted with the danger and destruction of life, by firing charges in the ordinary way of blasting, and especially the difficulty of blasting rock in deep water, an examination of the fuze will be highly gratifying, as overcoming difficulties from which they have long suffered anxiety and annoyance. Every invention which reduces the risk of human life, in hazardous employments, is especially deserving notice,—and the fuze will be found hardly less a preservation of human life, than the Safety Lamp of Sir H. Davy, which has given fame to that distinguished philosopher.

MEASURING POTATOES.—A fact which came under our observation last spring, while buying our seed potatoes, has convinced us that it would greatly tend to promote the cause of justice between buyer and seller, as well as advance the interests of potato growers, if they were sold by weight. We engaged 35 bushels from a dealer, out of a lot of 55 that he had bought. Prior to our sending for them, the dealer told us he had sold 40 bushels and wished us to take the balance; upon our remonstrating against his having sold a portion engaged by us, he laughed, and said there was more left than we had engaged, and much to our surprise, the residue measured 37 1-2 bushels, making the 55 bought by the dealer actually contain 77 1-2 bushels. On expressing our surprise at these facts, he stated that he had bought the potatoes in bags, and that they contained more than the estimate of their contents, which he had at the request of the consignee, fixed himself. Here was a clear loss in measure to the owner of these potatoes, of 22 1-2 bushels, whereas, had the quantity been ascertained by weight the judgment of an interested purchaser could have been dispensed with, and justice to the farmer would have been done. We deem it our duty to lay this statement of facts before our agricultural readers, because we honestly believe that great advantage would arise, were the measure of potatoes ascertained by weight, instead of the loose manner of measuring in baskets, bags, and half bushels.—*Balt. Fur.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1837.

DEATH OF THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the sudden death of Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., Editor of the *N. E. Farmer*, who departed this life at his residence on Saturday evening, 10th inst., aged 65, after a short illness of about 24 hours.

To all who have personally known him, this event will cause a general feeling and expression of sorrow. For fifteen years he has been the able conductor of this paper, and it will not perhaps, be considered too much for us to say, that, by his editorial labors, he has done more than any of his contemporaries, to promote the interest of Agriculture in our country.

It does not become us to pronounce his eulogy; we must leave this for some abler pen; but we must be permitted to say, that in him was seen an honest, upright man, and a benefactor to his country. The memory of his excellence is deeply engraven on the hearts of many, especially on those who have been associated with him; by them he will long be remembered with veneration and love.

The mortal remains of Mr Fessenden, were on Tuesday, conveyed to Mount Auburn for interment.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.—By the sudden decease of our beloved associate and friend, the Editor of the *N. E. Farmer*, we are called unexpectedly to enter the breach which death has made, and take upon ourselves, for the present, the responsibility of conducting this paper. Our other duties are so numerous, and our mind so constantly occupied, that, had we the ability, we should shrink from this responsibility, for any length of time, especially in this enlightened age, when onward! onward! is the order of the day. Let it be understood then, that it is only as a matter of necessity, that we stand in the place of our lamented and worthy friend.

We beg our patrons and friends to be patient with us a few weeks, until we can make arrangements with some suitable person to take charge of the paper. It is our intention to secure without delay, the services of some gentleman, who is scientifically and practically acquainted with agricultural pursuits, and who is well qualified to meet the expectation of an intelligent community.

We shall endeavor to make the paper as interesting as possible, by judicious selections and interesting communications; and we hope, in this emergency, to be assisted by some of our able correspondents and friends.

JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

To the Editors of the *N. E. Farmer*:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to call your attention to a subject that interests all New England, in a greater or less degree, in relation to our corn crops; although the season has been more propitious than the last, still the loss has been severe to the husbandman. It is well known that many fields have failed of ripening this year; but, had the seed been of the early kind, most would have been saved. And, as the harvest has just closed, and the results fresh on the mind of the farmers, would it not be promoting the public good, which I am persuaded you always keep in view, to advertise for specimens of the Sioux, Dutton, Phinney, Lathrop, or other early kinds of corn, with a description of the ground, time of planting, and harvesting, (these should

be authenticated) to the end. When such specimens should be presented, you could make an exhibition of the same to some of your agricultural friends, from whom you could procure a recommendation to the public, who would feel interested for the coming year, in procuring this seed; for, although the total failure of this crop in New England, would not affect the price in the aggregate probably two cents on a bushel, still the loss to the cultivator in New England is a severe one.

Yours with respect,
Braintree, Nov. 13, 1837.

[For the *New England Farmer*.]

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*: I have just returned from Niagara River, with a severe attack of the influenza, which will prevent me from venturing out for the present. Will you have the goodness to insert the within paragraph in the *New England Farmer*, and show our eastern friends that we can raise as big Beets and Turnips in York State as they can elsewhere.

Yours with much respect,

D. J. BROWNE.

Boston, Oct. 10, 1837.

Fertility of the Soil on the Niagara River.—Col. Wm. Williams of Tonawanda, N. Y., raised this year, without the aid of manure, a mangel wurtzel measuring 30 inches in circumference, and weighing 23 pounds; and Daniel P. Baxter of the same place, raised on Tonawanda Island, a ruta бага weighing 20½ lbs.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 11, 1837.

Dix pear, a fine specimen from a standard tree, from Mr Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury.

St. Germain pears, a fine specimen, from Mr Samuel Sweetser, Cambridge port.

A red Apple, and the Rhode Island Greening, from Mr Shadrach Freeman, Esq., of Sandwich, Barnstable County; both kinds gave good evidence that fine fruits may be grown on the Cape. These were offered for exhibition by Dr Benj. Shurtleff, of Chelsea.

For the Committee.

B. V. FRENCH.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—We just received from the farm of the Hon. Daniel Webster, Marshfield, Mass., fifteen vegetable roots of various sorts, whose aggregate weight is 59 1-2 lbs., viz:—

1 Mangel Wurtzel,	37 lbs. 13 oz.
1 Orange Beet,	6 " 00 "
3 Carrots,	6 " 00 "
3 Parsnips,	6 " 5 "
1 Long Red Potatoes,	3 " 6 "
	59 lbs. 8 oz.

The two largest Mangel Wurtzel weighed over 10 lbs. each. Pretty fair specimens of good cultivation.

OATS FOR HORSES.—It is estimated that at least one-third, (some estimate it at one half,) is gained in feeding oats to horses, if the grain be ground or broken before it is fed to them. This will appear quite probable, when it is observed that a large portion of the grain frequently passes through the animal entire, and consequently undigested. And such being the case, it shows the importance of a greater attention to this subject, than is usually bestowed upon it, when such a loss may be prevented, especially by those who reside in the immediate vicinity of mills.—*Gen. Far.*

RUST IN WHEAT.

The disastrous effect of rust in wheat, makes it a subject of deep interest to the agriculturist and the peasant. Its appearance on the stalk gives its name. What is it? is it a disease? is it a fungus which assumes the energies of the plant? is it an effect, a cause? What is the remedy? or is it irremediable?

An examination of the stem shows that it is *sap* for a short distance, in a multitude of places, and the exudation of the juice of the plant, and its ascent to the surface, produces that appearance called rust. It is therefore an effect of another and great cause.

Let the farmer examine the stalk where rust appears, and ascertain the state of the stem. If the stem is open, he will then enquire for the cause. Will he find that the rust prevails upon the thrifty wheat in the most exuberant fields? The middling wheat, the poorer, have escaped the rust. Next, he will consider the state of the crop and of the weather. Will rust appear. Will he not find it to follow the heavy dew and the warm weather, which causes wheat to grow in the rich soils with great rapidity, not the *sap* then produced in greater abundance there is strength in the vessels to sustain, and the excessive power of the sap burst the vessels; the sap upon the surface, and produced an effect to the superficial observer, seems to be the cause of the disastrous result?

Remedies.—These will consist in occupying the soil with second quality wheat; or in sowing the lands with a much greater quantity, so that each ear may receive less nutriment; or in sowing wheat later period in the autumn, so that it shall not get so much power; or in feeding it down in the spring, so that it shall advance more slowly to perfection. Preventives may occur to the intelligent farmer.

As the vessels seem to burst in many places, probably, not any lateral communication between them, so that the exudation of sap in one place does not relieve the pressure in other places. It is well known that the motion of sap in vegetables is not unlike the circulation of blood in animals.—*Gen. Far.*

PRESERVING THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.—In repeated inquiries how to preserve the *Morus* through the winter, when taken up, we give the following methods, which have been practised with success. They may be kept in good order by taking up soon after the frost has taken off the leaves, and burying them in a hole, something like that used for potatoes—mix the earth intimately with the trees, no straw, or the mice may harbor among them and destroy them. Some have left the trees in the field, covered with earth, where they kept. Freezing does not injure them, so long as they are completely covered with earth. Others have kept them in the cellar, in the same manner, or in boxes, mixed with straw, which is the best way to keep cuttings in the fall.—*Silk Cult.*

TO DESTROY THE HESSIAN FLY.—A farmer has adopted the following successful expedient.

He sows early in September, and feeds it in November. The fly is lodged in the lower joint of grain, and is bitten off and destroyed by the sheep which feed upon it. The wheat becomes established, by being sown early, and shoots vigorously in the spring, as to be little if any affected by the fly. An experiment was made in two adjoining fields sown at the same time; one was not fed down, and nearly destroyed by the Hessian fly; the other was fed down, and wholly escaped the insect. We give this on the best authority.—*Cult.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor
w England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
exposure, week ending November 11.

BER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
5	50	52	44	N.
6	34	48	40	S. E.
7	30	41	36	N. E.
8	32	34	32	N.
9	20	32	30	N.
10	48	62	50	N.
11	36	40	32	N.

INDIAN WHEAT, &c.

ived at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
Store, a few bushels of Indian Wheat, a new and
ective species of grain.

lian Spring Wheat.
few bottles of Black Currant Wine, at \$1.00 per
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

1837.

FARM WANTED.

is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land,
ed with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for
h will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New
armer.

1837.

CORN SHELLERS.

ived at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.
Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell
shells of corn per day, and is one of the most per-
nes for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

ly for sale at the New England Agricultural Ware-
is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are
by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs,
and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

torse Power and Threshing Machine.
at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and
the above machines were highly recommended by
tees at the late fair, and by others who have used
e last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LARGE GRAPE VINES.

by Samuel Downer, at his garden in Dorchester.
large Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, they
for the last three years past one to three pecks
Also large Sweetwater grape vines.

1837.

EAR PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

ear Trees;
um Trees of the most approved kinds and extra
size—many of them have borne the past season;
abella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of
a full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburgh,
etwater, &c.

ant Asparagus Roots;
ilnot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately intro-
d.
ood assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of dif-
s left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's,
oad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cam-
will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,
Cambridgeport.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

iber has for sale 5,000 large Morus Trees, with fine
2 to 3 years old, and from 3 to 6 feet high. The
ll ripened, they have stood out until the first of
without being injured by the frost. They have
up the past week and heeled in. Each tree will
10 to 20 cuttings without injuring the roots. In
th wood and roots will be warranted to vegetate if
managed by the purchaser. They are admirably
ated for the west and south, as they have become
mated in this cold climate. They can be delivered
etween this and spring. If ordered this winter,
tention will be paid that they are not injured by
moving. Communications may be addressed to
RECK & Co. (where a sample of the Trees may
to the subscriber.

DANIEL CHANDLER,
Superintendent of Boston Farm-school.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann,
Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir,
White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White
Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple,
sugar Maple, Arbor Vite, American Larch, Hornbeam,
White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood,
Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.
Orders may be addressed to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine,
or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural
Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of
Harvard, Mass.—consisting of

Pulverized SWEET MARJORAM.
“ SAGE.
“ SUMMER SAVORY.
Pressed SUMMER SAVORY.
“ SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and
Seed Store.
Nov. 15.

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Bull of the Durham short horn stock, for
particulars inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the New
England Farmer Office.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.
Nov. 1.

WINNOWING MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston,
Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly re-
commended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very
neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

For sale by the subscriber 30,000 True Morus Multicaulis
or Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at re-
duced wholesale prices, according to size—the trees are
thrifty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be
packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and
will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.
Apply to
Nonantum Hill, Newton.
Oct. 4, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for
sale by
GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.
No. 10, Commercial Wharf.
epistf
June 27.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL
WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Mar-
ket Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS
consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,
“ Double and Single TULIPS, do.
“ CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,
“ POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,
“ NARCISSUS, double and single do.
“ CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,
“ AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,
“ CYCLAMENS, do.
“ LILIA'S, do.
“ GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale
at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
“ SOUTHERN do.
“ WHITE DUTCH do.
“ RED TOP.
“ HERDS GRASS.

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.
Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,
July 5, No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	T.
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess.	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1.	“	12 50	13 00
prime,	“	9 75	10 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	32
Chinese, new milk,	“	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	“	40	45
“ southern, geese,	“	40	45
FLAX, American,	“	2 37	3 00
FISH, Cod,	quintal	9 50	9 60
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	9 00	9 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	“	8 75	8 87
Baltimore, wharf,	“	8 50	9 00
Alexandria,	“	8 50	9 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	1 11	1 14
“ southern flat yellow	“	1 04	1 05
“ white,	“	“	“
Rye, northern,	“	“	“
Barley,	“	“	“
Oats, northern, (prime)	“	“	55
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	“	20 00	22 50
hard pressed,	“	17 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	40	48
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	“	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	“	9	10
“ southern, 1st sort,	“	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	“	23	30
“ do country do.	“	24	27
Baltimore city do.	“	25	26
“ do dry hide	“	“	“
New York red, light,	“	20	21
Boston do slaughter,	“	20	21
“ do dry hide,	“	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	93
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 25
PLASTER, PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 75	2 87
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	26 00	26 50
“ clear from other States	“	24 00	25 00
Mess,	“	19 60	21 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	“	87	1 00
Hemp,	“	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	15
Southern Clover,	“	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	“	“
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	“	“
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	“	45	47
do. 3-lbs do.	“	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	“	36	38
do. 1-lb and common	“	30	33
Northern pulled.	{	“	“
Polled superfine,	“	42	45
No. 1.	“	37	40
No 2.	“	23	30
No 3.	“	“	“

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
“ southern, and western,	“	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	“	10	11
POULTRY,	pair	50	1 00
BUTTER, (tub)	lb.	20	23
“ lump	“	25	28
Eggs,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1837.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2800 Beef Cattle, 1000 Stores, 5000 Sheep,
and 1400 Swine.

Prices — Beef Cattle.—Prices of last week were not
sustained. We quote Extra at \$6 75.—First quality at
\$6 00 a 6 50.—Second quality \$5 25 a 5 75.—Third quality
\$4 00 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—The barrellers refused to pay last
week's prices, and very few purchases were made in
the afternoon. We quote Mess \$5 50—No. 1 \$5 00—
No. 2 \$4 50.

Stores — Yearlings \$8 a 10—Two year old \$15 a 20—
Three year old \$20 a 28.

Sheep.—Former prices were not supported. We quote
lots as follow—\$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 37, \$2 62,
and \$2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 a 7 1-4 for
sows and 8 a 8 1-4 for barrows. A lot of old barrows
at 7 5-8 and 7 3-4. At retail 8 for sows, and 9 for bar-
rows.

POETRY.

(From the Church of England Magazine.)

MEMENTO MORI.

Millions of feet entraversed here,
Where are their parting spirits?
Each in a dark or glorious sphere
Its own reward inherits:
Where they are fled we soon shall fly,
And join them in eternity.

The crowds who earth's arena tread,
Each busy in his station,
Are few compared with all the dead,
Of every age and nation.
The world of life counts millions o'er,
That of the dead hath many more.

It is a solemn thought that we,
Life's little circle rounded,
Must launch upon that endless sea
Which shore hath never bounded;
A sea of happiness and love,
Or depths below and clouds above.

A holy Judge—a righteous doom—
A bar where none dissemble—
A short, quick passage to the tomb—
How should we stop and tremble!
Great God! as years pass swiftly by,
Write on each heart—thou, thou must die!

James Edmiston.

ECONOMY.—A nephew of the celebrated Dr B. Franklin, who had yet to learn prudence, was rather taken unawares in a net he had unwillingly spread for himself. Being out on a party of pleasure at a distance from New England, he called on his uncle, but not before he had pecuniary reasons for so doing. After a friendly reception, he solicited the loan of a small sum of money, precluding his request, with stating that he loaded a vessel for B——, and that, as he did not deal on credit, he had purchased rather beyond his current cash, and could not easily procure a draft from home. The Doctor inquired how much he wanted; he, with some hesitation, replied, fifty dollars. The benevolent old gentleman went to his escritoire and counted him one hundred. He received them, with many promises of punctual payment, and was immediately proceeding to draught a note under his hand for cash. The Doctor, who saw into the nature of the borrower's embarrassment better than he was aware, and was possessed with the improbability of ever recovering his cash again, stepped across the room, and laying his hand gently on his cousin's arm, said, "Stop, cousin, we will save the paper; a quarter of a sheet is not of great value, but it is worth saving." Conveying at once a liberal gift and a not less gentle reproof to the young spendthrift.

It is impossible, says the learned Bishop Taylor, to make people understand their own ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.

KILLING INSECTS.—By placing a number of lamps in well greased dishes among the vines 30,000 moths were killed in one night.—*French pa*

Cows.—The following statement of the cost, expense, and the avails of a cow for 14 months, made by a gentleman of this city, who has been a practical farmer, and who is no bad cultivator, shows how profitable Cows may be with proper management. A farm of 100 acres, by such calculation and management as stated below, supposing it kept only 12 cows, would afford an annual income of at least \$1600.

<i>Dr.</i> —Cost of cow and calf,	\$20
Paid for pasturage,	15
1 1-2 tons hay, at \$15,	22 00
One ton corn-stalks,	6
20 bushels bran, at 20c.	6
266 lbs. oil cake, at 1c.	2 66
40 bush. turnips and potatoes at 20c.	8
8 bush. potatoes at 42c.	3 36
	\$87 62
<i>Cr.</i> —By calf sold,	\$5 44
10 qts. of milk per day, for 14 mths.	
at 5 cts. per qt,	210
Cow sold for beef,	45 84
	\$291 28
Nett profit,	\$173 76

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—An accident of a singular but fatal nature, took place in Geneva Township in this county, on Monday, the 18th ult., by which one individual lost his life, and several others were severely wounded. They were attending a threshing machine, when the cylinder exploded with prodigious force, literally shattering the machine to atoms. A fragment of the cylinder struck a young man by the name of Philip Morrison, upon the head, and crushed it in so dreadful a manner that he died in a few days after. Several others, though severely injured, are expected to recover. There is no way to account for the explosion, except upon the supposition that the air inside of the cylinder became rarified or electric, as it had not performed half a dozen revolutions, at the time the accident occurred.—*Ashtabula (Ohio) Sent.*

MILE.—The following exhibit of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries, will often prove a matter of useful reference to the readers of the Cultivator.

Mile in England or America,	1,760 yards.
— Russia,	1,100 —
— Italy,	1,467 —
— Scotland and Ireland,	2,200 —
— Poland,	4,400 —
— Spain,	5,028 —
— Germany,	5,866 —
— Sweden and Denmark,	7,233 —
— Hungary,	8,800 —
League in England or America,	5,280 —

[Cultivator.]

For coloring flannels, take black alder bark—boil it well—then skim or strain the liquor. Wet the cloth with a pretty strong ley, and dip it into the alder liquor,—and let it remain until cool enough to ring, and you have an indelible orange color.

It is computed that it will cost the State of Maine for wheat bounties this year, about \$3000.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places, where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 11.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15.

Sept 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Aug. 16, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

Oct. 25, 1837.

ROBERT MANNING.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—BENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Brattleboro'—JOS. STEEN, Bookseller.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HATLOW.
Halifax, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
Louisville—SAMUEL COOPER, Bollet Street.
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17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1837.

NO. 20.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Marklane (London) Express.

SYSTEM OF CULTIVATING THE MANGEL WURTZEL,

As practised on the Farm of Preston Mains, in East Lothian.

BY G. KIRK, RESIDING AT PRESTON MAINS, N. B.

From the circumstances of the Mangel wurtzel having been under cultivation in this country for a great number of years, and its properties so well and so generally understood, it will be no news to the great majority of farmers of the present day, to be told that it is a vegetable possessed of qualities of the greatest utility to every one, at all interested in the management of live stock, but more especially so to the dairy farmer, as its laxative tendency will, in all probability prevent its being extensively used in the fattening of live stock; but although a vast portion of the agricultural community may have been made aware of its qualities, through the medium of the agricultural and other periodicals of the day, which now daily emanate from every city in the empire, and carry to every corner of the land a knowledge of the arts and usages of civilized life, and steadily disseminate that seed, the fruit of which will, at no distant day, be reaped, in the shape of a universally civilized, intellectual Britain; yet it may be, that a knowledge of the most proper way of cultivating it, is not so generally diffused. Be it our task then to supply this information.

Before entering more immediately upon a description of its tillage, it may be proper to remark, that the mangel wurtzel seems to thrive best, and to attain the greatest degree of perfection, on that description of soil generally known in Scotland, as "good turnip land;" that is, a rich, mellow loam; soils of an extremely cohesive or light description, are unfit for this root; but, good crops are nevertheless, been raised on the soils of medium quality, but it is in general, grown on the superior portions of the farm.

The soil on which this sort is intended to be cultivated, should be turned over, if the season permit, towards the conclusion of autumn, or as early in winter as possible, in order that the soil may be subjected for as long a period as possible, to the subduing influence of winter frost. About the end of April, or beginning of May, preparations should be made for seed time, the seed being in general, put in about the middle of the month; and, here no expense should be spared, and no effort unexerted, by repeated ploughing, harrowing, rolling and hand-picking, to effect a complete pulverization of the soil, and a thorough eradication of root weeds, as the fate of the future crop, in a great measure, depends on the perfect performance of these processes.

After the soil has been completely pulverized and cleaned, the drills or ridgelets are drawn off by a double turn of the plough, or what in farming phraseology is styled a "bout," to 27 inches

apart. The manure (which is administered to this, in a somewhat greater portion than to the generality of green crops) is then carted in, and spread by boys or women, in the intervals of the drills, and covered in by reversing the ridgelets. The common turnip-sowing machine (the hind roller being tied up or removed) is then sent over the drills, the spouts of which make a slight excavation in their centre, which serves as a guide to the planters, who having received a quantity of seed, which is carried in an apron or bag, suspended before them, proceed as follows: being provided with a piece of wood ten inches in length, which is the distance generally kept between the plants in the drills, and which is placed in the excavation made by the spouts of the turnip-sowing machine, three of what are generally called seeds, are placed at both its ends in the ground by pressing them down with the finger or thumb, but *de facto*, what is generally called a seed, is just a cluster of capsules or seed-vessels, each enveloped with its particular calyx or flower cup; to this circumstance, in a great measure, is to be attributed the frequent failures of this crop, moisture being precluded from reaching the seed, on account of the hardness of the calyx or capsule, and for this reason, seeds should never be placed more than one inch below the surface, in order that they may have the full benefit of the midnight dews, and genial showers of early summer.—When placed in the ground, as already described, the piece of wood is pushed forward, until the end next the planter is immediately above the seeds last planted, and a similar number of seeds are put in at the further end, and so on till the process of planting is completed, after which the land should receive a slight rolling to level and consolidate drills. After the plants have been about four weeks above ground, they should be singled out with the hand, in which case the strongest plants should be left in the soil, and the weaker ones removed, and blanks (should any appear) may be made up with the extra plants; and during the season the intervals between the drills and plants should be carefully kept free from weeds, by repeated horse and hand-hoings, till the leaves of the plants begin to approximate in the drills, and to form a leafy canopy over the intervening space, after which they will of themselves, by intercepting the light, effectually exclude all rival vegetation; and, before leaving this part of our subject, we beg to impress the farmer with a sense of the necessity of his performing these hoings, whenever weeds appear, as the condition of the crop of mangel wurtzel, and the wheat one by which it is in general followed, in a great measure depend on their frequent and effectual execution; for every farmer must know, that by frequent stirrings of the soil, and by extirpating weeds, the growth of plants is promoted in a great degree, for by keeping the soil around the plants in a loose state, we increase as it were, the sphere of action of their roots, and thereby enable them to obtain their food in greater

quantity, and by extirpating the natural occupants of the earth, we give the cultivated crop the benefit of that nourishment, which would fail to support the spontaneous products of the soil; in consonance with this theory, we invariably find, that crops growing on a soil which is kept free from weeds, and well wrought, are always superior to those which may be placed in opposite circumstances. But to return from this digression.

When arrived at maturity, which in ordinary seasons, will be about the end of October, the leaves should be cut off as close to the body of the root as possible, without touching the body of the root itself, as if the part from which the leaves shoot out be entirely removed, and the root laid bare, a night's frost will entirely ruin the crop;—making an incision into the body of the root, therefore, should be studiously guarded against. But, previously to removing the leaves altogether, the lower ones for a considerable time previous to removing the crop from the ground, may be wrenched off with the hand, and given to cows in the house; and here, a great benefit is derived from the mangel wurtzel coming in at that period when the chillness of evening usually renders it necessary to house milch cows for the night, for which (and the same description applies to the roots,) they form a superior species of food, as they increase the milk, without imparting to it that acid taste which turnips do, and when at last it becomes necessary to remove the leaves of the whole crop, with a view of having the roots stored, they may be carted home, and deposited in any convenient spot out of doors, and in this state, unprotected from storms, they will keep without sustaining any material injury, for weeks, nay months, and are devoured to the last by milch cows, even when almost putrid, with the greatest avidity. We think it right to warn the farmer against beginning too early to remove the leaves, as we have invariably found that the roots never increase in size after the bulk of their leaves are removed.

We come now to the consideration of a very important portion of our subject, and that is the manner of preserving the roots throughout the winter, and for this purpose the longitudinal form of the mangel wurtzel, affords considerable facilities. The system of storing, uniformly practised by us, is much the same as that pursued by gardeners in the storage of carrots. We form them into large heaps, about six feet wide at bottom, gradually tapering as they ascend, till a width of from two to three feet is attained at top, and a height of five, and the heaps of course made of any convenient length.

After the heap is finished, it is thatched with straw, to about six inches in thickness, and roped down, which is found sufficient to prevent injury from the severest frost, and to preserve the roots fresh and juicy, till an advanced period of the summer season. We have likewise stored them in houses, and have found this system to answer equally as well as the first; but when stored in

any quantity in-doors, the heap should be intersected with air passages (which are easily formed with the roots themselves) to prevent heating.

As hinted in a preceding paragraph of this paper, the mangel wurtzel has a tendency, when given in any considerable quantity, to produce laxity in cattle: in using it, therefore, in the fattening of live stock, we studiously avoid giving in large quantities by itself; and, aware that cattle, after accustomed to it, will forsake every other description of food for its sake, it is never allowed them till the spring months, and they are well nigh fit for the shambles; it is then given in conjunction with one or other common varieties of turnip, and we have invariably witnessed a rapid improvement in the condition of the animals after receiving it; and so fond do they appear of it, that, although mixed indiscriminately with other descriptions of food, it is carefully picked out, and when given at stated periods, they seem to be aware, either through instinct, or by the cravings of appetite, of the arrival of the period of feeding, and invariably, at the wonted time, collect in a group, and fix an eager, anxious gaze on the spot from whence they expect to be supplied with their darling sustenance.

But it is chiefly as food for dairy cows that the mangel wurtzel is adapted, and as such is superior to every other description of winter food, of which we are aware. It is a material point with the farmer, to procure food for his cows that will not impart acidity to the milk; and mangel wurtzel is the only succulent winter vegetable, which possesses this quality, and doing so constitutes a most valuable species of food for cows at that season when succulent food possessing the above essential quality can never be obtained.

The foregoing remarks, being a description of a system of cultivating the mangel wurtzel, and using it as food for live stock, which has been attended with eminent success, we can confidently submit them to be acted on, by all who feel desirous of cultivating this valuable vegetable.

PLANTING TREES.—He who plants trees upon his personal estate, repays a debt to his posterity which he owes to his ancestors. A gentleman whose lands were more extensive than fertile, used to plant 1000 trees on the birth of every daughter, upon his waste grounds—which were on an average worth one pound each on her coming of age; thus enabling him to give her a fortune of 1000*l* without any extraordinary economy on his part—the regular thinning of the trees at proper seasons, with barking, &c., paying off all the current expenses, besides yielding him a small rent for the land. In the year 1758, ninety-two fir trees were planted upon a piece of ground, about three-quarters of an acre in extent. The land was waste and poor; no extra expense was incurred, and no further attention was paid to the young trees. In 1813, they were cut down, and yielded 90 tons of timber, then worth 4*l* per ton, giving a round sum of 360*l*, which was equal to a rent of 6*l* 19*s* during the intervening 55 years.—Can a more convincing proof be given of the facility with which a man may save a fortune for his grandchildren? It is indeed, long to look forward; but who is there that does not extend his family hopes much beyond that period? In Yorkshire, very recently, 5000 oaks were cut down, which yielded the sum of £100,000;—

and as recently in Somersetshire, the timber of an estate of 2000 acres, was refused to an offer of 50,000*l*. Even in Scotland, a piece of ground not worth 30*s* per acre, for agricultural purposes, was planted with sycamore, and at the end of sixty years, the trees fetched such a sum as paid 14*l* per acre per annum, during that period. There are many ways, however, of making land, apparently fit for nothing else but planting, yield even an immediate profit, by a very simple process;—for it has been ascertained that a pound of turnip seed sown after harvest, upon an acre of light, sandy and gravelly land, which had been worn out by over ploughing, and ploughed in after two months' growth, leaves, roots, &c., had as fertilizing an effect as could have been produced by twenty-five loads of manure upon that quantity of land. The practice, we believe, has not been uncommon in some parts of Surrey.

The Economist.

INDIAN WHEAT.—This is a new article, and is a species of Buckwheat. It has lately produced abundantly, up to a hundred and even a hundred and twenty bushels to an acre! The grain is valuable for stock yards, especially swine, and buckwheat cakes are celebrated throughout the land. Such an article, in addition to our present stock, would be very valuable to the farmer, and would go to multiply his resources in unfavorable years. Samples of the grain, and small parcels for seed can be obtained on application to Mr Colman, the State Commissioner for an agricultural survey.—*Haverhill Gaz.*

HORSES.

By the general consent of mankind, it seems to be conceded that the horse is the most noble, useful and beautiful of animals. Kind, docile, and even affectionate in their dispositions, there is no animal, the dog perhaps excepted, that is so closely attached to his master, and appears so well to understand, even his wishes, as the horse. We never felt disposed to blame, or ridicule, the expressions of fondness an Arab will bestow upon his favorite mare; one that has been an inmate of his tent, as it were, for perhaps twenty or thirty years; one that has carried him safe through all his exploits of thieving and robbing, without faltering or stumbling; one that knows his voice among a thousand; and in any situation will come at his bidding, always meeting gracefully his caresses, or bearing him off in flight proudly and safely.

But when the commendation of being the most noble and beautiful of animals was given to the horse, those who bestowed the epithet, must, we think, have had in view the finer specimens of the race, rather than the miserable hangneck, poverty-stricken skeletons, that are misnamed horses, and meet one in such countless numbers at every turn in our country. For some years past, our farmers seem to have been seized with a mania for breeding horses; mares have been condemned to bear colts *sans intermission*; no matter how mean she may have been, or how completely unqualified to bring a good colt, the owner has satisfied himself by repeating the adage that a bad cow may have a good calf; and the consequence has been, that while cattle have sadly decreased in numbers, worthless horses are eating up the substance and prosperity of multitudes of our farmers.

A man who loves a good horse, and who does not? has his feelings sadly tried by the drovers of "villanous, spavined, foundered, narraganset pacers," or trotters, that he is compelled to meet, let him go where he will; animals utterly worthless, except perhaps to drag a plough or a wagon about the farm for a few days in a year, and the remainder of the time a dead weight upon the hands of the owner. A good horse will always sell well. Perhaps there is no species of property less liable to fluctuation or depreciation in value, than a good horse. But what in this respect are horses in general? Take one hundred of the first horses you meet on our farms, old and young, and what think you they would bring a head, if sold under the hammer for cash? and they will bring cash in no other way. Ten, fifteen or twenty dollars on an average, perhaps; and yet these scape goats have cost their owners, in rearing, nearly as much as horses that would average 100 dollars each.

The plain truth is, we have too many horses by one-third, and those we have are too poor by one-half; and when we undertake to make sales of them, we find such to be the fact. Such horses run the farmer in debt; they do not pay the expense of raising, or any where near it, and the sooner this truth is realized, the better for all.—Now let no farmer who is burdened with old or worthless horses, say to himself on reading this—"It is true I have more horses than I want, or than is profitable to keep over the winter, and I must get rid of two or three of the oldest. There is neighbor A. and B. they have no horses, and they sometimes come to me for one; to prevent lending them one fit for service, I will give old Spitfire to A. and Herod to B." If a man has a particle of honor in his constitution, or carries such a thing as a conscience in his bosom, he will go to his neighbor, and steal from him his last 10 dollars, his only bushel of wheat, or his children's loaf of bread, before he will inflict upon him such a curse as the gift of an old horse. We know there are multitudes of poor men, who can with great difficulty provide bread, who have a great penchant for a horse, and will accept of one as old and helpless as their grandfather, work hard to keep the breath of life in it through the winter, when they should be better employed, and finally, before spring comes, be obliged to consign the animal to the crows. If you have an old horse who is past service, the good he has done you, deserves a better recompense than the tender mercies of a drunken ragamuffin, or the starvation of a poor man's lot. Kill him, but do not give him away to be abused or starved. Kill him, and make a mound over him of lime, vegetable matter and earth, which will prevent all offensive smell, and furnish a few loads of the very best manure; or cut him into small pieces and bury him in the ground where most wanted, certain that his flesh will produce an immediate, and his bones a lasting benefit to the soil. A pig is worth more to a poor man than a horse; and a good cow which will not cost so much in keeping, as a horse, is worth a dozen. Let every man who is tempted to obtain or keep superannuated horse flesh, remember this.—*Genesee Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Half an ounce of charcoal reduced to powder, and mixed in two pounds of pure water, is administered as an injection, and a quarter of an ounce in warm water as a drink

[For the New England Farmer.]

"Home, sweet home :—
There's no place like home."

How many respond to this tender and patriotic sentiment! It is heard, not only from the parlor, in the soft *soprano* of the fashionable belle; from the street at midnight, in the lover's harmonious serenade to his mistress; upon the stage, and at the public halls, where music holds her devotees in rapt enchantment; but the merry cow boy and the ruddy milk-maid have caught the witching note; the market man, in his journey jog to the city, hums it along at morning twilight; and the busy husbandman, as he turns the rich, yielding mould, whistles it to the slow movement of his three-cattle team. But there is a strange inconsistency after all, and practice is too much opposed to principle. The excellent sentiment of this song so thoughtlessly, it would seem, chanted by old and young, seems to meet with but little approval and correspondence in our conduct. Our ever restlessness, our perpetual longing for change, turning hither and thither, like a sick man, laboring under some painful malady, will show if our music is anything more than "tinkling brass and empty sound." This love of home must be affected all. We sing of the pleasures and delights, we tell of the conveniences, the comforts, the advantages, and the numberless benefits enjoyed at the old domicile of our fathers, and the scenes of our youthful joys; where the old oaks still wave over the pasture lands, and where the famed *high-top sweeting*, of pilgrim memory, once the queen of the orchard, cheers us with the remembrance of the rich regales it afforded in days of yore. Still discontent and a restless spirit haunt us at every turn; "away, away!" is the continued echo in our ears, and an incurable desire to migrate and leave this "happy home" is perpetually the attendant of our bosoms.

Look at the young farmer, who might, if he would be happy. His prospects are fair; plenty surrounds him, and, if he only made due improvement of his opportunities, his condition would be enviable. But, alas! how reluctantly he moves over the homestead, where his father and grandfather were wont, for years and years, to cultivate the fields, and to receive in return the bountiful rewards of their toil! He lags in the furrow of the old cornfield, he feels heavy at heart, he stops his team, and, seating himself upon his plough-ear, ruminates upon the joys and fancied delights of the far-west husbandman. He says to himself, "no ploughing, no manuring, no hoeing, no digging is there; but, in order to grow rich, you have only to will it, and it is done! Honors too there crown the wish of every aspirant!" This thought at once electrifies him! He starts up in the midst of his reverie, and resolves no longer to delve and dig like a fill-horse upon the old, thread bare domain of his ancestors. So he hastens to his father, and calls for the "portion of goods that alleth to him," that he may depart and seek a different home, and different fortune, declaring himself to be tired of perpetually laboring, while others grow rich with little exertion. No parental tears, no expostulations can avail against his inclination; but go he must, and go he does. Thus "sweet home" with its three hundred acres, which might suffice for three good farms, is contemptuously deserted by this foolish and inconsiderate young man. Westward he turns his course, but, unfortunately, when too late, discovers that even

where the land is said to "flow with milk and honey," and wealth to crown every exertion, the wheat-fields will not yield their increase, without cultivation; none can prosper without industry and steady application to business; and that, be where we may, bodily employment is necessary to health and peace of mind.

There are sundry causes for the above besetting evil, and they are signally prevalent at the present day. One is an eagerness to become rich at once, without the usual, wholesome and proper means. Another is a contempt of manual labor. The latter discovers itself more or less among all classes of people, but affects most injuriously the farmer. The honest and industrious husbandman who has, by means of economy and attention to his own affairs, arrived to that independence, so characteristic generally of New England yeomanry; viz., a plenty to live on, and something laid up for casualty and misfortune, has a half-dozen of stout, lusty sons. He brings them up "in the way they should go," giving them such education, as the common town school affords, which is competent for all the purposes and business of common life, short of professional concerns. But, as soon as they arrive to the age of usefulness, and are capable of judging and taking some lead in the management of the farm, by some luckless incident or other, (it may be a visit from a city cousin from behind the counter of a soda-shop, or the return of a tourist from the Rocky Mountains,) their heads are, all on a sudden, turned; their minds hitherto peaceful and happy, are filled with a thousand vagaries; a strange and inconsistent notion possesses them; viz., that it is dishonorable to be seen at work, laboring with the hands, especially the labor necessary to Agriculture or Horticulture; and this, forsooth, because of the dirt. For the hands to be soiled with dirt, or to be toughened by the use of farming implements is disgraceful, low and unbecoming any one but hirelings and drudges. Thus, this new doctrine is received and foolishly credited. The consequence is disappointment and distress to the parent, and ruin to his once bright, industrious and happy offspring. In their search for a living without bodily labor they find it too true that "all is not gold that glistens;" they lose their early and valuable habits, and contract others which are alike detrimental to their morals and their health. The farm, which under proper management, might have supported them all has been necessarily neglected, and run down; thistles, thorns and brambles encompass it, and its income is now scarcely sufficient for the support of its aged occupants, the disheartened and solitary father and mother. Such is the effect of false pride, and the silly notion that manual labor is disgraceful.

An eager desire to gain a fortune suddenly, by one single swoop, is another source of evil. Success may sometimes attend such speculators, but generally the riches, so gained, are apt to "take wings and fly away," as hastily as they were obtained. When this passion seizes a young farmer, and a thousand *ignes fatui* are dancing around him, too often he is deaf to every warning voice, and nothing save fatal experience will bring him to reason. Suppose that he has settled down upon a rich alluvion in the western country, and by reason of his industry is in a thriving condition, abounding with plenty, &c.; how might it have been, had he resisted this love of change, and tarried upon the paternal lot? It is well understood

now that the good management of a few acres, even a garden spot, is better than the poor husbandry of a large farm. The love of being thought a great landholder without improvement is altogether idle. Has anything been gained by removal? Unquestionably not. He is worth no more, enjoys no more, and is no more respected, than he might have been at his former home.

There is an opinion too prevalent among our agriculturalists, that the land in the Eastern Atlantic States is worn out, and incapable of producing to any profitable amount, manage it as you will; and this is another inducement to emigration. But it is quite an incorrect and ill-founded notion. Let such turn their attention to old England, our old home, whose fertility and productiveness are proverbial, and they will see, that by proper attention to all the requisites in the art of agriculture, such as a regular and suitable rotation or change of crops, the mixture of soils, the compounding and application of manures, summer fallowing, and various other methods for replenishing, sustaining and invigorating the soil, the principle of nutrition, life and activity is kept up, and there will be no such thing as "wearing a farm out."

A professed farmer should have something more than a mere superficial knowledge of the principles of his art. He should endeavor to investigate cause and effect in all his operations, and not be contented to depend on his more industrious, more studious and ambitious neighbor for information in things peculiarly belonging to the business of his calling, and which are easily attained by devoting a little portion of that time, which every one has enough of to study and reflection. The chemical properties of various kinds of soil and substances is a very suitable study for the leisure hours of a young farmer or gardener. Let him attend to these, and watch every operation, and every change in the growth of vegetation; let him practise such experiments, as may not be attended with very great expense; let him be ambitious to know something more than his patient and submissive ox, that moves only by compulsion, and whose penetration extends not beyond the shallow furrow in which he treads. He must be alive to new plans, new inventions and improvements, and not be too much a bigot to the superficial practice of his ancestors, believing that he must follow exactly their ways and manner of doing. Thus he may learn that the age of his farm need never be a cause for abandoning it; that its proper cultivation will richly repay for the labor spent upon it; that to labor with the hands brings no dishonor; that the home of the farmer is ever sweetened by the sweat of the brow; and that his station is the one truly honorable and independent. B. B.

A HINT TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—If a man of 22 years of age, begin to save a dollar a week, and put it to interest every year, he would have, at 31 years of age, six hundred and fifty dollars; at 41, one thousand six hundred and eighty; at 51, three thousand six hundred and eighty; at 61, six thousand one hundred and fifty; and at 71, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances might do for his family by these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of \$1 a week.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

EXPERIMENT IN HARVESTING CORN.

We think it has been well established, in repeated experiments, that the old, and in many cases present practice, of topping corn, very considerably diminishes the quantity of grain, a result which vegetable physiologists had long ago proclaimed. Desirous of knowing how far the product would be diminished by cutting up the entire crop, at the ordinary period of topping, we invited the public attention to the subject in our March number, and have subsequently instituted a small experiment, the result of which we give below.—We do not mean to intimate that this experiment is conclusive, though the result is such as we expected; and we therefore again invite gentlemen who may have experimented in the matter, to forward us the results, in order the better to arrive at a correct conclusion, in a matter which is certainly of high interest to the farmer; for if other trials justify our conclusions, an immense loss is annually sustained by the practice of topping corn.

On the 16th of September, we selected thirty-two hills of corn—being a good sample of 2 acres, in 4 contiguous rows, 8 hills in a row, and topped them in the old way.

We selected thirty-two hills in like manner, adjoining the preceding, which we cut at the roots, and stooked, at the same time.

And we left thirty-two hills adjoining the last, to ripen on the entire stalk.

The three parcels were apparently alike.

On the 9th of October, we picked, husked and weighed each parcel separately. The weight and number of ears, of all descriptions, were as follows:

No. 1 standing, weighed 62½, and had 139 ears.	
No. 2 cut up, " 63½, " 145 ears.	
No. 3 topped " 55½, " 135 ears.	

We then equalised the number of ears, by taking four from No. 1, and ten from No. 2, leaving 135 in each. The weight was then as follows:

No. 1 standing,	61½ lbs.
No. 2 cut up,	60½ lbs.
No. 3 topped,	55½ lbs.

The field having been planted precisely three feet distant between the rows, and about two and a half feet the other way, would average 5,808 hills on the acre. The acre would, therefore, according to the above results, give the following product in pounds:

The standing corn,	10,616 lbs.
The cut up do.	10,436 lbs.
The topped do.	9,982 lbs.

It follows that the loss by topping an acre would be 634 pounds; do. by cutting up 181 pounds; and that cutting up has an advantage over topping of 453 pounds, independent of the important gain in the forage.

We then shelled a bushel, which required 78 pounds in the ear—the grain weighing 53 pounds and the cobs 25 pounds. When perfectly dry, the corn weighs 60 to 62 pounds. Dividing the total pounds per acre by 78—the number of lbs. of ears required for a bushel of shelled corn—the product in bushels, under the different modes of management, would be as follows:

Standing corn,	136 bush. 8 lbs.
Cut up "	133 " 62 lbs.
Topped "	157 " 76 lbs.

Deduct ten per cent. for shrinkage, on drying to a merchantable condition, and the product would then be as follows, omitting fractions:

The standing corn, per acre,	122 bush.
The cut of " " "	120 "
The topped " " "	114 "

That our southern patrons may understand the cause of this great product, it will be only necessary for us to state, that in our mode of planting we produce on an acre, if there are no deficiencies, as there need not be if plenty of seed is put in, 23,232 stalks, which on the assumption that each stalk produces an ear, and that the ears average a gill each, which is much under the mark with the Dutton corn, the product would be about 90 bushels. The southern corn, at four and a half feet distance, two stalks in a hill, would give only about 4,300 stalks; now supposing this to be the Baden variety, giving four ears on a stalk, the total number of ears would be but 17,200 on the acre, or about six thousand ears, or gills, less than our Dutton crop, with one ear on a stalk.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

SPREAD OF THE CANADA THISTLE.

Some little observation of the situation of the crops, and the state of farms the present season, has convinced us that from no cause is there more serious ground of alarm, or more danger to be apprehended to the farming interest, than from the spread of this pernicious weed. Almost everywhere it was to be seen, throwing up its prickly spires and red blossoms, overtopping the wheat and oats, and in many cases holding no mean rivalry with the corn; and at a later period, before the grain was fit to cut, the thistle had ripened its millions of seeds, and these on their downy wings were spreading far and near, ready to spring up the first moment they should by accident, or by the plough, be buried in the earth. In pastures they may not become so formidable as in ploughed ground, but their thick low tops prevent the growth of grass, or if a few leaves of clover or roots of herdsgrass now and then occupy a vacant place, what creature, having a proper regard for animal comfort or for the safety of his nose, would venture into such a spot to get a mouthful, unless compelled to the measure by the direct necessity of avoiding starvation. The only place where the thistle produces little injury, or rather the place where it produces the least, for in no case can it be otherwise than injurious, is in the meadow, where it is mown every year. In such places it does not ripen its seed, and it spreads comparatively among the roots of the grasses, while the close mowing it receives, is precisely the kind calculated, when frequently enough repeated, to check, if not to exterminate the plant.

We are fully convinced that our farmers must turn over a new leaf in their treatment of this formidable enemy, or in many cases, and is there not some reason to fear eventually in all, the soil must be partially or entirely, surrendered to its undisputed usurpation. The seeds germinate and gain new foothold every where, and every year witnesses the establishment of thousands of new patches; while owing to the supineness of the owners of the soil, or rather as is probable in many cases, the great amount of labor to be performed, very few of these patches are totally eradicated, and the inevitable consequence is, the weed is gaining on us at every point.

What is the manner in which we treat our grounds at present covered with the Canada thistle? If in a meadow, we mow them when we cut our grass, make them into hay, and trouble ourselves no more about them. If in a pasture, we mow them, perhaps once in a season; but we know at the time, that not once in a thousand instances of such mowing, will the thistle be killed, yet we rest satisfied if we can keep it from seeding, and imagine we have done wonders, where the plant is making way underground, at the rate of eight or ten feet a year on every side. If the thistle is in ploughland, we plough it once, or perhaps twice, just enough to do, what a professed gardener would do, who wished to rapidly propagate a plant, that is, to divide the roots and scatter them well, but not enough to kill a single one of them. We commence with a patch of the size of a parlor, and under our mode of treatment, ere we are aware, it has spread over an acre.—On land so ploughed, we sow our wheat, our barley or our oats; and nine times out of ten, we find our crops choked and smothered by this rank and rapid growing weed. It is true, we sometimes clip the luxuriant shoots of the enemy, before the earing out of the grain, and this is a praiseworthy act so far, but the stem below will throw out new shoots, and these, if vigorous, will frequently overtake and overtop the more slowly ripening grain. At any rate, by these modes of proceeding—and we ask our farming friends whether these are not in general, the modes adopted in treating the thistle,—“the snake is only scotched, not killed;” the growth of the plant for a season may be checked, but its permanency is unimpaired.

What then is to be done?—and what is the manner in which we should treat our thistle grounds? The answer is, so as to kill the plant, let the trouble be what it may. Better to let our lands remain unproductive for a year; better to hire an extra hand, whose sole business shall be to attend to their destruction, than by our anxiety to raise what can scarcely be more than half a crop, every year, shut out thorough ploughing, or be driven by farm labor, so as to have no time to attend to thistles. We are in too great a haste to be rich, and in this matter as well as many others, sacrifice a future certain good to a little present profit. We have reason to believe the Creator has not made a single plant that cannot be destroyed, though some of them have apparently as many lives as a cat, and the thistle is one of this number; still, this may be killed without difficulty if taken in season, or if pursued with vigor and determination, at any period of its existence.

The great secret in the destruction of noxious plants, is, never to let them form leaves, or in other words never to let them breathe. Leaves are the respiratory organs of plants; they separate and prepare for nutrition the carbonic, hydrogen, and oxygen gasses of the atmosphere; for these substances, simple as they are, constitute almost the only ingredients that enter into the infinite variety of products found in the vegetable kingdom. If this process is interrupted in any way the plant suffers; if the formation of the leaves is effectually prevented, the root, and of course the whole plant perishes. No matter by what method this is done, but if done as it should be, the object is sure to be accomplished.

But there must be no slighting of the work;—no scattering stalks left to serve as conductors to

vitality to the roots; no young plants to show their heads under the protection of a stump, a stone, or to peep through the crevices of a stone wall, must be left to furnish the nucleus of a new set of roots, and thus surely overthrow the hope of their extermination. Where but a small spot of ground is occupied by the thistle, the hoe, and if a sharp and narrow edged one, so much the better, will be found usually sufficient to destroy them; but the infected district should be frequently examined, and every shoot that appears instantly decapitated. Where large spaces are covered, the plough must be relied on, but it must be applied in a very different way from what it usually is by our farmers, or ploughing will be an injury instead of a benefit, so far as the thistle is concerned. If the land is intended for wheat, begin in the spring, and follow the thistle with the plough as often as it appears above the surface, through the summer, or until the time for sowing arrives. One or two of the first ploughings will produce little effect, or rather they will do what the common method of ploughing the thistle usually does, make them shoot up more vigorously; but when the roots begin to feel the effects of exhaustion, and there are no leaves to supply the want, the plants will grow fewer and less vigorous at each ploughing, until all are dead. If you begin with a field, do not spare time nor team till the work is done; better to plough the land ten times, than to leave the field not purified, though from four to seven times is usually effective in destroying them.

Self-interest should induce us all, particularly land owners and cultivators of the soil, to enter upon this work with spirit and perseverance, as a certain and rapid decline in the price of lands overrun with the thistle must ensue. Lands have been sold for twenty-five dollars an acre, which, free from the thistle, would have commanded forty. We should not deem it probable from the ascertained effects of frequent ploughing up the earth, that a great crop of wheat, or any thing else, could be reasonably expected from land treated so as to subdue the thistle, unless the soil was very rich and of good depth; but the question of a single crop should never for a moment be permitted to interfere with any process that promises the destruction of the Canada thistle. We much doubt whether a town in western or northern N. York has escaped invasion; and in much the largest part of this territory, there is scarce a farm upon which it has not obtained a foothold.

BEEES.

MR HAWLEY.—*Sir*: As it is customary when notice of a marriage is sent to the printer for insertion, to accompany it with a slice or loaf of the bride's cake, I lately took some honey from a bee hive, and I think there is no impropriety in offering a bit of honey to the printer. Therefore I take the liberty of so doing. I compare the diligent editor of a public newspaper, in some measure, to the industrious honey-bee. By the astonishing instinct in the nature of bees, they labor all the day, and gather sweets from every opening flower, and other things, and convert it into that delicious article, honey. So the industrious and diligent editor toils day and night, hot or cold, in or shine; sometimes perplexed (I conclude) to select and write such matter as may please those who patronize his paper; and it seems to me that sometimes they must hesitate to decide

what will please, and what will not; and after all the pains taken, and the best possible selections made, there will be a small pack of grumblers, condemning the paper;—but I have noticed that such characters are very tardy to pay for their paper.

I took up a hive of bees not long since; the swarm came out in July, and it was about eleven weeks from the time it swarmed. The hive contained sixty-three pounds of honey-comb, and all of it, excepting four pounds of dry comb and bee bread, was filled with as nice honey as I ever saw. I do not know it to be an extraordinary yield; but it seemed to be a large quantity for a middling sized swarm to collect in less than three months. I shall now briefly state, in part, the method I pursue in the management of bees. To secure and protect the bees from the ravages of the miller or bee-moth, which has been so destructive to them of late years:—Early in the spring before the millers appear, the swarms that I have kept through the winter, are placed on the bare ground. I scrape the ground smooth in a dry place, and there set the hive for the season. When a hive is so situated, the millers do not deposit any of their eggs, either under or in the hive. In that position the honey is also kept cool, and I never have had any honey-comb melt down in hot weather, in a hive set on the ground. I have oftentimes, when a swarm came out, set the hive on the bare ground under the tree where they collected, and there let it remain all summer, securing it from wet, by placing a piece of board over the hive. In the fall, those hives of bees that I design to keep over winter, are put in the bee-house, (Apiary.) It is not more than twenty-five years since I first saw or heard of the bee enemy, the miller, and for 22 years, or since I have practised setting the hives on the ground, I have not lost a swarm, nor received any injury from that mischievous insect.

In former times, when the bees swarmed, cowbells, warming pans, fire-shovels and tongs, and any thing else that would make a rattling noise, were put in requisition to stop them from going off; and when the bees had collected into a bunch, a table must be placed under the limb, and covered with a clean white cloth. But ever since I have kept bees, I have rattled nothing to prevent them from absconding, nor set a table for them, but whatever the swarm is attached to, I lay it on the ground, and then place the hive, as far as I can, over the bees, and it is seldom that I ever lose a swarm. The greatest curiosity that I ever witnessed in the movement of bees, was several years ago. I had a swarm come off, and it gathered on an apple tree limb in two bunches, about three feet apart; the limb was cut off and laid on the ground, and a hive fixed partly over the largest parcel. The bees, however, seemed not inclined to enter the hive. Some time in the afternoon, I sat down near by, and watched them, suspecting they might rise to go off. They were quite settled down, and but very little movement among them. Of a sudden there were a number of bees, perhaps a hundred, sallied out from the bunch where I had set the hive. They crept along on the limb with a lively step, to the other bunch. Instantly there was quite a bustle, and suddenly the queen bee (as it is called) came out from the bunch, preceded by an escort or front guard of bees, as it appeared; at the same time, a sufficient number of them filed off to the right

and left by an oblique step, as a flank guard; her Majesty passed along, slowly and gracefully on the upper side of the limb, and the bees in the rear, all followed in close column, so the commander in chief was escorted in fine style to the hive, passed in, the followers displayed column, (deployed) entered the hive in front, and on the right and left side, and within a few minutes most of the bees were in their new habitation, and out of my sight.

D. C.
South Hadley, Oct. 23, 1837.

[Hampshire Gazette.]

SMUT.—Three years since, hearing much of the skinless oats, and believing that if their growth should be found practicable, they would be for many uses, preferable to the common oat, I procured a quart or two of the seed at Albany, sowed them on a favorable piece of ground and obtained a fair yield of oats of good quality, with the exception that the heads were nothing but smut. Last year I sowed this product on a well prepared piece of ground, and soon after the heads came out of the sheath, I perceived that a large proportion of the whole was smut. It was gathered, but the quantity of sound oats was so small, that I did not deem them worth thrashing, and determining to discontinue raising them, I fed them out on the straw to my calves and sheep.—The field on which the oats were last year sown, was, with the exception of that piece, in barley, and intended for wheat. The whole ground was mowed from the yard, the oat patch and all, and sown with wheat of the white flint kind, and entirely free from smut. The wheat over the whole, was somewhat winter killed; not worse, however, on the oat ground than elsewhere; yet when it was eared out, I was surprised to find a large part of the growth on that part was smut, and though now and then a head may be found on that growing after the barley, yet the proportion on the oat ground is as ten to one. To what cause is this singular result to be attributed? The smut was not on the wheat sown; it must have arisen from some other source. Did the smut of the oats, falling in such quantities on the ground, impregnate the wheat seed, or plants that followed it?—or was the result the natural consequence of the unfavorable weather of the fall, which injured the young wheat materially, or of the wet weather and low temperature of the present season. I incline to the first opinion, and shall find in the occurrence, a new argument against allowing the presence of smut in any form, unless we intend to suffer serious injury to our crops in consequence.—*Genesee Far.*

A NEW GRAPE.—The Buffalo Advertiser says: A new grape has been announced at Rochester, by Mr L. B. Langworthy. It ripens a fortnight earlier than the Isabella, is devoid of pulp and musk, or fox grape flavor, perfectly hardy, a very prolific bearer, and strikes freely from cuttings.

The clusters are of good size, pretty closely set, the fruit round, and of a dark purple color, not unlike in size and color to the *Munier*. They endure cold well without dropping from the vines; in fact, frost renders them particularly sweet, like the fox grape, of which they are probably a hybrid. Mr Langworthy calls it the Clinton grape.—*N. Y. paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1837.

SEED CORN.

Our correspondent from Braintree, under the signature of F., whose communication appeared last week, has called our attention to a subject which we consider very important.

The repeated loss of the corn crop, should, we suppose, lead every inquiring mind to find a remedy in procuring some earlier variety of seed corn than what has hitherto been in common use.

We know of an instance, the present season, where a careless, ignorant farmer planted his principal field of corn with the old sort, (probably of lineal descent from the Indian storehouse, so luckily found by our furnishing forefathers,) while he planted a small piece near his house with a new variety, given him by a friend. He thought but little more about it. The small piece ripened well and in good season, and forgetting that it was a different variety from that which was in the field, and being out of corn, gathered it and sent it to mill, pleasing himself with the idea, that although his neighbors might suffer from the frost, he should have a good crop. But how was he disappointed to find that the corn in the large field from the old fashioned seed, was mostly ruined, while he had ground up that which he ought to have saved for himself and neighbors to plant another season.

The amount saved to this State alone the present year, would have been very great, especially in the low and frosty regions, had the earliest varieties of corn been sought after and planted.

Thinking that two successive seasons of short crops would lead the agriculturist to inquire for early corn, we have taken much pains to secure a supply.—We have already received a number of specimens. One variety in particular has come to hand since the receipt of F.'s communication, which we think will give him pleasure to look at. It was raised by Captain Daniel Chandler, on the Farm School Island. It is the Phinney corn in its purest state, and until we see a better variety, shall recommend as worthy the attention of all. We expect to have an account of the time of planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., which we shall be happy to lay before our readers. We have also a number of other varieties on hand, one of which was raised by ourselves at Brighton, which we gathered about the first of September. This is the earliest Canada corn: the ears small, but generally two are found upon one stalk. We think this will produce a tolerable crop, provided it is planted pretty close, which may be done to advantage, as it is of low and small growth.

We have received another variety from a friend in China, Maine, which appears to be a mixture of the old sort and the Canada, but much improved by selecting from year to year, the earliest and best ears for seed in the field.

A great service may be done to the agricultural community, by those who are so fortunate as to be in possession of extra early varieties of corn, who will give us specimens, and at the same time the necessary information desired by F. respecting "the ground, time of planting, harvesting," and we will guarantee to those who will produce the earliest and best varieties, an extra price for all they may have to spare. F. mentions the Sioux, Dutton, Phinney and Lathrop. We should like to know if the three last are not one and the same, and

wherein does the Sioux differ from, and compare in earliness with them.

We have had corn offered to us for seed very frequently, for the Phinney variety, that appears to be degenerated or mixed with the old sort. It is very important to preserve a variety distinct, to keep it at a great distance from any other field; it will mix at a much greater distance than most persons are aware of. We have known two patches of corn to cross each other at the distance of 80 rods, and perhaps the pollen may, in certain instances, be wafted much farther.

(From the Boston Courier.)

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.

Mount Auburn, as a miser, gathers wealth
From the world's heap; not artfully, by stealth,
But shamelessly and open. Sits he now
Alone in winter's drapery, his brow
Circled by solemn trees; and contemplates
His gains and those to come with which the Fates
Shall swell his hoard, already rich with store,
We knew not how to part with. Yet one more
Is added. Moral excellence and wit,
Talents not idly hid, worth that would sit
Gracefully on a king, the crown adorning,—
These have been stolen, this violence hath our mourn-
ing.

Yet, Plunderer! there's hidden in thy womb
Nought but the casket, which at trump of doom,
Thou, (saith the oracles of God,) shalt render.
The jewel lodged above!—who'll tell its splendor?

November 18th, 1837.

W. B. TAPPAN.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 18, 1837.

Pears.—Fine specimens of Wilkinson were offered for exhibition by Mr French, from his estate in Braintree.

By Mr Grosvenor.—Over ripe specimens of the Stanford pear, a melting fruit, with a good portion of astringency.

By Mr Pond,—Beurre Diel, very fine. Also, specimens of a very large and beautiful oblong fruit, not at maturity—to appearance a baking fruit.

Apples.—By Mr Boot of this city.—Specimens from Newburyport. The one of a middle sized russet fruit, of excellent flavor, having much resemblance to the Ribston Pippin, if it be not identical. Also, Moody's Seedling or Grandfather Apple, a large and handsome fruit, striped with red, of a round form, with a fleshy protuberance at the stalk, which is short; its flavor excellent: a winter fruit, and said to be a great bearer.—The Grandfather apple is a highly esteemed fruit, well known in many parts of Essex County, in Haverhill, and elsewhere.

By Mr Grosvenor,—A beautiful new fruit, name unknown; of medium size, of a round but somewhat flattened and regular form, the stalk half an inch long; color pale red, covered for the most part with stripes of bright scarlet, pale straw color in the shade; flesh white and breaking; juice sweet, with a just portion of acid; of excellent flavor: a superior fruit.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

¶ Mr Thomas Clapham, of Portsmouth, N. H., killed a Hog a few weeks since, 16 months old, weighing 652 pounds!

¶ At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1837,

Voted unanimously, That the Society has learned with deep sensibility, the death of the late Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq., who from its very origin has been one of its most valuable and highly cherished members and officers, and whilst we lament to this Society and the public the death of one, who by his talents and industry, his zeal in the cause of Horticulture, and his amiable qualities and deportment, had become endeared to his associates, we would sympathise with the immediate relatives of the deceased in the dispensation of Providence which has inflicted upon them so severe a loss.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit to the family of the late Mr Fessenden, a copy of the foregoing vote."

E. WESTON, Jr., Rec. Sec.

THE ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT has received high commendation from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and wherever it has been sent, and is increasing in demand. This fact affords the best demonstration of the utility of Agricultural journals. This wheat is of very recent introduction, and was first publicly noticed about a year ago in the Cultivator, in a letter from Mr Hathaway to the Conductor. Six months has served to introduce it into the Middle and some of the Northern States; and it has every where been found to be a valuable accession to our farm products.—*Cultivator.*

¶ We state, for the benefit of those who may be desirous of purchasing the Italian Spring Wheat, that we have a small lot on hand, and can supply those who will order it soon.

J. BRECK & Co.

A FAMILY POISONED.—A family of the name of Smith residing in Bolton's Field, Toronto, consisting of the father, mother, and four children. The eldest girl 11 years of age, another younger, and the boy, went out in the woods to gather mushrooms, a few days ago, and by mistake gathered toadstools, which are poisonous. They brought them home, the eldest girl cleaned them, the mother cooked them on the gridiron with salt. The children ate them, and took sick, first one and then the others,—the physicians could do nothing for them,—they all died—and last Saturday we hear that the fourth or youngest infant died also, but not of poison like the others.

The two children of Mr Jameson, also of this city were out with Mr Smith's infants, and one of them went to Mr Smith's ate of the toadstools with the others, and is since dead and buried.—*Toronto Constitution.*

QUERCITRON BARK.—In answer to the inquiry of correspondent from Kentucky, of the Editor of Bicknell's Reporter, of Philadelphia, as to what species of oak this bark is obtained from, how it is prepared, where use is made of it, &c., it is stated that Quercitron is the Black Oak Bark; that it is prepared by shaving off the outer bark, grinding the inner bark, drying, packing in hogheads. It is used almost exclusively for dyeing and is sold largely in Philadelphia and New York, for \$30 to \$40 per ton, of 2,240 pounds. It is packed in casks larger than a whiskey hoghead, each of which contains about fifteen hundred weight. The distinction in quality consists in its degree of clearness and brightness of color. It is inspected before sale. Dr Bancroft first discovered the useful properties of this bark, and obtained a patent for his invention in the year 1775.—*Journal of Amer. Institute.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending November 18.

	NOVEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	12	46	50	34	N.
Monday,	13	28	40	40	N.
Tuesday,	14	36	22	22	N. E.
Wednesday,	15	22	36	28	W.
Thursday,	16	24	40	30	N. W.
Friday,	17	24	46	34	S. E.
Saturday,	18	44	50	46	S.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry trees at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees are healthy, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Peonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. tJ.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

A new variety, the most beautiful hardy double yellow rose now; color bright and fine; it flowers profusely every year. As to the Old Double Yellow Rose, it seldom blooms at all. A few prime plants may be had at \$2 each if applied for soon.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 3w

COCKSPUR OR NEW CASTLE THORN.

This thorn is the finest known for hedges; it is perfectly urdy; the leaf is beautiful, and is not affected by our scorching summer's sun; the thorn is very sharp and strong; the ant has never been known to be touched by the borer, as proved by John Prince Esq. during 18 years. Plants a year old; only 5,000 are offered for sale. Price \$10, per 1,000.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 3w

BUCKTHORN FOR HEDGES.

A plant of the most hardy kind, which flourishes well in any good soil, but is peculiarly adapted to a soil that is moist. Ext to the Cockspur thorn, for our climate this is the very best, and is never attacked by the borer. Price \$20, per 1,000. Apply to

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 3w

INDIAN WHEAT, &c.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a few bushels of Indian Wheat, a new and very productive species of grain.

Also, Italian Spring Wheat.

Also, A few bottles of Black Currant Wine, at \$1.00 per bottle.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 8, 1837.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for which cash will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer.

Nov. 8, 1837. tJ

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 50 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Bull of the Durham short horn stock, for particulars inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the New England Farmer Office.

3w

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has for sale 5,000 large Morus Trees, with fine roots, from 2 to 3 years old, and from 3 to 6 feet high. The wood is well ripened, they have stood out until the first of November without being injured by the frost. They have been taken up the past week and *healed* in. Each tree will make from 10 to 20 cuttings without injuring the roots. In all cases both wood and roots will be warranted to vegetate if properly managed by the purchaser. They are admirably well calculated for the west and south, as they have become nearly acclimated in this cold climate. They can be delivered any time between THIS and spring. If ordered this winter, personal attention will be paid that they are not injured by the frost in moving. Communications may be addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. (where a sample of the Trees may be seen) or to the subscriber.

DANIEL CHANDLER,
Nov. 15. Superintendent of Boston Farm-school.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vite, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Nov. 15, 1837.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of them full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5,000 Wilnot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's, No. 25 Broad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,
Oct. 17. Cambridgeport.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.—consisting of

Polyerized SWEET MARJORAM.

“ SAGE.

“ SUMMER SAVORY.

“ SUMMER SAVORY.

“ SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Nov. 15.

WINNOWER MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LARGE GRAPE VINES.

For sale by Samuel Downer, at his garden in Dorchester. Twentyfive large Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, they have borne for the last three years past one to three pecks each vine. Also large Sweetwater grape vines.

Nov. 1, 1837. 5w

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5, No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 57	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 50	15 00
No. 1,	“	12 50	13 00
prime,	“	“	10 00
BELSWAN, (American)	pound	26	32
CHEESE, new milk,	“	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	“	“	“
southern, geese,	“	40	45
FLAX, American,	“	“	9 12
FISH, Cod,	quantal	2 87	3 00
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 50	10 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	“	9 75	10 25
Baltimore, wharf,	“	9 75	9 87
Alexandria,	“	“	10 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	“	1 12
southern flat yellow,	“	“	1 05
white,	“	“	“
Rye, northern,	“	“	“
Barley,	“	“	“
Oats, northern, (prime)	“	55	“
hard pressed,	“	20 00	22 50
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	“	17 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	40	18
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	“	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	“	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	“	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	“	24	25
do country do,	“	24	25
Baltimore city do,	“	25	27
do, dry hide,	“	“	“
New York red, light,	“	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	“	20	21
do, dry hide,	“	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	87	90
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	9 87	10 00
PLASTER, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 75	2 87
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	26 00	27 00
clear from other States	“	24 00	25 00
Mess,	“	20 00	21 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	“	87	1 00
Henap,	“	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	“	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	“	“
TALLOW, trial,	lb.	11	12
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	“	“
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	“	45	47
do, 3-4ths do,	“	41	43
do, 1-2 do,	“	38	40
do, 1-4 and common	“	33	33
Northrop pulled,	“	42	45
No. 1,	“	37	40
No. 2,	“	“	“
No. 3,	“	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	17	15
southern, and western,	“	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	“	9	10
POULTRY,	pair	50	100
BUTTER, (tub)	lb.	20	23
lump	“	23	25
EGGS,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1600 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 6000 Sheep, and 1070 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote Extra at \$7 00—First quality at \$6 00 a 6 50.—Second quality \$5 25 a 5 75.—Third quality \$4 00 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50—No. 1 \$5 00—No. 2 \$4 50.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10—Two year old \$15 a 20—Three year old \$20 a 28.

Sheep.—We quote lots as follow—\$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 12, \$2 25, 2 50 and \$2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows at retail; 8 for sows, and 9 for barrows.

POETRY.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

The following piece, composed for the occasion, were sung at the Meeting House in Winthrop, on the second day of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

In smiling Eden's peaceful bowers,
'Mid streams, and plants, and varied flowers,
Where guileless Eve and Adam knelt,
A Heaven-instructed farmer dwelt.

God gave him skill,—He taught the art
Of husbandry;—man's rebel heart
Not then, as now, inventions sought,
To hasten time, and banish thought.

Veterans in honorable care!
Though hard your toil, and though ye wear
A plainer garb than fashion's sons,—
Your calling God ordained, and owns.

Myriads there are, who live on wrong;—
On unrequited toil;—the strong
Oppress the weak;—ye turn the sod
Yourselves,—and fear no power but God.

O happy husbandmen! Survey
Your goodly heritage;—to day
Give thanks,—with Autumn's fruits around,
Jehovah's name with praise be crowned.

Ye see his wonders, that adorn
Each varying season, night and morn;
Adore His power! Extol His grace
In Christ! and humbly seek His face.

Courage.—A proper definition of courage, is bravery, intrepidity. It is the opposite of pusillanimity or timidity. A man of this spirit never says, "There is a lion without—I shall be slain in the streets." Possessed of religious heroism, he is ready to strive with the world, the flesh and the devil. He who would conquer, must manfully contend; and he is the greatest hero who conquers himself. This trait of character, both in a natural and moral sense, should be diligently sought and cultivated. It is in no way so well obtained as by the promotion of piety in ourselves. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion." Courage, though not so frequently called into requisition as some other qualities of the mind, is nevertheless of essential service.

Independence.—This means exemption from reliance on any one, or control by any one. When properly cherished and exercised it partakes of magnanimity in thought, feeling, and action. A pride of singularity in this, or an ostentatious display of it, is not commendable. Would you possess true independence of character, think and act for yourselves—never reject or adopt opinions or practices merely because others have rejected or adopted them. It has been said, "No man was ever great by imitation." Therefore, take no opinion, pursue no course of conduct, on trust; be biased neither by passion nor prejudice in faith or practice, but believe and act on substantial evidence and sound principles, and in such a course

be inflexible. Ever be willing, however, to hear suggestions from those who are entitled to deference and esteem, and who do not coincide with you in feelings. But never sacrifice your own opinions and practices in accommodation to theirs, without full conviction that they are right.

Perseverance.—By this is meant continued steadfastness or persistence in purpose and pursuit. It is the opposite of fickleness or inconstancy in endeavor, and yet it is not bigotry nor obstinacy. A person possessed of this trait of character, is generally successful in what he attempts. True is the motto, *Perseverando vincis*. Without perseverance, the most desirable object to be obtained may fail, even after much exertion has been used to effect it. They who would win the prize must run, and never cease running till the race is over. In every pursuit, then, to which duty calls, notwithstanding the obstacles which may arise to hinder your progress, persevere even to its full accomplishment. You are now not aware what you will be able to perform. Try—remembering that whatever has been done, may be done again; keep on trying, and success is almost certain.

Dr Cogswell's Letters to Students.

INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

From a small, unostentatious beginning, there has been a very valuable institution forming in this city, which is perfectly charitable in its character, and therefore claims the attention and fostering influences of all benevolent people. It is an infirmary exclusively devoted to the poor who are suffering with diseases of the lungs.

By consulting the bills of mortality, it is apparent that pulmonary consumption has swept multitudes to the grave. The causes producing this melancholy fatality are still operating, as they always will in this variable climate. As the population increases, the mortality arising from various affections of the respiratory organs increases in a corresponding ratio, till the aggregate, in any given year, in the large towns and cities of New England, and particularly in Boston, preponderates over all others in the nomenclature. Believing that it was possible to offer some temporary, if not permanent relief to those whose circumstances forbid them, in all instances, that advice which their condition obviously requires, an association was formed expressly to meet this demand.—To this infirmary every one is welcome. The condition of the lungs is ascertained so far as it has been found practicable by modern improvement and discoveries. Medicines are dispensed gratuitously, and, in a word, nothing is omitted which can be of utility to the patient. A charity based on this broad foundation, we trust will find favor with an intelligent community. Gentlemen of the city, the clergy, physicians—indeed all who sympathize with this class of sufferers—are invited to direct them to the infirmary, with full confidence in the skill and assiduity of the medical gentlemen who made a voluntary service of their labors.

For the present the patients are examined and prescribed for in the east wing of the old stone Court House, on the first floor, entrance from School street, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 1 o'clock. A suitable edifice will be selected, we trust within a reasonable time, in which the infirmary will be permanently located. It would be an act of injustice to the

citizens of Boston to doubt their willingness to provide some quiet, commodious building as soon as the business of this charity demands it, which cannot be long, meeting as it does the entire approbation of every friend of suffering humanity.

Medical and Surgical Journal.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or *Morus Multicaulis* trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transplanting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price \$15.

Sept 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

July 26.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBETH, 35 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
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Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1837.

NO. 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

GREEN CROPS AS A MANURE.

The question has been sometimes asked, "why green crops are valuable as a manure, since whatever may be the kind of plant, or magnitude of the growth, it can return to the soil no more than it takes from it." The query here supposes that the nourishment is already in the earth, and might as well be applied directly to the growth of the crop itself, as to the one which shall be turned in for a manure;—or, in other words, that when the green crop is buckwheat, followed by winter grain, the grain might as well derive its nourishment direct from the earth as to give the farmer the trouble of sowing, growing, and then ploughing in the buckwheat which is destined to finish it.

There are two sources of fallacy in this reasoning, which it may be well to point out; though it could seem hardly necessary in a country where, as a green crop, and a preparative for wheat, in so general use, that no one can fail to perceive its benefits. The first source of error is to be found in the supposition that plants derive all their nourishment from the earth; and the second, that matter which has once passed through the process of vegetable organization, is no longer adapted to the nutrition of plants, than that which is never been submitted to such an action, both of which suppositions it is believed are contrary to the fact.

Plants do not derive all their nourishment from the earth; on the contrary, much of it is derived from the air. The ingredients that enter into the formation of plants are very few and simple. The chief of them are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; and in some few nitrogen in small quantities. It is the various combination of these few principles that constitute the interminable of vegetables and vegetable products. It is true that in most plants traces of the earth and metals, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, silica, alumina, sulphur, phosphorus, iron, manganese and muriatic acid, are occasionally found, but they are rarely to be considered as constituent parts of the plant, their presence is accidental, and they contribute in no way to the nutrition of the vegetable. Of the substances mentioned above, the one which contributes most to vegetable growth, constituting almost entirely the frame-work of the plant, is carbon. This indispensable article can only be made available by conversion into gas, in which state it combines with water, and is taken up by the roots; is absorbed by the leaves directly from the air. The presence of carbonic gas is indispensable to vegetation; in germination it is absorbed by the seed; in the young and tender plants by the root principally, as Sennebier proved that young leaves composed less carbonic acid in proportion than leaves of full size, and of the latter a thousand experiments have shown that one of the most

important functions is the providing the adequate supply of carbon, without which vegetation cannot exist. The hydrogen and the oxygen are mainly provided in the same way, that is, from the atmosphere surrounding the plants.

But we are not left to the uncertainty which sometimes attends vegetable analysis by chemical means. Evidence which can be understood by all, has been furnished in abundance. The case of Van Helmont and his willow is probably familiar to most, and is perfectly conclusive, as to the fact that plants do not derive all their nourishment from the earth. Planted in a close lead box; both the earth put in, and the plant itself carefully weighed; watered only with distilled water, it was found after several years of vigorous growth, that the willow had gained some two hundred pounds in weight, while the earth in the box had lost but a few ounces. Distilling water does not entirely free it from all earthly salts, but the quantity left is scarcely perceptible by the nicest analysis, and of course the nutriment received by this tree must have been mostly furnished by the leaves, the juices necessary for its appropriation being furnished by action of the roots. In addition to this experiment, there are some plants, such as the common 'live forever' of our gardens, which will grow for a long time when totally separated from the roots. The eastern plant called *Epipactis atrorubens*, 'life everlasting,' is so tenacious of vitality, that it is used for forming festoons on the walls of rooms, curtains, &c., where plants in any other form could not be permitted, and here it grows, and flourishes, and blossoms for months, living as it clearly must wholly on air. There therefore can be no reasonable doubt that plants return to the soil, if ploughed in when in full vigor, more than they take from it, and that in this respect, green crops are eminently beneficial.

It is, we think, no less true that plants when decomposed are more readily convertible into new plants, than matter which has yet to undergo the first processes of organization. The decomposed matter contains precisely the ingredients, and nearly in the same proportions, required by the growing plant, and of course is taken up with a facility which would be impossible, were any processes of preparation necessary. This is further evident from the nature of mould, or that great reservoir of nature's manure, provided to assist the growth of plants. All plants when dead, are more or less readily decomposed, and when all the parts of a plant have undergone this change, there is produced a residuum, of a brown color, earthy in its appearance, and which is called mould. It is to this substance mixed with the other earths, that land owes its fertility, as without its presence, or principles analogous to it, all soils would clearly be sterile.

Nowhere can the formation of mould, or of earth suitable for the growth of plants be more clearly seen than in the islands of the South Pacific, where in a single cluster of islands, the whole

process is at once brought before the eye. First is the coral rising to the level of the sea, the millions of worms that have raised the stupendous structure from unfathomable depths, perishing as they gradually become exposed and leaving at last a rough and porous rock above the highest tides. Then come the sea fowl or other birds, bringing the seeds of plants with them, or the germs are floated from other islands. Soon the rock is covered with lichens and mosses which grow, and decay, and mix with the finer particles of the rock decomposing under the action of the atmosphere. More perfect, and higher organized plants now take root, and the process goes on until they become the habitations of man, and are covered with groves of the palm, the plantain and the bread fruit. Thus in all cases the lower degrees of organization prepare the way for the higher, the lichens and the mosses for the cereal grains and the grasses, these are converted into animal flesh by the action of organized vitality, and this in its turn is made subservient to the growth and nutrition of man. It is absurd to suppose that plants will not flourish better when their food is presented to them in an already partially organized state, as it would be to imagine that man would derive his nourishment easier by going back to first principles, and licking the dust for a livelihood, instead of feeding on the organized pork chop,utton cutlet, or luscious beefsteak.

The process of turning green crops into a method of fertilizing soils, and preparing them for the production of other and more valuable crops, appears then to be well founded on scientific principle, and where the practice has been followed, the results have been sufficient to justify any reasonable expectations that might have been formed from it. Farmers well know that where crops are allowed to manure their seed, and are then taken off, what they can return to the soil is but comparatively a trifle to what it is when the same crop is ploughed in green. They know too that a succession of ripened crops, no matter what they may be, will exhaust the most fertile soils in time, and leave them unfit for cultivation. This is the case at present with a large portion of the Southern States. Continual cropping, without the relief afforded by green crops, has in many places reduced the average product of wheat to 6 or 8 bushels per acre, and that of corn to 10 or 15.—On the other hand, Dutchess, one of the best farming counties in the United States, has been made what it is, and mostly within the last forty years, by the practice of alternating green crops with grain ones. In Dutchess, as in western N. York, clover is the favorite plant, and this with plaster, will in ordinary cases produce the desired effect of enriching the soil, as well as furnish fine crops of grain. We have an impression, however, and some experiments would seem to justify the opinion, that where an immediate effect is required, it can be more speedily produced by buckwheat than by any other green crop. If a piece of land is to be sown with wheat in the fall, there is no

time to renovate the land by clover; but two or three growths of buckwheat may be turned in, each improved in growth by the others, and furnishing a mass of manure or mould by its decomposition greater than could be obtained in any other way. To do this effectually, the buckwheat should be crushed down with a heavy roller just as it is beginning to blow; carefully ploughed the same way it is rolled, which will put the buckwheat well under, and produce immediate fermentation and decomposition; the surface levelled with a light harrow, and again sowed with the same kind of seed; and by commencing at a proper season, the operation may be repeated once or twice if desirable.

Ploughing in green crops is in fact only an improved method of hastening the process pursued by nature herself in the renovation of exhausted soils. By ploughing in a heavy growth of clover, buckwheat, or other green substances, we return as much to the soil in a single year, as it would otherwise receive in many; and hence the practice of allowing lands to rest for a number of years after a series of cropping, as was once deemed necessary in England and in this country, has been done away by every enlightened agriculturist in both.

BEEES.

A conflict between Queens, and a tragedy between a Queen and several of her subjects.

A copy of part of a letter written to Gen. Francis Wil-
laby, Groton, N. Y., by a friend.

I was for a while rather staggered with the doctrine "that both queens never fail in a conflict." I could not see why it might not be fatal to both as it may be to the duckists. But infinite wisdom has contrived this. I have often seen this wonderful *fete* by taking two queens and placing them in a glass cylinder, so that I could observe every motion; and in all cases (which are many) the conflict is the same in all its features; when they have clinched. Although the struggle is much longer in its duration with different queens, yet but one weapon is ever used, and but one manner of using it. Sometimes I have known hostilities to commence instantly when put together, and at other times there seemed to be a kind of shyness like two men who would be glad to avoid a duel if their honor would not suffer, (mistaken beings) and remain for some time looking at each other, in a sort of reflection, before the deadly conflict. I have known them to clinch for a moment, and then let go, and take their positions at the two opposite sides of the cylinder, both of which motions, clinching and letting go of each other, is quick as sight. The reason of this instantaneous work is obvious, when we view the wisdom of God in forming their nature and habits—which must be altogether instinctive—for otherwise a colony which had lost their queen, and the larvæ had all passed beyond their reach so that they could not change their nature to a queen, then the bees (if they possessed rational faculties) would borrow a larvæ of another colony, and repair their loss. This may be done by human invention. But to the conflict. When the two conflicting queens have once grappled and made their hold firm and strong, this hold is never broken until the sharpness of death has dislocated one of them, by unnerving her of every bodily and mental feeling. This also is instantaneous.

The queens, while in the conflict, are hugged, breast to breast, lying flat on their sides, with their legs and arms firmly fixed around upon the back of each other, thus bringing their breasts and bodies as close to each other as possible, one lying on her right side, the other on her left. So you see that the abdomen of each of the queens, must likewise be close to and fronting each other.—Now comes the struggle which is tremendous; they have not power to curve their abdomen back nor sideways very much, neither would they do it if they could, for it would only give her competitor the advantage, should she do either. Thus you will see that the whole victory depends entirely on the one which is able to curve her abdomen first, for in doing it she enters her sting in the lower region of the chest of her antagonist, and she is dead in an instant, and the two bees are apart in the next. I could never discover the least motion in the conquered queen, except a slight trembling of the limbs. But what surprised me most in performing one of these fetes, was the affluvia which seems to have escaped from the bodies of the queens during their conflict, which was very warmly contested for several minutes; the glass was so filled with vapor that the conqueror could not be distinctly seen, except when she was at the bottom of the cylinder.

I think you will be interested in a description of another experiment which I recently tried. It is this:

I took a queen, put her under a glass tumbler on the table. I then caught a common worker, and put into the same tumbler with the queen.—My interest was much excited in observing the manœuvres of the queen. Although the queen manifested ardent signs of hostility, and would repeatedly slight on the common worker, yet the common worker was perfectly subordinate, and would yield to any position her majesty see fit to place her in, without the least resistance; and although the queen curved her abdomen repeatedly and seemed to sting the worker, yet the worker was unhurt. At last the queen assumed the position of the conflict of queens by lying on her side, and by her bodily strength, rolled up the common worker upon its side, (for the common worker seemed to yield perfect obedience,) so as to bring it in the right position of a competitor queen;—then she curved her abdomen, which produced instant death in the worker. Now as I was not perfectly satisfied with the experiment, I took a worker from the same family of her highness; on introducing this bee to the queen, there seemed to be no signs of hostility by either the queen or the worker, but contrarywise. For a few moments the queen seemed to manifest kindness and sociability; but after all, in a few minutes, I noticed a kind of arbitrary power in the queen, which she began to exercise, by trampling on the worker, the worker at the same time manifesting the most profound reverence and subordination, by lying clear down for her royal highness to trample upon, and pass over her. At last the queen became so enraged, that the poor worker had to suffer death precisely as the former one did, without the least resistance whatever. Now I am of the opinion, could the queen have communicated to the understanding of these two working bees, the precise position she would have them take, they would have done it, and received the

wound inflicted by the deadly weapon of their sovereign without the least resistance.

J. M. WEEKS.

Salisbury, Vt., Sept. 1837.

[Vermont Free Press.]

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BUTTER.

MR J. BUEL,—*Dear Sir:* According to promise, I send you the following directions for making butter, they are strictly in accordance with the method practised by my own family, and in which we have been successful in suiting the market for a great number of years. You are at liberty to use them as you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JAS. SMEALLE.

The milk of the cow is a nourishing and grateful food to man. Among the various uses to which it is put for this important purpose, none are more deserving of consideration than that well known delicious substance called butter. Butter is an almost indispensable necessary of life; it is used by all classes of people; it forms an essential part of nearly every repast, and if the quality is good, there are few indeed who do not highly relish it. But it will be readily admitted, that the qualities of butter differ extremely; some are very fine, while others are unfit for the purpose of the table. Yet both the good and bad are produced from milk possessing exactly the same properties. Milk is composed of a peculiar oil, (butter) curd and whey, which can be easily separated. The same proportion of these ingredients may not exist in the milk of every cow, but the combination is the same in all. The following position will therefore hold good, viz: If good butter may be made from milk, and all milk possesses the same properties, then all milk (of healthy cows is intended) is susceptible of producing good butter. It is admitted that the food of which the cows partake, for the time being, will more or less affect the quality of the butter. Winter and summer make, for example, are very different, but both may be good of their kind,—difference of quality arising from the cause, therefore, will not affect the principle laid down. It is evident that it is not to the milk, but to the management of it that we must look for the cause of that diversity of quality existing in butter.

When milk stands to rest for some time, cream collects upon its surface, which it will continue to do if kept in a proper state, until very little is left in the milk; but under certain circumstances it becomes sour and coagulated, after which the cream ceases to gather. It is generally admitted that the greatest quantity of butter is obtained by churning the whole of the milk. If this course is to be pursued, churning ought to be done as soon as possible after the milk has thickened. But the general practice is to churn the cream only, in which case means must be used to keep the milk sweet, in order that the greatest quantity possible of cream may be obtained. The milk pails, milk pans, &c., must be regularly cleanse and scalded before being used. Let this extend to the whole apparatus of the dairy.

Zinc or tin milk pans should be used, they being most cooling and easily kept sweet. The milk room must be well ventilated, and all cool as possible. In very warm weather it will be of advantage to place the milk pans upon the floor.

Cream is composed of the same ingredients with milk, but in different proportions. It must be skimmed off as soon as it has ceased collecting, and churned as soon as possible after it has thickened. If it is permitted to stand for a length of time before churning, the component parts will separate spontaneously, and in churning numerous particles of the curd will become blended with the butter, and can never afterwards be separated. The butter will appear spotted, it will have a sour taste, and will very soon become rancid. Cream is extremely liable to become tainted by any offensive smell with which it may come in contact. Butter will frequently have a flavor of cheese, onions, &c., merely from such articles having been placed near the milk during the time of creaming, hence the necessity of keeping the milk room sweet and clean. Care must be taken not to make the churning too warm; every one conversant with the business, knows the inferiority of what is termed scalded butter; it is much more safe to churn too cold than too hot. Hot water should never be used for the purpose of warming the churning. Its coming suddenly in contact with portions of the cream causes it to curdle, and produces those evils already mentioned, when separation of the parts takes place. When the churning requires warming, the better way is to fill a tin pail or milk pan with the milk or cream, set it in hot water, stirring it while warming; this can be repeated till the whole is brought to the proper temperature.

We have said that the several ingredients of which milk is composed can be easily separated. Although this be the case, it requires time and labor to obtain either in a perfectly pure state. Butter, as taken from the churn will contain a considerable portion of the other matters, and on the proper separation of these, the quality of the butter in a great measure depends. If the business has been rightly conducted, they will be in a liquid state, viz.: of sour milk, and may be almost entirely removed. Many commence the operation of working the butter by washing it in cold water; the practice, although much followed, is not a good one; it injures the color, and detracts, in a considerable degree, from that delicious nutty sweetness, which fine butter possesses. This may appear novel to some, but it is not new to many of our best butter makers. Let any one try the experiment, by treating parts of the same churning, the one by washing, and the other according to the direction here given; it is easily done and will remove every doubt.

Raise the vessel containing the new made butter a little on one side, to allow the milk to run off; commence working it with the ladle by bruising it down, turning it over, &c., pouring off the milk from time to time as it collects. Continue until the milk ceases coming off; add the proper quantity of fine salt, mixing it well with the butter, and set it in a cool place until the following day, when it must be again thoroughly worked. The salt will have dissolved in the butter, and part of the pickle will work out, taking with it nearly all that remains of the foreign matters. Continue working until the pickle comes off clear, and the butter a tough solid mass. The excellent preservation of the butter depends much on this part of the business being properly performed, and to its mismanagement may justly be attributed a large proportion of that of inferior quality. As part of the salt will have been lost by work-

ing, the proper quantity must now be added, with about half a teaspoonful of saltpetre, well pulverized, to ten pounds of butter, mixing the whole properly. Here a caution may be proper, viz.: having obtained good butter, don't spoil it with salt, as is too often done. A medium is best, not so little as to make it insipid, nor so much as to destroy the flavor, and make the taste disagreeable.

In packing butter, the vessel to receive it, if made of wood, should be seasoned for at least a week previous to using it, by filling it frequently with buttermilk; it must likewise be properly cleansed and scalded. The butter should be put down as soon as the working is finished, while it is yet soft and pliable, pressing it together in such a manner as to leave no vacancies between the different churnings. If the butter is intended to be kept for a length of time, the following treatment will answer the double purpose of excluding the air, and supplying a proper pickle, which are both necessary. Cover the butter neatly with a linen or cotton cloth, over which lay a quantity of fine salt, add from half a pint to a pint of pure water—repeat either or both when necessary. Set it in a cool dry cellar. Follow the above directions and the butter will keep well, and be of excellent quality.

[NOTE.—We have seen and tasted both the cheese and butter of Mr SNEALLE, made according to the directions, we understand, given above and in a former number of the Cultivator, and we do not hesitate to pronounce both of the first quality.—*Cond. Cul.*

THE HUSBANDMAN. There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked, that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly all that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiae of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity. Where, then, is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer, the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage

through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together, and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer, by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is, therefore, not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education, because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science, though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the West; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more, where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them, that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable. Firm and unshaken by human vicissitude, it will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

POISON OF THE SNAKE IN GOAT'S MILK.—At a late meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society, Mr Egerton alluded to a letter which he had received from the upper provinces, on the subject of a snake bite. A goat had been bitten, and the milk of the animal was given to the family, the head of which was affected with sickness; he shortly after quitted home, to which, however, he was soon recalled, and informed that the children were likewise attacked with sickness, as well as his wife. Mr Egerton descanted on the remarkable circumstance of the venom of the serpent being communicated to the family through the medium of the goat's milk.

TO COLOR FLANNEL.—Take black alder bark, boil it well; then skim or strain the liquor. Wet the cloth in a pretty strong ley, and let it remain till cool enough to wring.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS,

Together with their results,—accompanied with remarks.

1st. In order to ascertain, if practicable, an easy method of cleansing wheat intended for seed, especially of separating oats from spring wheat, brine was made by the solution of salt in water, just strong enough to bear up an egg, and cause a very small part of it to rise and float above the surface of the brine. Into a pail, filled nearly full of brine thus prepared, two or three handfuls of well ripened and plump oats were dropped at different times. None of them sunk—all floated on the surface of the brine, and were taken off with a skimmer. Spring wheat is apt to be infested with oats, and this experiment suggests an easy and sure method of cleansing so much of it as is intended for seed. It may be proper to remark here, that a parcel of oats was dropped into water not impregnated with salt, and that all of them sunk. That there is no danger of injuring the seed, by dropping it into brine strong enough to bear up an egg, will appear from experiments hereafter to be recorded.

2d. A parcel of chess seeds was dropped into the brine used in the above experiment, and many of them sunk. From this it appears that chess cannot be separated from wheat, as oats may be, by dropping into brine.

3d. Twenty kernels of spring wheat were put into the ground, which had been steeped 15 minutes in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. 18 of them came up.

4th. Twenty kernels of the like wheat were put into the ground, which had been steeped 24 hours in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Seventeen of them came up. Although in these two experiments, there was a failure of coming up, in one, of two, and in the other, of three kernels, yet as these two parcels, differing so much as to the time they were in the steep, came up promptly and simultaneously, came up too with thrifty blades, and blades equally so, I can scarcely impute this small failure to the effect of the brine. It is, I think, safe to prepare seed wheat, whatever may be the object, by steeping it at least 24 hours in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. How much stronger the brine might be, and do no harm, or how much longer the steeping process might safely be continued, my experiments do not show. There can be no doubt, that lie, produced by leaching ashes, and made strong enough to bear up an egg, would answer as well as brine for separating oats from spring wheat. Nor can it, I think, be doubted, that, whatever might be the object of steeping, it would be equally safe, as well as equally efficacious, as a steep for seed wheat. Many years since, to prevent smut, I steeped a parcel of seed wheat in very strong lie, taken from a pot-ashery. This was too strong. It destroyed the vital powers of the seed, produced a failure, and rendered it necessary to sow again.

5th. It being reported that scalding seed peas, by the application of boiling water, would secure the crop from damages by the pea-bug, the object of this experiment, together with the three following, was to ascertain whether boiling water could be applied to peas, without endangering their vital principles. For this purpose, 20 kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water

had been poured and turned off immediately. 19 of them came up.

6th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and been kept on them one minute. Nineteen of them came up.

7th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and had been kept on them 3 minutes. 19 of them came up.

8th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted in their natural condition, no hot water having been applied to them. The whole twenty came up.—It will be seen here that, of the parcel of seeds which had not been scalded, all came up, while in connection with each of the other parcels there was a failure of one kernel. Be this accounted for as it may, the experiments have shown to my satisfaction, that boiling water may be applied to peas, and be kept on them at least three minutes, without any material detriment to the seed. It should be remarked here, that the several parcels came up simultaneously, and without any perceptible difference as to thriftiness, and symptoms of good health. The parcel which had not been scalded, did not appear, in any respect, to have the advantage of the others, except that all came up, while, in connection with each of the others, there was a failure of one kernel.

The manner in which these, and all my other hot-water experiments were conducted, was to put twenty kernels into a large coffee cup, sufficiently large to contain 1-2 pint or more, and then fill the cup about half full of boiling water, taken immediately from a kettle hanging over the fire.—The heat, I think, must have been as intense, as would be that produced by pouring two pailfuls of boiling water into a tub containing one bushel of peas, or other grain. In each of my experiments, the seed was planted immediately after the hot water was turned off. If peas are to be scalded for the use of field culture, it will doubtless be prudent to spread them for cooling, as soon as they are separated from the hot water. It may be advisable too to sow them as soon thereafter as practicable, though, if they are readily cooled, as they may be by spreading, I should hardly think it necessary to be in a hurry to sow.

9th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and turned off immediately. 18 of them came up.

10th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and kept on one minute. 15 of them came up.

11th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted in their natural condition, no hot water having been applied to them. The whole of those came up. In regard to those experiments of the corn, I am constrained to remark, that they proved to my satisfaction that hot water is a dangerous thing to be applied to seed corn. For, although three-fourths of the parcel which had been kept in hot water the longest, viz: one minute, eventually came up, yet they came up very tardily, not so good by two or three days, as those which had not been scalded. The blades, when they came up were feeble, and of sickly aspect, differing entirely from those to which no hot water had been applied.—In regard to the other parcel from which the hot water was turned off immediately, the same indications were no less real and scarcely less perceptible, yet not quite so striking. These two were, in coming up, considerably behind those which

had been scalded, and their blades, when they did come, were manifestly inferior. The results of these experiments were such as to leave no doubt in my mind, that the seed had received an injury from the hot water. Contrary to opinions heretofore entertained by myself, and perhaps by many others, I now believe it dangerous to apply hot water to seed corn. Instead of hastening the progress of its vegetation, as has been supposed, it probably has the contrary effect, besides distemping and debilitating its vital powers. But that it is not so in regard to peas, the experiments above recorded show very satisfactorily. The scalded peas came up as readily, and were as thrifty as those which had not been scalded.

12th. Twenty kernels of fall or winter wheat were put into the ground, on which boiling water had been poured, and kept on one minute. None of them came up—all failed. This single experiment indicates danger in applying hot water to seed wheat. It will not endure the effect of boiling water remaining on it one minute. Scalding seed wheat at all should, I think, be regarded as a dangerous experiment.

13th. Twenty kernels of wheat as badly blasted, shrunk and shrivelled as I ever saw, were put into the ground. Nearly all of them came up.—This experiment proves that badly blasted wheat will answer for seed, or that it will germinate and grow; but it by no means proves that such wheat should be used for seed, except in cases of necessity. It is unquestionably a true doctrine, and a doctrine of universal application that the more perfect the parent is, the more perfect the progeny may be expected to be. No other than wheat of the first quality should be used for seed, when such can be obtained.

Here ends a series of experiments, the whole of which were commenced and finished by myself on the twentieth day of September last, results only remaining at that time to be longer waited for.

DAN BRADLEY.

Oct. 27th, 1837.

(From the Franklin Farmer.)

THE BEE MOTH.

Mr Editor: Having had some experience in the management of bees, for several years past, during a part of which time my apiary has comprised twenty hives; and having been a close observer of the bee-moth ever since its first appearance in this vicinity, I am induced to present a few facts which I have obtained by close observation, and which may probably assist some of your readers in checking the ravages of these destructive insects.

During the past summer I have kept a number of the maggots and the flies under glass tumblers and small boxes, for the purpose of particular observation, and now write with one of each before me.

The moths are butter flies or candle flies, of a pale ashy color; and when full grown, are about half an inch in length, with reddish backs, small sharp heads, short and delicate horns, and without a proboscis. Their wings are small and double, and when in a state of rest are kept close to the body. During the day they may be found sitting upon the retired parts of the outside of the hives, and may be easily taken with the fingers. About the dusk of evening and morning, the females may be seen sitting with their wings extended,

are flitting to and fro, and occasionally one may be seen to dart with great velocity into the entrance of the hive. The bees will not pursue the moths on the wing, and the moths far outstrip them in flight on foot. The moths live about 10 to 12 days, during which time I cannot perceive that they take any nourishment whatever. The only object of their existence seems to be to deposit their eggs, which are small, round and white, and of which I have seen ten dropped in rapid succession. For this purpose, nature has most skilfully provided them with a sort of proboscis about the sixteenth of an inch in length, which is contracted and protruded from their tails, and vibrated with great velocity, as wasps or hornets do their stings, which it somewhat resembles. With this admirable apparatus, the eggs are deposited in places which are inaccessible to the bees, as they would be destroyed by a thrifty and a spirited hive. As soon as the young maggot casts its shell, it envelopes itself in a web which is closely attached to the hive or stand, and which is inservient to the bees. These webs are enlarged as the maggots grow, and they grow fast and fat—kindly, no matter whether a poplar or pine plank, or honey-comb and its delicious sweets, are the elements upon which they subsist and weave their webs.

From one experiment I am satisfied that the maggots will attain their full size of half an inch in length, and the thickness of a large knitting-needle, in the short space of eight days; but of this I can speak with greater certainty hereafter, as I have now two lots of eggs under observation.

The maggots have tough, jointed, white skins, and hard oval black heads. They crawl but slowly, and rarely venture from under the protection of their webs; though they often pass, like moles, through the centre of a sheet of comb 10 or 15 inches in breadth, making a partial web over each cell in the route. Though the bees cannot, I believe, penetrate the hides of the maggots, either with their teeth or their stings, still they can fight them, and carry them out of the hives; and this they will do, when the hive is thrifty and in good spirit. I have often seen a maggot straighten himself and crawl off, apparently unhurt, after having been fought by several bees for many minutes; and I have seen the moths run over the bees, and escape out of sight, by the time the bees had faced about to give them battle.

After a brief existence, the maggot gathers his web close around him, becomes inactive, and gradually assumes a harder black shell, which he bursts, and is again a fly in about 20 days.

I have been somewhat particular, thinking it important to know the habits and character of the insects, in order to know how to destroy them.—I have tried in vain to disgust and drive them from the hive, by the use of turpentine, wormwood, penny-royal, &c. I have tried confining the hive close to the stand, and plastering up all the crevices with quick-lime, and I think the plan with tubes for entrance (which I first saw suggested in an eastern paper,) might succeed, did it not require a nicety of material and a precision of construction, which are not within the reach of ordinary bee-masters. After losing two valuable hives by relying upon the closeness of the boxes, I abandoned the plan, and have since tried elevating them on blocks with better success. The zeal of our esteemed correspondent, J. J. V., for his

plan has led him into an error, of which a close look into a thrifty and spirited hive will convince him. He will see the comb surrounded and covered with such dense clusters of bees as no fly could penetrate; and any moth would conclude that it was far easier, (say nothing of danger) to lay its eggs in the lower and unguarded corners of the hive, than in the more distant and frequented parts. All my stands have been more or less infested this year, and two which were but partly raised from the stand, have been entirely destroyed; and, from daily observation, I am satisfied that the moths invariably at first, deposit their eggs in the lower parts of the hive, and chiefly where it sits upon the stand; whence the webs are gradually extended, until they reach the comb. The bees then soon relax their industry, lose their spirit, and commence to eat their honey, in which other bees unite, and which may be known by unusual quantities of excrement about the hive.—The moths and the maggots are emboldened to greater intrusions; they boldly enter the inmost recesses of the hive, and soon the work of devastation is disgusting and complete. The bees, not having spirit to resent the intrusion, and not being able to prevent it, languish, die, or desert the stand.

In a future number, if you wish, I will give you an account of the plan I have practised during the present season, and which I think most susceptible of general practice and success.

Your friend,

R. W. S.

Note by the Editor.—We wish our correspondent had added to the valuable information contained above, the account of the manner in which the depredator he so well describes, may be destroyed. The evil itself is indeed well described, and we wonder our friend did not point out the cure; especially as he knows his article in that shape, would have been more useful. Indeed, we had almost determined not to publish it, until he added to it the remedy of the evil. Let him, however, furnish his plan,—he knows he is always welcome to our columns.

DUTTON CORN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1837.

HON. J. BUEL,—*Dear Sir:* Early last spring, you shipped to me, at my request, a box of Dutton Corn. I was induced to give it a trial, by the various favorable accounts of it, in the "Cultivator," and the reputation it had otherwise acquired. The result of the trial is accurately stated in the annexed note, and may be relied on. The appearance of the crop in July, so early and so prolific, was gratifying to all who saw it. The applications for seed are so numerous, that I shall dispose of the whole crop for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

W. L. HEST.

"I planted the Dutton Corn in a thin orchard, of 2 1-2 acres, preparing the ground by ploughing in the green sward and harrowing; no manure was applied. The seed was steeped, and rolled in tar and ashes, and planted about four and a half feet each way, the first week in May. I used the cultivator twice; on the 4th July, the corn was in silk, and fit for cooking in the first and second weeks of August, but it was suffered to ripen on the stalks, and cut close to the ground ear-

ly this month. The fodder is very tender and excellent. The yield is about 70 bushels to the acre. The main crop on the farm is the yellow gourd; but the Dutton is far superior; one hill of the Dutton yields more than three or four of the gourd, although the gourd seed was the best that could be procured. The two kinds of corn did not intermix: the fields were remote, and the Dutton too early.

DAVID BURMAN."

Blockley Grove, near Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1837.

P. S. I trust you will not cease to press on the public, the expediency of generally raising this species of corn: the crop is admirable, and even astonishing; the field, when the corn was nearly ripe, looked as if it was all ears! W. L. H.

Note.—We plant 3 by 2 1-2 feet, and get 5,803 hills on the acre. Our correspondent planted about 4 1-2 each way, and had but 2,151 hills.—Thus we obtain 3,657 hills, or more than 2 1-2 to his one on an acre; and yet he obtained 70 bushels—without manure. We introduce this comparison to explain to incredulous readers the cause of our northern corn crops being sometimes deemed incredibly large. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that our corn is of comparatively dwarf growth, and will bear crowding more than the southern varieties.

We beg here to remark, that there is a late twelve rowed corn, which has been mistaken and sold for the Dutton, particularly in Berkshire co., Mass. It grows stouter and taller than the Dutton, and ripens two or three weeks later.—*Cond. Cultivator.*

THE HONORABLE CHARACTER OF AGRICULTURE. The ancient Romans so highly esteemed the employment of agriculture, that the highest praise they could bestow upon a man, was to say that he cultivated his own lands. Their greatest and most illustrious men in the early ages of the Republic devoted their time to this occupation—that is to say, they were farmers. Their greatest generals, likewise, during the intervals of peace, were in this habit, and prided themselves upon tilling the soil. In republican America this useful art seems to be undervalued, because it is not sufficiently splendid; it is not so eligible for ambitious young men, who look to their employment and to their emoluments for their reputation. We would say to them, however, if they are desirous of a steady increase of wealth, let them till the soil; if they are desirous for a good and unenvied reputation, let them be farmers. It is idle to suppose that a young man who is concerned in trade, is really any more respectable in this community, than one who is engaged in agriculture or a mechanical art. The great majority of the people of this Commonwealth are sufficiently intelligent yet to estimate an individual according to his personal merits, rather than by his occupation and calling, and if any occupation be more respectable than others, it ought surely to be that which has been the favorite and the professional occupation of some of the greatest men in all ages. And this can surely be said of agriculture, more than of any other private employment. Some of the greatest philosophers have written upon agriculture, and some of the greatest of heroes have practised it with their own hands.—*Boston Statesman.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1837.

¶ We have received at this Office, some specimens of Dutton or Phinney Corn, on the stalk; on one are three well formed and perfect ears, and on another two. Our readers will probably recollect the account of the Baden Corn in vol. 15 of the N. E. Farmer, p. 265, and the communication from the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, on the same subject. It will be remembered that this improved variety of Corn was brought to its present state of productiveness, by the careful selection for seed, not only the best looking ears, but also with a special reference to those stalks which produced the most ears, and this course was pursued for more than 20 years. The result has been that a variety of corn was produced which yields an extraordinary crop, the stalks producing from six to seven ears. Through the politeness of Mr Lawrence, we received some of the seed, which was distributed in small parcels, but it was found by those who tried it to be unsuitable for our climate.

Now the same course pursued here, will produce the same results. We would suggest that the same plan be adopted with the Dutton corn, a variety we think, admirably adapted to our climate.

ERROR CORRECTED—The following error we are happy to correct. It was selected by our worthy and lamented friend, the late editor.

¶ The New England Farmer says, "it is computed that it will cost the State of Maine for wheat bounties this year, about \$3000." There must be some mistake in your figures, friend; say about \$150,000, and you will hit much nearer the mark. The best appropriation the State ever made.—*Bungor Mec. & Far.*

The yearly increasing consumption of bread stuffs, by reason of the introduction of vast numbers of foreigners into our country, and other causes, has rendered the cultivation of wheat, heretofore too much neglected, of the highest importance to the people of New England. We are happy to see its consequences so duly appreciated, and the growth of this valuable grain so much encouraged in our neighboring State. It has been supposed that the soil of the old 'Bay State' had become so superannuated, and its vigor so far spent, that it was incapable of producing wheat to any degree worthy of attention. But this is an egregious error, and the sooner the prejudice is done away, the better it will be for us. We are now giving a high price for flour, which makes no inconsiderable portion of the common food for people of every class. We see no prospect that the article will be cheaper, so long as wealthy speculators are able to monopolize the whole, and thus regulate the price to suit their own purposes. We earnestly hope that the Legislature of Massachusetts will take this subject into special consideration, in order to prevent what we consider, a serious approaching evil; and following the worthy example of Maine, will offer suitable bounties for raising wheat, and thus excite among our farmers a spirit of ambition and laudable enterprise. We very well know that our County Societies have done something, but still, we feel an assurance, that if the State Government would make it a matter of particular concern, the effect would be far better. We are confident that the people of New England need not be dependant on any but themselves for their bread. All that is wanting, is some special encouragement to awaken and arouse our agricultural friends to a spirit of independence on this subject, that they may open their

eyes, and see and know their old fields will not deny them a sufficiency of bread, if they will but make the proper application.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Not long since I passed an evening at my friend's house in the city, when music made a portion of the entertainment. Among other performances there was one little glee which attracted my particular attention, and with which I was forcibly affected. It commenced thus:

"A little farm well till'd,
A little cot well fill'd,
A little wife well will'd,
Give me."

The sentiment was in strict accordance with my own opinion relative to the requisites for forming a happy husbandman; although it may be that the singers had no so very serious design in their performance. Indeed I cannot conceive of a happier state of man in this uncertain life, than what is described in the above triplet.—"A little farm, well till'd," may make a man rich, independent, respected and happy; but the farm of the great landholder, who counts more upon his extent of territory, than upon cultivation, is too apt to make one poor, neglectful and needy, in the inverse ratio, as his acres increase. The well-tilling has much of meaning in it. It includes all the minutiae of the duty of the possessor. Were I to describe a "farm well till'd," I should go into all the various business and concerns of the tiller, not confining myself merely to his labor in the soil.—But such description would require too much minuteness for my present purpose, and I shall therefore give only some general account of well-tilling, or well managing a farm.

If we look to the division of his farm into lots of tillage, mowlands and pasturage, we see that the possessor has judiciously laid out and arranged the whole, with a view to some particular purpose, and that he may take advantage of whatever may be peculiar to each. His fences are all substantial; his wood-lots are secured from the depredations of strolling cattle; his bars and gates are closed; his own cattle are always secured in their enclosures; his buildings are tight and tidy. He neglects not his business for things of minor importance. His seed is sown in due season; his plants never suffer through neglect of attention; he watches the progress of their growth; and when come to maturity, they are secured betimes. In fact, his whole mind is upon his business, and he aims as much to give a finish, a neatness, and a beauty to his farm, as a mechanic does to the articles of his manufacture, on the appearance of which his character as a good workman, often much depends. Thus, by constant attention to his business, he contrives more and more a love for it, and thus this "little farm well till'd," shows how much may be realized from a small spot, if managed with judgment, prudence and economy.

"A little cot well fill'd."

This is truly significant of that economy which ought to be practised by our farmers in the erection of their dwellings. I have seen stately mansions that but poorly corresponded either with the business or ability of the owner. A snug dwelling, "well fill'd," is far preferable to a great house scantily provided with conveniences. Sometimes a farmer is induced by the unfortunate ambition of his family, to pull down the old cottage, which for several generations has sufficed for the comfort and convenience of its numerous and respectable occupants. A foolish pride of this kind should be guarded against, lest, in our eagerness to make a display, we

lose sight of the one thing most important to a farmer, viz. the *filling*. In this is comprised not only the necessary accommodations for the enjoyment and comfort of life, but, as it is fitting that the inside should conform to the external appearance, the large and showy house must be supplied with suitable furniture, and articles of taste will compose no inconsiderable portion of this filling. In effecting this consistent uniformity, the owner will find that his bill of expenses has overreached his calculation, and he will, probably, when too late, be sensible that a smaller dwelling would have been more fitting, more economical, more convenient, more conducive to rational enjoyment and true happiness.

Last of all comes the very cap-sheaf of the husbandman's pleasures and enjoyments,

"A wife well will'd."

When the globe was first formed, and Adam, its primeval farmer and cultivator, stood alone and solitary, gazing at the beauteous domain, it was then found that "all the work was not complete," so he was provided with a wife, to be his companion and helpmate. This second self of the farmer can make him happy, respected, and rich in the bounties of the Creator, or miserable, degraded, poor and low. The kind, domestic, attentive and notable wife continually has an eye to the interest of her husband. She is not too proud for her duty, but takes delight in the performance of it. The expressive language of Solomon is truly descriptive of her. "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that she shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil, all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also praiseth her." With such a wife, so "well-will'd," the busy and enterprising farmer will find, that, however much he may value the society of other friends, and the companionship of those with whom he may happen to be associated in business, or occasional amusements, yet he will esteem her above them all, and the labors and toils of the day, will be sweetly recompensed by her gentle smiles and tender sympathies. B. B.

CHURNING.—There is sometimes considerable difficulty in making butter from cream, owing perhaps to causes not exactly understood; and every dairy-woman knows that cases occur in which the manufacture of a good article is impracticable. A friend assures us that in ordinary cases, the difficulty is at once removed, and butter of a good quality procured, by the addition of a little saleratus to the cream. We have since tried it when cream proved refractory, and found it to succeed admirably. A spoonful of saleratus, pulverized, is a sufficient dose for two gallons of cream. After the cream has been churned a proper time, if no signs of butter appear, sprinkle the powdered saleratus over the surface, half at a time, as it is possible no more than half may be required. After churning a few minutes longer, if necessary, add the remainder. The philosophy of the matter, we take to be this: the alkali of the saleratus neutralizes the superabundant acid of the cream and thus produces butter.—*Gen. Far.*

Nothing in horticulture has taken so like wildfire, & the cultivation of the splendid Dahlias—brought already, in a few years, to such brilliant perfection.

¶ Suggestions respecting the qualifications of an editor, were received too late to notice this week.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows; at retail 8 for sows, and 9 for barrows.

POETRY.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

THE FARMER'S WINTER SONG.

There is a time, the wise man saith,
For all things to be done;
To plough, to sow, to reap—as roll
Successive seasons on
For pleasure, too, in flowery spring,
In fragrant summer's vales,
In fruitful autumn's yellow fields,
In winter's evening tales.

And though the fields are bleak and drear,
The forest's verdure gone—
And all is withered, cold and sere,
In garden, field and lawn;
There's something left and much to cheer,
And charm the farmer's heart;
For wintry winds to harvest hope,
Great influence impart.

And while he views the drifting snow,
And treads the frozen earth—
He has at home his garner's full,
And social blazing hearth!
And thus he sings whate'er pervade
The earth or sky at morn;
Of wintry winds or summer's suns,
The farmer's hope is born!

CONVERSATION.

There is nothing more grating to the man of intelligence, than the foolish and trifling conversation which prevails in the various intercourse of social life, even among the middling and higher circles of society, and in convivial associations. The ribaldry and vulgarity, the folly and nonsense, with many of the degrading methods of "killing time," and the laughter of fools which too frequently distinguish such associations, are a disgrace to our civilized condition, and to our moral and intellectual nature. Without supposing that it will ever be expedient to lay aside cheerfulness and rational mirth, the lively smile or even the loud laugh, it is surely conceivable that a more rational and improving turn might be given to general conversation, than what is frequently exemplified in our social intercourses. And what can we suppose better calculated to accomplish this end, than the occasional introduction of topics connected with science and general knowledge, when all, or the greater part, are qualified to take a share in the general conversation? It would tend to stimulate the mental faculties, to suggest useful hints, to diffuse general information, to improve science and art, to excite the ignorant to increase in knowledge, to present interesting objects of contemplation, to enliven the spirits, and thus to afford a source of rational enjoyment. It would also tend to prevent those shameful excesses, noisy tumults, and scenes of intemperance, which so frequently terminate our festive entertainments. For want of qualifications for such conversation, cards, dice, childish questions and amusements, gossiping chit-chat, and tales of scandal are generally resorted to, in order to consume the hours allotted to social enjoyment. And how melancholy the reflection, that rational beings capable of investigating the

laws and phenomena of the universe, and prosecuting the most exalted range of thought, and who are destined to exist in other worlds, throughout an endless duration—should be impelled to resort to such degrading expedients, to wile away the social hours!

Domestic enjoyment may likewise be heightened and improved by the studies to which we have adverted. For want of qualifications for rational conversation, a spirit of listlessness and indifference frequently insinuates itself into the intercourses of families, and between married individuals, which sometimes degenerates into fretfulness and impatience, and even into jars, contentions, and violent altercations; in which case there can never exist any high degree of affection or domestic enjoyment. It is surely not unreasonable to suppose, that were the minds of persons in the married state possessed of a certain portion of knowledge, and endowed with a relish for rational investigations—not only would such disagreeable effects be prevented, but a variety of positive enjoyments would be introduced. Substantial knowledge, which leads to the proper exercise of the mental powers, has a tendency to meliorate the temper, and to prevent those ebullitions of passion, which are the results of vulgarity and ignorance. By invigorating the mind, it prevents it from sinking into peevishness and inanity. It affords subjects for interesting conversation, and augments affection by the reciprocal interchanges of sentiment and feeling, and the mutual communication of instruction and entertainment. And in cases where malignant passions are ready to burst forth, rational arguments will have a more powerful influence in arresting their progress, in cultivated minds, than in those individuals in whose constitution animal feeling predominates, and reason has lost its ascendancy. As an enlightened mind is generally the seat of noble and liberal sentiments—in those cases where the parties belong to different religious sectaries, there is more probability of harmony and mutual forbearance being displayed, when persons take an enlarged view of the scenes of the creation, and the revelations of the Creator, than can be expected in the case of those whose faculties are immersed in the mists of superstition and ignorance.

How delightful an enjoyment is it, after the bustle of business and the labors of the day are over,—when a married couple can set down at each corner of the fire, and with mutual relish and interest, read a volume of history or of popular philosophy, and talk of the moral government of the world, the arrangements of Providence, and the wonders of the universe! Such interesting conversations and exercises beget a mutual esteem, enliven the affections, and produce a friendship, lasting as our existence, and which no untoward incidents can ever effectually impair—*Dick on Society.*

"Strength, like every thing precious, resides at the bottom of ourselves; for on the surface there is nothing but folly and insipidity. But when men are obliged early to dive into their own minds, and to see all that passes within them, they draw from thence a power, and plainness of judgment, which are never lost."—*Md. De Stad.*

At Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 27th, the ground was covered with snow two inches deep.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or *Morus Multicaulis* trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Wining Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Wining Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

NO. 22.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Passing a few weeks since along the margin of one of the smallest of that beautiful chain of lakes that form so remarkable a feature of the lake slope of Western New York, and admiring the splendid rainbow colors of the autumn woods, reflected from its tranquil surface, we were greeted by the well known cry of the Loon, *Colymbus glacialis*, several of which were floating within sight, their white breasts contrasting finely with the dark mirror-like color of the water, and the rich hues of the reflected woodlands. They had called to rest themselves for a few days, on their annual migration from the lakes of the far north, to a more favored clime, and when overtaken by the chill blasts they had left behind, were ready at a moment's notice to resume their flight. "We shall have rain," said a respectable old gentleman whom we met a few minutes afterwards, "the loons are so musical for fair weather;" and his prediction was verified in a few hours.

Nuttall says: "Far out to sea in winter, and in the great western lakes, particularly Huron and Michigan, in summer, I have often heard, on a calm fine morning, the sad and wollosh call of the solitary loon, which like a dismal echo seems slowly to invade the ear, and rising as it proceeds, lies away in the air. This hoding sound to mariners, supposed to be indicative of a storm, may be heard sometimes for two or three miles, when the bird itself is invisible, or reduced almost to a peck. The Indians, nearly as superstitious as sailors, dislike to hear the cry of the loon, considering the bird from its shy and extraordinary habits, as a kind of supernatural being. By the Norwegians its long drawn howl, is, with more appearance of reason, supposed to portend rain."—The loon has one peculiarity we have witnessed in no other bird, that of swimming, or flying under water, as it were, with the rapidity of an arrow, a feat we have often witnessed, when the few days of the Indian summer seemed to invite the birds that had lingered on their passage, to sports and pastimes.

The migration of birds is one of those extraordinary provisions of nature, depending for its accomplishment, on what we, for want of a better name, are accustomed to call instinct; but which in many cases, seems more like one direct and commanding emanation from the Deity, than the boasted reason of man. "When certain species of birds," says the Rev. Mr Bachman, "at their first season of breeding, being without experience, build all their nests alike, both in form and materials, this may be called the result of instinct. On the other hand, when man guards against danger, makes provision for the wants of life, or seeks relief from diseases, by the application of medicine, he acts from reason, because he is instructed by the experience of the past. When birds

at certain seasons of the year, change the climate, in anticipation of heat or cold, they act from instinct, because, to many of them, it is their first migration; and as they often migrate singly and not in flocks, in such cases no experience can aid them. On the other hand when man makes provision for the changes of season and climate, he acts from reason, and is instructed from his own experience or the experience of others."

A very large proportion of birds migrate, food or climate being usually the exciting causes, and this is particularly true of such as live or breed in northern latitudes. There are very few that are able to resist the cold and snows of our latitude, though birds have blood of a high temperature compared with man. Those that remain with us, are mostly carnivorous, living on such animals as chance or the hunter may throw in their way; such as Owls, Hawks, Ravens, the Canada Jay, and the Crow. Some remain that live on the buds of trees, as the Partridge or the Grouse, the Crossbills, and the Grosbeaks; and a few of the small birds gain a precarious subsistence from the seeds scattered in barnyards, and from weeds rising through the snow. Two or three species of sparrow, familiarly denominated snowbirds, are of this class. But all the flycatchers, and warblers, those beautiful tenants of our groves and orchards, that feed on worms and insects; all the different families of the swallow, the night hawks, and whippoorwill, the tanager, and the oriole, early obey the wonderful instinct of nature, and seek in more favored climes, the food denied them in this. They are followed by the divers, the snipes, wild goose, ducks, the sand birds, in short, all that frequent our waters, and subsist on food from our fresh water ponds and rivers.

The habits of migratory birds were but imperfectly understood, until it was found that many kinds travelled mostly by night; and experiments made on the rapidity with which birds fly, and the time they are able to sustain themselves on the wing, have dispelled many of the errors which were formerly entertained on this subject. The wild pigeon of our forests, flies at the rate of a mile in a minute and a half, or forty miles in an hour, and his flight is continued by night as well as by day. This would enable him to pass from Georgia to our latitude in a few hours, and at a single flight; and hence the fact that geese, ducks, and pigeons have been taken in the Northern States with undigested rice in their crops, which must have been gathered in the rice fields of the south. The swallow is able to fly twelve or fifteen hundred miles in twenty-four hours, and is thus enabled to reach his winter residence in Cuba or South America with ease. To avoid inconvenience during their night flights, birds fly much higher by night than by day; and almost every one has heard the hoarse notes of the night heron, or the harsh cartwheel creak of the snipe, when high in the air, they were on their night migration. The great whooping Crane can be

occasionally heard through the day, as he passes without pausing over mountain and river, but at such a height as to be wholly invisible. We witnessed a curious illustration of the height at which the Canada goose sometimes flies, a year or two since. The night had been cold with squalls.—The morning was fair with an occasional fleecy cloud at great height. About 9 o'clock, the cry of wild geese was distinctly heard, but it was a long time before they could be seen, as against the blue sky they were invisible; at length a glimpse of them was caught against a white cloud like a row of small specks, and after they had passed through it, they were again seen with a glass. They had evidently lost their course during the night, and were seemingly unable to regain it, as they continued wheeling round through and over the clouds, for nearly a quarter of an hour.

One of the most astonishing as well as pleasing facts connected with the migration of birds, is the regularity with which they revisit their former breeding places, after an absence of several months and a flight of thousands of miles. Birds marked so as to be known, have been observed to return to the same nest for many successive years, as the martin, swallow, bluebird, and wren. A phebe bird has been known to occupy the same arch of a bridge, or the same cavern by the river, for years; and it is very rarely indeed that the rights of the migratory birds are intruded upon, or they are obliged to expel usurpers from their former habitations. That welcome bird, the cliff swallow, so lately domesticated in the United States, the common barn swallow, and the chimney swallow, are found to return to their cluster of mud built nests, the barn, or the chimney they occupied the year before, with as much regularity, and certainty almost, as the seasons. The little song sparrow opens its song on the same hedge, and builds in the same thicket of grass and leaves;—and the meadow lark, and bobolink, wander as little as possible from their former breeding places. We greet them on their return as old friends, and listen to songs that awake the remembrance of by-gone years, and think as we hear their warbling—"what would this world be, without songs and flowers."

Closer and more extended observation has exploded the notion that some kinds of birds hibernate, or spend the winter without migrating, in a torpid state. This was supposed to be the case with the Rail or Soree of Virginia, and the barn and chimney swallows. The rail appears early in August in great numbers on the reedy shores of the southern Atlantic bays and rivers, and remains until October, when it disappears suddenly and completely, not an individual remaining, where the day before they might be counted by thousands, and it was supposed they took refuge in the mud of the rivers. It is now ascertained they always migrate by night, which accounts for the suddenness of their appearance and disappearance. In our forests we sometimes find hollow

trees nearly filled with feathers, bones, and remains of decayed birds, and it was supposed that in these trees the chimney swallow lay in a state of torpidity through the winter season. It is now known, however, that these trees are the favorite resort or roosting places of these birds, while collecting for their migrations; the trees serving the purpose of chimneys in older countries. A few years since, a flock of these swallows collected for migration on Long Island, made their rendezvous in a chimney near Brooklyn, and being driven into a room below, were captured to the number of several thousands. The bank or cliff swallow also collects in great numbers previous to migration, and these birds are so sensitive of cold, that sometimes before their arrangements are completed, a premature frost will so benumb them, that they may be taken in great quantities. The hint thus received is not disregarded; and about the time they disappear in the United States, they appear in the equatorial regions of America, where it is ascertained that they, in common with many other migratory birds, rear a second brood of young.

It sometimes happens that birds of delicate habits, and very sensitive to a depression of temperature, return from their residence in the south before the state of the seasons in this latitude warrants such a movement, and the consequence is, that numbers perish. In the year 1834, during the severe frost and snow of the 14th of May, numbers of the scarlet tanagers were picked up in the woods and fields, enticed from their winter homes by the previous warm weather; and last spring, after some fine warm weather in the same month, followed by a low temperature, we observed at one time, some sixteen or eighteen of these birds, on the sunny side of a piece of woods, scarcely able to fly, and evidently repenting their premature movement.

The changes in appearance which many birds undergo previous to emigration must have been noticed by all. These occur in a striking manner in that familiar bird, the bobolink or meadow blackbird, as he is called in the north, or rice hunting of the south. At the time of their arrival from the south, and during the fore part of the year, the male is easily distinguished by his sprightliness, his variegated and brilliant colors, and his spirited songs. After the young make their appearance his song gradually ceases, his color fades, and before the period of migration arrives, he has assumed the brown, sombre hue he wears through the winter, and in voice and appearance is with difficulty distinguished from the young or the females of the flock. Such is his appearance, when, in countless thousands, on the progress southward, they find food and rest in the rice fields of Carolina and Georgia.

There are some kinds of birds that perform their migrations in such flocks as to be productive of serious injury to farmers by depredating on crops not housed and secured at the time. Late-sown oats not unfrequently attract the blackbird in multitudes; and we have seen sad havoc made in fields of golden corn by these same migratory hordes. The crow too, since its numbers have so greatly increased, is becoming seriously troublesome at the period of annual migration. It not only attacks the cornfield, or such grain as may be lingering in the fields, but plunders orchards of their sweet apples, and ravages the fields of new-sown wheat. Immense flocks, almost rival-

ling those that during the winter congregate in the swamps and marshes of the Delaware bay and the eastern shore of Maryland, have this year shown themselves in various parts of the country, and wherever they have for a few days located themselves they have done great damage in the ways enumerated. We have this year heard our farmers speak of their orchards in which every sweet apple was destroyed, and of their new-sown wheat fields in which every uncovered grain was picked up, and the just sprouting ones gathered to such an extent that much injury, it was feared, in most instances would ensue. The distance to which the crow retires from our latitude is so limited, that a day or two of moderate weather and a south wind usually brings up more or less of them to feast on the animals that during our winters, owing to the want of proper food or great negligence, perish in far too great numbers on our farms. It is indeed probable, from their hardy habits and carnivorous natures, that some of these birds do not leave the country at all, but during the most severe weather shelter themselves in the thickest pine or hemlock swamps.

Every one must be sensible of the pleasure he has experienced, when after our long and gloomy winters the approach of spring and summer is announced by the sweet song of the sparrow, and the familiar notes of the robin and bluebird. These birds are the earliest to show themselves with us, and announce that the stern domination of winter has passed away. Later comes the tanager and the oriole, the barn swallows and the other families of the fly catchers; but we can hardly deem ourselves secure from the sleet and snow until the shrill twitter of the chimney swallow is heard, usually the first week in May, a gratifying proof that "the winter is over and gone," and that the labors of the husbandman may with safety be resumed. The song of the brown thrush, like the blossoming of the dogwood, is by many considered as indicating the time to commence planting in the north, while, in the south, the cry of the night hawk serves with the corn and cotton grower to announce the proper period of commencing operations. Whatever justice there may be in these suppositions, it is clear that birds by their mysterious instinct appear to decide in most cases correctly on the weather; and that a knowledge of their habits, independently of the many sources of pleasure the pursuit opens to us, may be of essential use in the prosecution of agriculture.

SUGAR BEET.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following interesting facts, collected by observation, in relation to the culture of the beet.

"When on a visit to the farm of our enterprising citizen, Lot Pugh, thirty-two miles north of our city, I saw a white sugar beet, raised from seed imported from France, which measured *thirty inches* in circumference, and weighed, after being removed from the ground and divested of foreign substances, twenty-two pounds. Although the specimen which was measured and weighed was taken from a field of several acres, still it probably was not the largest, for the greater part of the crop appeared to be of equal magnitude. A mangel wurtzel from the same grounds, and raised from imported seed also, measured twenty-five inches in circumference, and weighed sixteen pounds and a half. It must be observed that, as

these beets were removed from the earth on the 23d of August, they had not attained their full growth. Indeed, it is probable that many of the former may measure three feet in circumference, and the latter two and a half, when they are fully grown.

The manager of the farm informed me that he raised fifty tons, actual weight, of beets to the acre, last year, and that his crop is much better the present season. He also said that it required but *little more labor to raise fifty tons of beets than fifty bushels of corn*, while the former was quite as good for horses, much better for cattle, and rather better for stock hogs. He also asserted that sucking calves preferred beets, when properly prepared, to milk. Indeed, I could almost select from among fifty-six head of Durham cattle those that had been fed during the last season on beets. They were not only fatter, but smoother and better grown, than those that had been kept on other food.

Although cattle and hogs will eat beets in a raw state, still they are much better when boiled. The apparatus and fixtures used by Mr Pugh for boiling, or rather steaming, food for three hundred hogs and forty or fifty cows, with other stock, cost about one hundred and fifty dollars, and consume a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

Among the Durham cattle on the farm of Mr Pugh I observed some very fine young males and among them Lebanon, an animal of superior growth and figure.

Mr Pugh had not attempted to make sugar from his beets, but if its manufacture is profitable anywhere from this article, it would certainly be here, for no soil can produce a better growth. Two hands can prepare the ground, plant and cultivate five acres of beets in a season, and the product would doubtless yield many tons of saccharine matter."

TO FARMERS.

Extract from an address delivered before the
Cheshire Co. Agricultural Association,
Samuel Woodward, Jr.

"In going over your premises, I find many acres of land that lie warm, but produce nothing but a stunted growth of Johnswort and goldenrod, and many other parts of your farm have a less unproductive appearance; did it ever produce better? Yes, in my grandfather's day it was the best farm in town, and where I get nothing now my father used to cut swamping grass, but it run out, and so will your farm be when it is old as mine, in spite of all your knowledge. I hope not sir, at any rate I shall take a different course from what you pursue, and try to prevent such a catastrophe. And now friend I will give you a little advice. Sell off all your horses and one, and lay out the money for sheep or cattle. Dispose of your long snouted, razor-backed hogs, and procure some of our improved breed; let them shut up in a yard, and give them a sufficient quantity of muck, loan and vegetables, and they will make manure enough to pay readily the whole expense of their keeping. Be assured that the practice of letting your hogs run in a road, snorting at, and startling every horse that passes, is intolerably bad. From the small quantity of manure you put upon your land, I presume you are not in the habit of carting muck, or decaying vegetables, into your yard. See that you have enough in future."

orb all the juices and gases that would otherwise escape from the fermenting manure. I notice you did not cart out your heaps of stable manure last spring, and from the decayed condition of the boards nearly up to the windows, I presume you are in the habit of letting them lie through the summer, and ferment in the open air, losing thereby more than half their intrinsic value. I advise you next year to plant no more land to corn than you can manure by spreading on, and ploughing in thirty loads of long manure to the acre and put fifteen or twenty loads of fermented manure on the hill. Hoe it well three times, and more if necessary to extirpate all the weeds; and the next year you will find no difficulty in raising a fine crop of any kind of small grain you please. You should put at least twenty loads of good manure upon every acre of land you plant to potatoes. Sow grass seed with your small grain where you had corn the preceding season, and keep no land up more than three years at a time. And when you have gone over your tillage land in this manner, my word for it, your farm will wear a very different appearance from what it now does. And as long as you go to all the auctions and trainings in the vicinity, and to three or four musters that you are under no necessity of going to, and spend four or five days at court without any business, do not say that you have no time to make improvements, or to attend an agricultural meeting."

SUGAR BEET.—Robert Tripp, of Decatur, inquires of us,

1. If the Sugar Beet is cultivated in the United States?—It is, in various parts, particularly about Philadelphia and Northampton, Mass. The manufacture is expected to commence this fall.
2. If it can be made profitable?—Well managed, it certainly can; but experience can alone teach us good management, and of this, we have as yet but a small stock.
3. Can it be conducted by individual enterprise, or does it require associated capital?—The beet culture may be managed by individuals, and with adequate capital and intelligence, so may the manufacture; but as the profit of the culture depends essentially upon a ready market for the roots, or the means of promptly manufacturing them into sugar, the culture and preparation for manufacture ought to be simultaneous.
4. Can a knowledge of the manufacturing process be obtained without visiting a sugary personally?—A sufficient knowledge, we think, cannot; and indeed we should advise no one to embark largely in it, without the assistance of a manager who has a practical knowledge of the business.
5. Is the soil of the western prairies adapted to the beet culture?—If it will grow wheat and corn, it will grow the beet. The rich prairies are undoubtedly well adapted to the beet culture, and the country being very remote from the sea-board, well adapted to the profitable manufacture of sugar.
6. Can seeds and machinery be obtained in this country?—Seeds may be had in all our large towns, at the seed shops. We do not know that machinery for the manufacture of sugar is made in the country, but it probably will be in the course of the coming year. Inquire of the Philadelphia Sugar Beet Company.—*Cultivator*.

BOOK FARMING.

Allow me to make a further digression, to speak of a means of improving our husbandry, which is too much neglected, and too often contemned and ridiculed. I allude to what is sometimes, in derision, termed *Book Farming*, but which in reality offers the most substantial facilities to improvement, and the acquisition of wealth. Let us inquire what this book farming is.

A German, by means of study and observation, aided by a long course of practical experience in husbandry, has been able to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in fertility, which soils ordinarily undergo, from the growth of common grain crops—and how much their fertility is increased by given quantities of manure, and by pasture—and thus teaching how to maintain, or to increase, the fertility of the soil, and consequently its products and its profits, from the resources of the farm.

Other men have been assiduously engaged for years in studying, and have satisfactorily ascertained the laws by which heat, air and water, are made to exert their best agency in preparing the food, and accelerating the growth and maturity of plants—and have published directions how to derive the highest advantage from these primary agents of nutrition.

And others have invented new and improved implements and machinery, calculated to relieve agricultural labor of half its toils.

A farmer in Ohio raised fifteen hundred bushels of Swedish turnips on an acre of ground, enough to feed and fatten ten bullocks seventy-five days. A farmer in Massachusetts, by a new way of managing his corn crop, has realized a net profit of \$150, on little more than an acre of land, while his neighbors, in the same season, and in adjoining fields, have not been remunerated, in their crop, for the expense of culture. A farmer in New York has proved, by experiment, that by a new process of making hay, he can save ten per cent. in weight, something in labor, and other ten per cent. in the quality of his forage. Another farmer of my acquaintance, has cultivated twenty acres of Indian corn, and eight acres of beans, the present season;—the former estimated to average forty bushels the acre, and the latter giving more than an ordinary yield—without employing a plough, or a hand hoe, in the planting or culture—the whole work having been performed with the drill harrow and cultivator, implements of modern introduction, thus economizing from one-half to two thirds of the labor ordinarily bestowed.

These are all matters of recent record, but as they happen to be *printed*, they very properly fall under the denomination of *Book Farming*. But are they, on this account, less true, or is the information they contain less useful in your practice? If a neighbor makes a valuable improvement, by which he doubles the value of his labor, you readily avail yourselves of his discovery, though you do it by stealth. Through the means of agricultural publications, the entire farming community stand in the relation to you of neighbors—you become acquainted with all their improvements, and are enabled to profit by their skill and science. I might detain you for hours with details of improvements in husbandry, which are essential and accessible to the farmer. Hundreds of men of profound science, and thousands of the best practical farmers, in this and in other countries, are engaged in improving agriculture—

in making two, three and four blades of grass, and two, three and four bushels of grain grow, where but one blade, or one bushel, grew before; and they are tendering you the benefits of their labors in the agricultural works of the day. The accumulated experience, and the improvements of centuries, have been registered by the press, and their benefits are tendered to all who will read and profit by them, almost without money and without price. He that will read may learn.—*Buel*.

SILK CULTURE.—This subject seems to be exciting the attention of Western Virginians. The last Kanawha Banner speaks of a specimen prepared by Mrs Ballard in the vicinity of Charlestown, from worms fed by her last season with leaves of the native mulberry. The editor says—"It compares well in quality with the best Italian silk, the thread being much evener and smoother. Mrs Ballard, we understand, estimates the product of this her first experiment, at about ten pounds ready for use."

A Mrs McDonald on upper Guyandotte, has also been equally successful, and had a number of cocoons ready for reeling. The Banner says of the interest manifested in that region: "We learn with pleasure that the silk business is exciting considerable interest in the adjoining counties, and that J. W. Bumbardner, of Mud river, has from 1500 to 2000 young mulberries, and will be able to feed a large number of worms next season."—*Poughkeepsie Journal*.

THE FARMER.—Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the splendid equipage, and the pomp of courts, do not soothe and entertain the mind of man in any degree like the verdant plain, the enamelled mead, the fragrant grove, melodious birds, the sports of beasts, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that, in proportion to our population, too many leave the occupation of the agriculturist for other employments. If this arise from its being considered that the employment of the farmer is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honorable which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him particularly owned and blest. It is that on which every thing depends. True it is laborious; but then labor brings health, is the foundation of the farmer, is the condition of independence, his little dominion is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public whim and caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of the summer's noon, and by the long winter evening's fire, he has much time for his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

TO PRESERVE PUMPKINS.—Stew your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thinly upon large open tins or platters, and place them under or over your stove, where, if kept four or five days, it will be dry enough to keep in bags or boxes throughout the year. Pumpkin preserved in this way is far superior to that preserved in the old method of drying, making much richer and better flavored pies, besides requiring much less labor.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

BRIEF HINTS FOR DECEMBER.

Domestic animals should always commence winter in good condition, and this should be preserved through till spring. To do this, never attempt to winter more than you have abundant means of providing for. All animals should be regularly fed, they should be kept warm and comfortable by sufficient shelter, should have a regular supply of water, and, sheep and cattle especially, should have a portion of roots constantly intermixed with their daily food.

Large troughs for feeding with hay, are preferable to racks, as they more effectually prevent waste.

Sheep, instead of being left out, exposed to the weather all winter, should be properly protected by suitable sheds. If this were attended to, and they have a daily supply of roots with their hay, very few would ever be lost in wintering.

Oats, for horses, will afford much more nourishment when ground, than when left unground.

Ruta bagas are excellent winter food for horses, fed in moderate quantities, with hay, and a small quantity of oats.

All stables for cattle and horses, should be kept constantly ventilated, very clean and well littered with straw.

Straw, and poor hay are readily eaten by cattle if it is salted by sprinkling brine over it; and it is still better, if in addition to this, they are chopped previously.

It is a very suitable time during this month, to cart leached ashes on land which may need it.—It is particularly valuable on wet meadows; a friend spread eight or ten loads on an acre on his meadow (which was occasionally overflowed by the large creek which passes near it) and the consequence was an increase of one half more grass, although it had previously produced yearly, two or more tons of hay to the acre. This effect continued for several years. Chaptel says, "the action of buck ashes (leached ashes from asheries) is most powerful upon moist lands and meadows, in which they not only facilitate the growth of useful plants, but if employed constantly for several years, they will free the soil from weeds."

In the Garden, if the ground continues open, manure may be spread and buried, vacant ground ridged or spaded, sticks for peas, beans, &c., preserved or made, trellises repaired, and vegetables securely covered.

FASHIONABLE EATING.

One of the most serious charges made against the people of the United States, by the herd of corkney tourists that have of late years infested this country, is the voracity and rapidity with which Americans eat. To this charge we must plead guilty. We do eat with a despatch that may well astonish any but a native; or rather we bolt our food, at the most imminent hazard of suffocation, an event that indeed is not of unfrequent occurrence among us. Teeth were given man for mastication, and the stomach for digestion;—but we swallow our food whole, and charge the stomach with the double office of maceration and digestion. Is it to be wondered at, that the arch fiend dyspepsia stalks among us, numbering as his victims many of those we are the most loth to lose, palsying their efforts, and making life a burden. That we are in a fault in this matter few will be

disposed to deny; that an error so fatal to the proper performance of the vital functions should be corrected, is equally evident; not however by extending the time of our meals to two or three hours, and thus running the imminent hazard of becoming gluttons, if not wine-bibbers, but by allowing time to prepare our food by thorough mastication for healthy and nutritive digestion.

But if these sensitive travellers suffer so much from our contempt of established rules in the matter of eating, what would be their ineffable horror if permitted to sit down at the table of one of the most ancient kingdoms of the world, a kingdom claiming all the religion and all the decency of the age, and boasting a monarch descended in a direct and unbroken line of succession from the illustrious Solomon. Fond of beef as they constitutionally are, how would they turn up their noses at the quivering steak, the abominable tuff bread, and the delicate manner of feeding, described in the following condensed account of an Abyssinian feast, derived from the pages of Bruce, and confirmed by the recent researches of Galt and Pearce.

"At an Abyssinian feast *brinde*, or raw beef cut from the animal while living, constitutes a prominent article, and the skill with which this is served up, determines the ability and standing of the cook. When the company have taken their seats at the table, a cow or bull is brought to the door, and its feet strongly tied; after which the cooks proceed to select the most delicate morsels for presentation at table. Before killing the animal, all the flesh on the buttocks is cut off in solid square pieces, without bone, or much effusion of blood. Two or three servants are employed, who as fast as they receive the *brinde*, lay it upon cakes of tuff, placed like dishes down the table, without a cloth or any thing else beneath them. All the guests have knives in their hands, and the men prefer the large crooked ones, which in time of war they put to all sorts of uses. The company are so arranged, that one gentleman sits between two ladies; and the former, with his long knife, begins by cutting a piece which would be thought a good steak in England, while the quivering fibre is yet perfectly distinct."

In Abyssinia no man of any fashion feeds himself, or touches his own meat. The women take the flesh and cut it lengthwise like strings, about the thickness of one's little finger, then crosswise into square pieces somewhat smaller than dice.—These they lay upon a portion of the tuff bread, strongly powdered with black pepper, cayenne, and fossil salt, and then wrap it up like a cartridge. In the meantime, the gentleman having put up his knife, with each hand resting on a lady's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open, very much like an idiot, turns to the one whose cartridge is first ready, who stuffs the whole of it between his jaws, at the imminent risk of choking him. This is a mark of grandeur. The greater the man would seem to be, the larger is the piece which he takes into his mouth; and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite does he prove himself. None but beggars and thieves, say they, eat small pieces and in silence. Having despatched this morsel, which he does very expeditiously, the lady on the other hand holds forth a second pellet, which he devours in the same way, and so on till he is satisfied. He never drinks till he has finished eating, and before he begins, in gratitude

to the fair ones who have fed him, he makes up two rolls of the same kind and form. Each of the ladies opens her mouth at once, when with his own hand he supplies a portion to both at the same moment.

All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding, but bleeding little; for so skilful are the butchers, that while they strip the flesh from the bones, they avoid the parts which are traversed by the great arteries. At last they fall upon the thighs likewise; and soon after, the animal perishing from loss of blood, becomes so tough, that the unfeeling wretches who feed on the remainder, can scarcely separate the muscles with their teeth. After the feeding is finished, the potations commence, and are continued without the least regard to sobriety or decency.—*It.*

GREAT CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT PITTSFIELD.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th days of October, the annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Berkshire Agr. Society, was held at Pittsfield, being the 27th anniversary.

The weather, though quite cold, was, on the whole, extremely favorable, until the afternoon of the second day, when a cold rain set in, and continued through the evening, making the return of the numerous company assembled to their home extremely unpleasant.

The exhibition of animals, domestic manufactures, agricultural implements and machinery took place on the first day. The various Committees were appointed at the Society's meeting in the forenoon, and were hard at work during the whole afternoon, in examining the animals and articles submitted to them, and during the evening in preparing their reports. The immense throng of citizens in attendance, on both days, afforded abundant evidence of the interest taken by the whole county, in the objects and exhibitions of the society. The attendance on both days, as well as the interest manifested, were greater than at any previous Fair. There is a spirit of enquiry; an earnest seeking after improvements, among our agricultural population, which has been mainly excited by this society, the effects of which are seen more and more strikingly every year. It will be seen by the reports of the committees that in every department of industry, the progress of improvement is apparent, and while they have directed our attentions to those things which were superior to former exhibitions, they have also pointed out the particulars in regard to which this exhibition has suffered in the comparison. It is certainly very important that this course should be rightly pursued by the committees of the society. Improvement is promoted by encouraging what is good. It is also promoted by careful discrimination, and by pointing out the defects to be remedied.

In the evening, the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society held its annual sale, in the lecture room giving an opportunity of a pleasant, social intercourse of several hours, to a very large company of both sexes, from every part of the county, and from abroad.

The animating exhibitions of the Ploughing Match, took place on the morning of the second day, on the farm of Mr Plunkett, about two mile east of the village. Owing to the unusual number of teams entered for ploughing, the field a

first prepared was found insufficient, and recourse was had for a part to the adjacent land of Mr Hale. The detailed Report of that Committee will be found particularly interesting. The fields were literally surrounded during the hour of the contest, with an assembly of people of both sexes, and all ages, and on their return to the village, the road presented an almost unbroken line of vehicles for the whole distance.

At 11 o'clock, the procession was formed from Field's Coffee House, under the direction of the Marshals, and escorted by the fine company of Berkshire Greys, under the command of Captain West, to the Congregational Meeting-house.

The pulpit services were performed by the president of Williams College. The choir of singers, belonging to that congregation was led by that experienced instructor in sacred music, Mr Lucus, and their performance gave entire satisfaction. The church was crowded, and yet but a part could find even a place to stand. This is a subject of great regret, but is unavoidable. The annual address was delivered by that well known agriculturist and patron of agricultural improvement, Judge Buel, of Albany. It is needless to say that it deserved the profound and unwearied attention with which it was heard by the audience. It was all of the practical fruits of his large experience. It will soon be published.

The venerable Elkannah Watson, one of the principal founders of this society, was then requested by the President, to favor the audience with some remarks; and his brief address, spoken from the fulness of his heart, will be published in connection with the reports.

The reports of the committees were then read, and the premiums, consisting almost entirely of sets of Silver Spoons, were delivered by the treasurer and marshalls, to the successful competitors. The reading of the reports proceeded.

The Society dined on the first day at Warriner's Russell's Hotel, and on the second at Field's Coffee House, and universal satisfaction was expressed at the dinners on both days, which were prepared and served up in a manner which left nothing to desire.

At the table after dinner, on the second day, Mr Henry Colman the Commissioner for the State Agricultural Survey, now in the active performance of his duties in this county, made a clear and concise statement relative to the objects and manner and progress of the survey, which was listened to with great interest. It is earnestly hoped that every proper facility will be afforded him by the farmers in this county, at this time and at all times, in the progress of this important work, from which a very great benefit is confidently expected to the farming interest.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures, and agricultural products, in the Town Hall, under the care of Mr Levi Beebe, and Mr Jabez Colt, attracted great and deserved attention.

A resolution, presenting the thanks of the society to the Hon. Jesse Buel for his address, and respectfully requesting a copy for publication, was unanimously adopted.

The secretary was directed to express to the Hon. Elkannah Watson the gratification of the members of the society for his attendance upon this occasion.

The thanks of the society were presented to Henry W. Bishop, Esq., for the able, attentive

and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of President for the last two years.

Great credit is due to Col. Weston, chief marshal, and the assistant marshalls, as well as the sheriff of the county, for the firm, prudent and spirited manner in which all their duties were performed. The report of the various committees on agriculture and manufactures, animals, ploughing-matches, on agricultural implements and machinery, on butter, cheese, and the ladies fair, were all extremely interesting, and evince the maturity of the society, and its salutary measures for many years—as they occupy four columns in minute detail, we forbear the publication at present.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

SIZE AND FECUNDITY OF VEGETABLES.

We have recorded in the Farmer of this year a great number of extraordinary instances of vegetable productiveness, not so much for the purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity, as to show what nature under favorable circumstances is capable of performing, and to stimulate inquiry as to the manner in which such instances may most successfully and frequently be repeated. If 1000 bushels of potatoes have been produced from an acre, and 1500 of the ruta baga, as we have the most unquestionable data to assert has been done, then it is shown that our crops may be doubled, or that there is nothing in the laws of nature to prevent such a result. If three or four hundred weight of pumpkins has been raised from a single vine, it shows that this valuable esculent may be greatly improved, and made a profitable article of cultivation, in conjunction perhaps with some other crop, which would not retard or affect its growth materially. If two or three thousand grains of oats can be produced from a single seed, as we have recorded in this volume, then it is shown that by a method of cultivation which should place the requisite quantity of seed in the earth at the proper distance, and in soil prepared to yield its abundance, not only might the crops be doubled in most cases, but two-thirds of the seed used in sowing be saved. The greatest crop of corn on record in this state was raised in Madison, and exceeded one hundred and sixty bushels to an acre; and there are millions of acres in this state capable of producing as much, if treated in the same manner, and with a favorable season. The great aim and end of a farmer's labors should be, not to cultivate the greatest number of acres, but to realize the greatest profit from the smallest number, and in no way can this be more effectually done than by following out the hints which such extraordinary instances of productiveness afford. Notwithstanding the general low temperature of the season, we very much question whether in any former year there has been so great an amount of vegetables generally used for food for man and beast produced as in the present. The horticulturist and gardener have found their labors in most instances profusely rewarded, and their roots and plants have not only been magnificent in size but of excellent quality. We have seen notices of potatoes that weighed nearly three pounds, and numbers have been shown weighing more than two.

But our object in thus calling the attention of the readers of the Farmer to this subject was in part to lay before them the following extract we have lately noticed in a foreign magazine. "Du-

ring the past season, a single grain of potato oats, on the lands of the Rev. Mr Mil's, near Coleraine, Ireland, produced thirty-two stalks, all growing from the same root, and containing in all nearly five thousand grains of corn." If each of these five thousand grains were, in the ensuing season, to be endowed with the same power of fecundity as their parent seed, twenty-five millions of grains would be produced; and these multiplying once again, in the same ratio, would yield a harvest of oats which would amount to nearly thirty thousand quarters (three hundred and fifty thousand bushels.)

But though this be a remarkable instance of fruitfulness, there are cases on record which afford still greater evidence of the prolific properties of the grain-bearing plants. Of these several examples may be found in the volume on "Vegetable substances used for the food of Man." Sir Kenelou Digby asserts that in 1666, there was in the possession of the Jesuit fathers at Paris a plant of barley, which they at that time kept as a great curiosity, and which consisted of two hundred and forty-nine stalks, springing from one root or grain, and in which might be counted more than eleven thousand grains of barley.

In the same volume is another well-attested instance of the power of increase residing in wheat. The result, however, in this case, was obtained by careful cultivation. As the plant tillered or sent up stalks, it was divided and subdivided, till at length the original root was multiplied into five hundred plants, each of which produced more than forty ears. The wheat when separated from the straw weighed forty-seven pounds and seven ounces, and measured three pecks and three quarters, the estimated number of grains being 576,840.

The seeds of many kinds of vegetables are so numerous, that if the whole produce of a single plant were put into the earth, and again this second produce were made to yield a harvest, and so on, in a very few years the surface of the earth would be too limited for the sowing of seed thus abundantly supplied. The plant *hyoscyamus* or henbane, which of all known plants produces the greatest number of seeds, would for this purpose require no more than four years. According to some experiments the *hyoscyamus* has more than 50,000 seeds; but assuming the number to be only 10,000, the seeds amount at the fourth crop to 10,000,000,000,000,000, and as the quantity of solid land on the surface of the globe is calculated to be about 1,400,350,599,014,400 square feet, it follows that each square foot must contain seven plants, and therefore the whole earth would be insufficient to contain the produce of a single *hyoscyamus* at the end of the fourth year. So the produce of a single kernel of wheat, cultivated as the one previously noticed, would in a limited succession of years amount to a mass larger than the solid globe we now inhabit.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A curious cabbage is described in the Frederick (Md) Citizen. The summit, or head, is composed of four different heads, surrounded upon the outside with large leaves similar to a cabbage of the ordinary growth; immediately from beneath these leaves are four smaller heads; and the whole stalk below is studded with sprouts, each sprout being a perfect miniature cabbage. From the main stem of each of the outer leaves of these proceeds a shoot of some length, resembling a vine,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1837.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—We feel much obliged to our correspondent F., for the suggestions below, which we have extracted from a letter to the publishers. We are aware that we are placed in a responsible situation, and that we need the advice of our experienced friends in a matter so important as that of selecting one who shall meet the expectations of an enlightened community, and, at the same time, take by the hand and raise from ignorance, and remove the prejudices of a numerous class who are treading with obstinate steps, in the ways of their fathers and grandfathers. We wish to see converts made to the new system of Agriculture, that our barren plains may be converted into fruitful fields, and our unproductive swamps into profitable grass grounds. How can this be effected better than by the press, conducted by an able, experienced hand. As we have before observed, it is our intention to secure, as soon as possible, the services of some one to occupy the vacant chair, and hope to obtain a person who possesses the requisite qualifications; but before "we ordain a teacher for the public," we shall take time to look about, and not be in haste to make the election. Since the decease of the lamented Fessenden, we have ordered from England and France, their prominent Agricultural and Horticultural periodicals, which we design for the use of the editor, whoever he may be. We shall spare no pains to make the paper useful and interesting. We desire to express our gratitude to F. and others, for the interest they manifest in the agricultural prosperity of our country.

BRAINTREE, NOV. 27, 1837.

To the Publishers of the N. E. Farmer :

GENTLEMEN,—I noticed the sudden death of your much esteemed colleague, who has been engaged as the Editor of the N. England Farmer, almost from its commencement. In him the public has sustained a great loss; and it may not be saying too much, that, owing to his constant, kind and patient attention to the promotion of the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture, bearing in mind that the New England Farmer, of which he has been the principal Editor, has been the means of bringing forward that large establishment of Seeds and Agricultural implements, which now, by far, takes the lead of all other similar establishments in the United States,—I say, it may not be presuming too much, to say, with all due deference, that it has done more for the cause of agriculture and horticulture, than all the Agricultural Societies in Massachusetts have done; and now to the end, that no impediment should be placed in the way, as I observe, you suggest the expediency of securing to your aid an assistant editor, that you be in no haste, as the most deserving of that trust will be slow in coming forward. The times, the spirit of inquiry, the enterprise of the people, (in everything I know of but agriculture, which in this speculating age, has made it only secondary,) requires an editor of rare qualifications. You should pause, before you ordain a teacher for the people. If you would permit me, who was among the first of your subscribers, and who possess all your papers from the first, bound, except the present volume, which will probably be when completed, which I hold as a treasure, to suggest to you the requisites of your colleague, I should say, he should be well read in foreign and domestic works on agriculture,

should have a feeling for the cause, that should not be second to a Sinclair, a Young, a Toll, a Knight, a Fellenburg, Chapin, Davy, Von Thier, or our own Buel. he should be, or have been, a practical farmer. He should attend all agricultural exhibitions, should visit and be intimate with all our discreet practical farmers, should not from fear, favor, or hope of reward, recommend the Short Horn breed of Cattle, till he has practical evidence of their superiority, or of the Morus mulicaulis Mulberry, until he has seen one an inch in diameter. In fact, he should be careful of recommending a new seed, implements, fruit, &c. &c., unless it has a preference over all others it is proposed as a substitute for. I really conceive that a few such indiscretions has done great and lasting injury to the cause; it has brought what is called book farming into disrepute. The new beginner, when once misadvised in making an innovation on old established rules, immediately relapses into his old custom, and will be found loth to try again.—His room or study should be where, in business hours of the day he could be found, for consultation and advice. His library should be ample, containing all the important periodicals of the day. The paper should be divided under different heads. Original matter on agriculture, followed by extracts from other authors. The same on horticulture, occasionally on floriculture. A review, in the season, of the crops and prices; a correct price current; accounts of well conducted farms and gardens, given from actual observation; descriptions of plans of houses, barns, carriage houses, grain houses, piggeries, barn yards, division of farms, plan of gardens, description of pleasure grounds, management of grass lands, roots and grain crops, with notices of the best kinds.

You will excuse, (if you please) from a friend, what may appear like dictation, I mean no such thing; they are mere suggestions, and if they afford a profitable hint, I am paid. Yours, with respect, F.

THANKSGIVING.—Since the date of our last, the annual thanksgiving has taken place, and the people have publicly expressed their gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence, for the numerous blessings they have enjoyed the past year. This is in accordance with the custom of our forefathers, and the practice has been very properly kept up year after year, from our earliest settlement, without interruption or omission. Our farmers, we conceive, have abundant reason to give thanks, if plentiful crops, and high prices for produce are considered a blessing. Their barns and their garner are full, and there is no lack of a ready market for whatever may have been raised by them.

No festival in New England is more cordially welcomed than this delightful anniversary. Sweet and pleasant is the anticipation of the joyful coming day! when the proclamation of the Governor for its observance is read, "with solemn voice and slow," from the sacred desk. With what cheerful emotions does it affect the hearts of all! Fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, age and infancy, alike are exhilarated! And when the joyous day arrives, all is alertness and vivacity. We behold assembled around the old patriarchal table, the venerable head and his numerous offspring, cheerfully partaking the bounties of Heaven, and rendering thanks for continued blessings, and unceasing mercies. The scene is a most interesting and instructive one, and cannot but affect a truly feeling heart.—On this bright day, all controversies and contentions, all family feuds, subside; the sour, peevish neighbor, (if unfortunately any there may hap,) puts on a look of cordiality, and essays to be social. Rational amusement

prevails throughout each village and neighborhood; no note of melancholy is heard; no aspect of gloom is seen; but song and cheerfulness every where abound. Such is a New England THANKSGIVING.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 1, 1837.

From Thomas Brewer,—Apples, River and Tolman Sweet. Pears. Passe Colmar, Virgouleuse.

From Elijah Vose,—Apples, Dewitt or Doctor, spice Gillsflower, Hawthorn Dean, Bellflower, Nonsuch, Marygold, Gardner Sweeting. Pears, Lewis.

From Jas. Balch,—Moody apple.

For the Committee.

L. P. GROSVENOR.

[For the New England Farmer.]

SIR:—I raised the last summer, over 200 valuable pumpkins, besides other vegetables, upon my little garden spot, situated on Washington Street. These were, almost every one, of good size, some very large, and all ripe. The cultivated spot on which I raised them, contained about the 16th of an acre. Now, Sir, I think this is doing pretty well for a Boston farmer, whose scene of agricultural experiments lies in the very metropolis, and north of the neck. One other thing is, that the labor was mostly my own personal handy work. I take pleasure in the "sweat of the brow," though it is not my purpose to boast about it. The summer before last, I also tried the experiment of actually working myself in my garden. I found it pleasant and healthful. I was not quite so prosperous, however, in the result, as I have been since; for the Vandals on one final night destroyed all my hopes. This was most provoking. I could have lynched the rascals, had they been in my power. But I did not, after all, consider my labor lost for it was good for my health and morals to be thus employed. I would therefore work, Sir, even though "the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat." Yours, N. R.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1837.

[We congratulate our friend N. R., on his success and highly approve his resolution to be a "working man" in fact and in truth. Too many wrong notions prevail relative to personal labor, and there is a want of a proper estimation of the occupation of husbandry. Where farming, or the cultivation of the soil is looked upon with contempt, it most certainly will operate to the discouragement of all success in the improvement of agriculture. How much can be effected by a little attention to this matter, the present instance shows.—Two hundred pumpkins, the produce of a small garden spot in the city! Here is, indeed, cause for "rendering acknowledgments to the source of all good, for the abundance with which the earth has yielded its fruit," (I use the language of His Excellency,) and we have no doubt our friend ever feels the fervor of a grateful heart not only for the "yielding" of the earth, but also for the further rewards of his labor, viz: health, vigor, activity and cheerfulness.

The Onondaga Standard mentions a fine article of raw silk, produced by worms fed on the Morus Mulicaulis, by Mr Thomas Yates of Skaneateles. It is the embryo production of an article, that, at no distant date will become one of the staple commodities of the country.

[Mr Smith, of South Hadley, raised this year, 3 bushels of oats on 4 acres of ground.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending December 2.

DECEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	26	12	32	20 N.
Monday,	27	10	26	22 N.
Tuesday,	28	12	34	28 N.
Wednesday,	29	34	48	41 S. E.
Thursday,	30	58	66	50 S.
Friday,	1	50	58	52 S.
Saturday,	2	52	54	50 S. E.

MULBERRY TREES.

75,000 Chinese *Morus Multicaulis*, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated by successive propagation in a most exposed location. Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 Hybrid Short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms,—5 to 6 feet in height.

20,000 Chinese *Morus expansa*, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutritious and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy and none more highly esteemed in France. They are grafted on the White Mulberry which increases their arduity, and are 5 to 7 feet in height. This is the only engrafted kind in the collections.

3,000 Dandolo or Maretiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old on seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very ardy.

10,000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy.

25,000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire.

30,000 White Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old.

65 lbs White Italian Mulberry seed.

750 lbs White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed.

Priced Catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower seeds, sent gratis to every applicant.

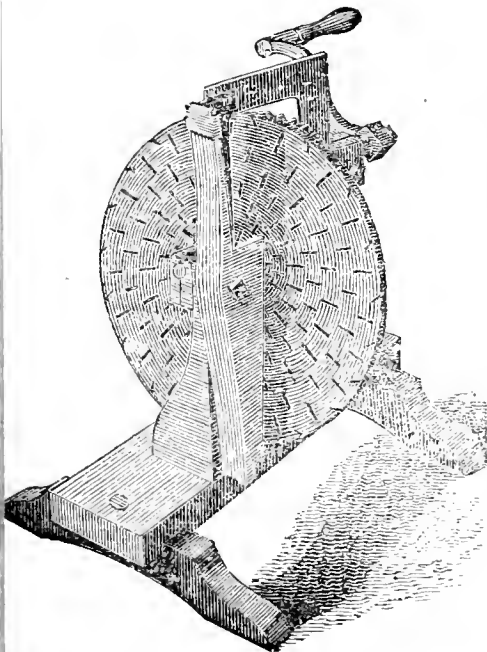
Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention and the seeds are packed carefully and forwarded as desired.

Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

W. M. PRINCE & SON.

Nov. 29.

4w



HARRISON'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

One of the most perfect machines for shelling corn that has been introduced, made principally of iron and no way liable to get out of order, will shell from 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, with the power of one person. This machine was highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural implements at the late Fair, and for the best machine now in use. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BEES! BEES!

The subscribers have for sale 10 hives of Bees which will be sold from \$6 to \$10 per hive, according to weight.
Dec. 6, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man well acquainted with his business wants a situation as a gardener. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No 52 North Market street, Boston.
Dec. 6, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A handsome Full Blood Bull, two and a half years old. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, near Dr Codman's meeting house, Dorchester.
Nov. 6, 1837. 3w

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or JOSEPH H. F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

HITCHCOCK'S CORN SHELLER.

The subscribers having purchased the Patent Right of the above machine for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine, will sell rights for States, Counties or towns on reasonable terms. They have likewise on hand, castings and complete machines which will be sold low.

Nov. 29, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vita, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.—consisting of

Pulverized SWEET MARJORAM.

SAGE.

SUMMER SAVORY.

Pressed SUMMER SAVORY.

SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Nov. 15.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 *Morus Multicaulis*, or true Chinese Mulberry trees at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Peonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 4d.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

A new variety, the most beautiful hardy double yellow rose known; color bright and fine; it flowers profusely every year. As to the Old Double Yellow Rose, it seldom blooms at all. A few prime plants may be had at \$2 each if applied for soon.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 3w

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Bull of the Durham short horn stock, for particulars inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the New England Farmer Office.

3w

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BRANS, white,	bushel	2 25	2 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
BEEF SWAN, (American)	"	"	"
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	26	31
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	8	9
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"	"	9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 31
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 87	10 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	10 00	10 37
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 75	9 87
Alexandria,	"	9 37	10 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	"	"
southern flat yellow,	"	1 10	1 13
white,	"	1 01	1 06
Rye, northern,	"	1 35	1 40
Barley,	"	"	"
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	55	58
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	20 00	22 50
hard pressed,	"	18 00	19 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	45	52
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	6	8
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	30
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	27
do, dry hide,	"	"	"
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do, dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	87	90
MACAREL, No 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	3 00	3 25
PORK, Mass, inspect extra clear,	barrel	26 00	27 00
clear from other States	"	24 00	25 50
Mess,	"	21 00	22 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Heep,	"	2 56	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	"	"
TALLOW, tied,	lb.	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	"	"
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do, 3-4ths do,	"	41	43
do, 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do, 1-4 and common	"	23	38
Northern pulled,	"	"	"
{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
{ No. 1,	"	37	40
{ No 2,	"	23	30
{ No 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	16
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	11
POULTRY,	"	15	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	23
lump	"	"	25
EGGS,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 950 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 950 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote Extra at \$7 00.—First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality \$5 50 a 6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 25—No. 1 \$5 00—No. 2 \$4 50.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10—Two year old \$15 a 20—Three year old \$20 a 28.

Sheep.—Lots were purchased at \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 88, \$2 17, 2 33 and \$2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 a 7½ for sows and 8 a 8½ for barrows; at retail 8 and 9 for sows, and 9 and 10 for barrows.

POETRY.

The following is descriptive of 'The Seasons,' with their appropriate application to human life:

How swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,—
And human life is gone!
See, the fair summer now is past;
The foliage late that clad the trees,
Stript by the equinoctial blast,
Falls like the dew-drops on the breeze.

Cold winter hastens on!
Fair nature feels his grasp;
Weeps o'er her beauties gone,
And sighs thy glory past!
So, life, thy summer soon will end,
Thine autumn too, will quick decay.
And winter come, when thou shalt bend
Within the tomb to mould away!

But summer will return,
In all her beauties dressed;
Nature shall rejoice again
And be by man caressed.
But O, life's summer, passed away,
Can never, never hope return;
Cold winter comes, with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn.

Then may I daily seek
A mansion in the skies,
Where summers never cease
And glory never dies!
There an eternal spring shall bloom
With joys as vast as angels' powers;
And thrice ten thousand harps in tune
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

Olive Branch.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

No. — is a counterpane by Mrs J. Q. Adams. The ladies, upon viewing this article, seemed to have some thoughts of ambition.—*Boston paper.*

The News, published at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, says:—

We have selected the above as a text, not to preach a homily from to our readers, but as one introductory to some few remarks upon the *piano* taste so much in vogue at the present time. It strikes us, that the whole scope of *female* education at the present day, is to make young ladies into mere *parlor ornaments*; and most parents, in sending their daughters to school, seem to be actuated by the same motives as they are in sending a sofa to the upholsterer, or a mirror to the gilder, —merely to receive a little varnish, or an addition of gilding, that they may make a show. Utility or usefulness is not of the question. Preparation for domestic duties is never thought of. To quote Byron or Bulwer is in exquisite taste; but to name a recipe from Childs or Leslie is the height of vulgarity. To make scrap books, have an album, criticise a print, declaim upon a moonlight scene, and finger a piano, is to be accomplished; but to have recipe books, to make sensible remarks upon common-place things, manufacture or mend a garment, cook a dinner, or handle a broom-stick, is to be vulgar. Not so with our mothers and grandmothers. Not so with the lady

of our venerable ex-president. With them accomplishments and ornament, romance and moon-gazing, were minor objects, and made secondary to domestic duty. Preparation for domestic life was the great accomplishment aimed at. The substance first, then the shadow—*material* first, then the gilding. But with us it is all shadow and gilding, show and ornament. The *substance* and *material* may be picked up as they can.

Mrs Adams has done her countrywomen a great service by exhibiting her handiwork at domestic manufacture. It proves what employments are in vogue in high places, and that a lady may be fashionable and accomplished, yet engage in active domestic duties—in domestic manufacture—without becoming *vulgar* by so doing. We hope her example will be followed—that there will be less fingering the *piano*, and more fingering the *needle*—less attention to *romance*, and more attention to *reality*. We would not be understood that we wish to discard what are termed accomplishments; by no means. Let them be attained—but not at the expense of almost every qualification for active life. They should be secondary objects, added by way of ornament, but necessarily composing no part of the structure. We hope better things are to come; but we are slaves to fashion, and fashion makes it a necessary accomplishment for our young ladies, however deficient they may be in musical taste or ear, to know something of music; to have such acquaintance with some instrument as to make a noise upon it, and produce a crazy combination of sounds, wherewith *time* and *tune* have no fellowship. Consequently in almost every village, street and house, you hear a continual clattering, thumping, and clammering, upon flagelets, guitars, harps and pianos. And where is the advantage? Is our taste for music improved as a people? Most assuredly not; for, apart from a few orchestras we could name, we, comparatively speaking, have no music; and one half of our harp and piano performers execute in such a manner that a well-trained ear would most likely prefer the music *done* by a respectable sounding bell upon a *bell-wether*, or by a smart hail-storm upon a *pile of shingles*. We are fond of music—but of all parlor music—give us the *spinning-wheel*.

THE WEATHER.—It is remarkable that in three years in the last six, the cold weather "came in like a lion" on the 24th day of November, and moved on like a white bear through a long and dreary winter. In 1831, November 24th, there was a cold and violent snow-storm, succeeded by severe winter weather, and, over much of the state, sleighing, which continued without much variation until January. In 1835, November 24th, a similar storm occurred, followed by severe weather and good sleighing till the April after, nearly five months. In 1837, November 24th, we have a similar visit from old Boreas, which thus far equals either of its predecessors.—*Lynn Record.*

A new Joint Stock Company has been incorporated in Illinois for the purpose of manufacturing beet sugar, oil from the poppy, and the culture of silk. The capital of the company is two hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of holding real estate to a certain extent.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or *Morus Multicaulis* trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder, which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention.

ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWING MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston. Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND SONS BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six months from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin Bt Gs Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—ERENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bristolboro'—JOS. STEEN, Bookseller.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist, and WM. B. HARLOW.
Halifax, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
Louisville—SAMUEL COOPER, Ballist Street.
St. Louis—H. L. HOFFMAN, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

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117 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

NO. 23.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Franklin Farmer.)

CRITTENDEN, OR BADEN CORN.

Locust Hill, Franklin Co. Ky., Sept. 1, 1837.

To the publisher of the Farmer :

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, send you below a minute description of a small piece of corn, of a rare and valuable variety; the seed of which was presented to me last spring, by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, who brought them from Washington City; and which, I propose, shall be called the *Crittenden*, as a merited compliment to his public spirit in introducing it.

It is a soft white corn, of the fourteen rowed variety, with a white cob of middle size in proportion to the grains, which are neither very deep nor very broad. It was originated by Mr Baden, Maryland, (whose name it bears,) who, by planting from the best top-ears of stalk, which produced several ears, through a course of near twenty years, has produced this new variety; the chief peculiarity of which is in producing from 2 to 8 ears upon a stalk.

Mr Baden directs it to be planted in hills, five feet apart each way, and two stalks in a hill; but in order to be sure that the corn should show its peculiarity, I planted it in moderately rich ground, without manure, in hills five feet apart each way, some with two, some with three, and some with four stalks in a hill. I received about a half bushel in the grain, and on the 15th of May last, I planted it in a situation remote from other corn. The only cultivation which it has received, is three ploughings, one hoeing, and one raking. The ground measures ten by forty yards, about half of which is shaded in the evening, by an adjacent woodland, which has obviously diminished the product.

The ground contains sixty-three hills, besides the missing hills. The hills contain six hundred and seventy-eight ears, besides some very small blains.

This will make an average of between nine and ten ears to a hill.

One hill with three stalks has twelve ears in it, of which are on one stalk.

One hill of four stalks has seven ears on it.

One hill of three stalks has seven ears, which measure upon an average, eight inches in length; which I think is not much over the average length of the whole 678 ears. Many of the stalks have four and five ears on them, and many of the hills have seven, eight, nine and ten ears to the hill. The stalks, I think, will average ten feet in height; and the ears are generally about six feet from the ground.

As the manner in which the corn will be gathered, will preclude me from measuring the product, I have given the above facts, so that those who choose may calculate it. From this experiment, I would infer, that, when planted in rich ground, at the proper season, and fully cultivated,

the products cannot fall far short of double that of the common corn of the country.

To the farmers of the country, this new variety is certainly of great and surpassing value, on account of its intrinsic merits, but incomparably more so, because it illustrates the fact, that, by pursuing the same mode of selecting our seed, we may bring the large yellow corn or large white yorkeheat corn, to the same high state of perfection. And what a magnificent sight it would be to see a stalk of our large yellow corn bearing six ears, each measuring from twelve to fifteen inches in length! and what a glorious immortality awaits that farmer of Kentucky, who shall achieve it!—Similar has been the fortune of Mr Baden, of Maryland.

The corn has been planted 4 months, and is now ripening. Five-sixths of it are for distribution, and those who take an interest in it, are invited to call, examine and receive it.

A bill of it will be exhibited at the Fair of the Franklin Agricultural Society, on the 2d Wednesday in next month, together with ten or twelve other varieties.

With sentiments of esteem,

Your friend,

ROBERT W. SCOTT.

We duly appreciate the motives which operate in the mind of Mr Scott, in his wish to impart the name of "*Crittenden*" to the "*Baden*" corn; but although we believe much credit is due to the Hon. Mr Crittenden, for his agency in transmitting the seed to his gallant State, we are sure he has too much of that chivalry about him, which so pre-eminently distinguishes Kentuckians, to desire, for an instant, to appropriate to himself the honor which belongs to another. Mr *Thomas N. Baden*, for twenty-two years, toiled with unflinching perseverance, and unequalled sagacity, to bring this corn to its present state of perfection, and surely there is none but himself entitled to wear the wreath which he has thus nobly won. *Swift*, with great propriety of thought, and beauty of diction, observed, "that whoever could make *two ears of corn*, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground, where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together,"—and we would ask, what meed of praise is not due to Mr Baden, who has not only made *two ears of corn*, but *seven*, to grow upon a spot of ground, where only one grew before? We may have too much of that feeling, known by the name of *enthusiasm* about us; but such is our view of the service rendered to his country, by Mr Baden, that we esteem him as a benefactor; for, by his skillful improvement of his corn, he has more than quadrupled its products; thus adding, in that proportion, ability to the earth to furnish human sustenance, and add to the comforts and necessities of life.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

The diseases of this most useful animal are but little attended to; numbers die that might be saved by medicine, if shepherds knew what was proper to give them.

Foot-rot is a most troublesome and difficult disease to cure. Put the sheep in a dry fold; clear the dirt from between her claws with an old tooth brush; apply to the parts affected, with a wooden skewer or feather, butter of antimony, and let the sheep remain an hour in the fold. Or, apply a paste, made of equal quantities of blue vitrol, gunpowder and train oil.

Scab.—The most effectual remedy is the mercurial ointment, to be had ready made at all druggists; which is also good for sore heads, caused by the fly, or for maggots.

Gurry.—One small tea-spoonful of turpentine, and four table-spoonful of salt and water—one dose is often sufficient. Or, Peruvian bark, ginger-root, and prepared chalk—one drachm—in warm gruel, with a table-spoonful of gin or brandy. If a severe case, a tea-spoonful of tincture of opium.

If a sheep that is fat, or nearly so, appears to be off from its food, for some days, from some internal complaint, the safest plan is to have it killed.

Scouring of young lambs.—Ginger and rhubarb, one tea-spoonful, in warm gruel, with ten drops of laudanum. Fourteen tea-spoonful of rhubarb, seven of ginger, and seven of laudanum, or tincture of opium, will dose a score of lambs, about three quarters of a year old. Many flocks of lambs having been kept very short of food during the late dry summer, numbers have died from eating the young succulent grass which sprung up when the rain came.

Ewes injured in lambing.—Apply to the parts warm water, and after, warm fresh grease; and then outside, some known good oils; give a drachm of Peruvian bark and ginger in gruel, new milk, warm, made of linseed and oatmeal; add a table-spoonful of gin or brandy, and treacle.

To prevent the fly.—A powder, composed of white lead and wine arsenic, to be shaken on with an old pepper box; it is to be had ready prepared of any druggist.

The most fatal disease is the rot, which is thought to be incurable; but I know from experience, that the progress of the disease may be so checked, that the animal will get fat enough for the butcher. There are various opinions as to the way in which this disease is contracted. I have ever thought it has been by the sheep eating in summer, or autumn, the grass of flooded meadows, or swampy pastures, on which some sort of grub had deposited its larvæ, which are not destroyed by the heat of the stomach, but mixing with the chyle, find their way into the vessels of the liver, where they become what are commonly called flukes, from their resemblance in shape, to flounders; where they absorb the chief nourishment of the blood of the animal, and then, in a

short time cause its death. It may fairly be asked, how is it that beasts eating the same grass are not affected by it? The reason probably is, that the digestion of an ox or cow is so much stronger, that the larvæ are destroyed, and carried away with the food.

An eminent surgeon has informed me that there is no communication with the stomach and the liver, but as he cannot in any way account for the flukes getting into the liver, I do not give up my opinion. I am strengthened, too, in my belief, from its being well known, that after a frost of forty-eight hours, or less, sheep may safely be kept in a pasture, which, had they been put in before the frost (even for one day,) would certainly in the course of two or three weeks, be found to have flukes in their liver, but which is prevented by the frost destroying the larvæ on the grass. I am quite aware that many other scientific objections may fairly be made against my idea; such as that the worm or grub, a cold-blooded creature, intended to live in common atmospheric air, could not exist in the inside of any animal. Bots, so common in horses laying out at grass, it is well known, are produced from the horses biting each other, in kind fellowship, about their manes, where some sort of fly or moth had deposited their eggs or nits, which the horses thus get into their mouths and stomachs, where they become bots, and make their appearance in the horses' fundaments. It cannot be supposed that instinct points to the moth or fly to leave its eggs there for the purpose of its getting into the horse's stomach; it appears to me that it probably only leaves it on that part from finding a saliva there from the playful biting of another horse. Hearing a farmer complain, in the year 1814 of the great loss he had sustained by the rot in his sheep, I recommended him to try Armitage's remedy; he had no faith in any of the nostrums, it was, however, agreed between us, that as I was going to London the next day, I should bring a sufficient quantity for a score of sheep, which he was to take on my return, or sell me a score of his sheep for ten pounds. He sent me the sheep. Our farms were divided only by a small brook, but the sheep having to walk a mile to get to my farm, two of them died in that mile. I dosed the eighteen according to directions. Sixteen soon seemed more lively for it; to the two that did not, I gave the medicine I had to spare, which proved to be over-dosing them, and consequently killed them. Thirteen of the others I made fat in the summer, sent them to London, and made about fortyseven shillings a head. One proved what is here called a rubber, which no feeding will make fat; one was drowned.

To see what sort of mutton the best was, I had one killed and consumed (all but one leg which I sent to the farmer,) in my own family, who knew nothing of the circumstance attending it, and therefore found no fault with the meat; but some one, I recollect, commended some joint as being very tender. The farmer could scarcely believe that the leg of mutton I sent him could have come off one of the poor miserable animals that he sold me. For my own part, I confess I could not relish the mutton, although I felt sure there could be nothing unwholesome in it. The difference between that and the other mutton is, the lean is more tender and less flavoured; the fat is whiter, and the gravy lighter colored. The farmer informed me afterwards of one circumstance which was important. He said he understood I was to

have forty of his sheep, and therefore he drew forty of the worst of his flock, and marked them for me; that the next day, not liking to part with so many at so poor a price, he turned back into his flock twenty of the best of them with the mark on, and every one of those twenty died. A few years ago, I made several inquiries after the medicine, and could hear nothing of it, but found that Armitage was dead. No medicine can make sound a liver that is in part rotten; but it can stop the progress of this disease by killing the flukes, as to allow the sheep, with a summer's feeding, to get remarkably fat. The chief ingredient in all the medicines must be oil of turpentine.—*Hillyard's Practical Farming (an English work.)*

THE PRICES OF BREAD STUFFS AND THE BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

We fear from the accounts that have reached us, there is once more a prospect of a high price for bread stuffs. It has been generally supposed that the wheat crop in the southern and western States this season was unusually abundant, but this is now denied, particularly in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. And even if the crop was heavy, a short or plentiful harvest is not the only existing cause that affects the flour market. The immense immigration to our country for the last two years, increases the demand for bread stuffs, as it is generally a year or two before the emigrants who design to follow farming, get settled and are able to raise sufficient for their own consumption. It must be recollected too, in forming an estimate of the probable future prices of bread stuffs, that large quantities of flour are exported to the West Indies and South American markets. Fortunately for our own State, the quantity of wheat raised in it this year, has been much larger than usual. Many people in the interior have raised enough to supply their own wants, and will not be obliged to depend upon the importations from abroad. Some of the counties have raised more than enough for their own consumption, while others fall short. It may be relied on as a safe estimate that the annual importation of flour into Portland is between forty and sixty thousand barrels. Portland supplies the county of Cumberland, and very little flour brought into the city, is sent to any other counties. Reckoning five bushels of flour to the barrel, there will be 250,000 bushels required for Cumberland county alone. We have never heard any one assert that the wheat crop would produce any thing near that amount. The result of the estimate for this county may be applied to several others. — From information gathered from various quarters, we are inclined to believe that our State has raised from one half to two thirds the quantity of wheat she consumes. We are glad to learn that more land has been ploughed up for sowing next season, than in any year previous. We are well satisfied that Maine can raise her own bread stuffs, though it cannot be done in one or two years; we have heard of some farmers who have raised forty bushels of wheat to the acre — this is certainly more profitable than any other crop.

The present bounty on wheat, we think, ought not to be confined to twenty bushels as it now is, but allowed for every ten bushels and upwards. The effect would be salutary, and as merchants and manufacturers have had their share of legis-

lative benefits, it is but reasonable that the farmers likewise should have theirs.

While discussing this subject, we must express our opinion that too many farmers in this State waste their time and labor in attempting to raise Indian corn. It is at best but an uncertain crop, and liable to be nipped by early frosts. If the attention of the farmers were directed more to the raising of wheat, they would find it for their advantage. The high prices of bread stuffs show that the consumption of our country has overtaken the growth, and that prices will range high until more land is brought into cultivation.

The whole production of the United States has been estimated at about 80,000,000 bushels of Wheat, 110,000,000 bushels of Corn, and 60,000,000 of Rye. The annual consumption of wheat alone, has been rated at five bushels for each individual. Assuming 16,000,000 as the population, 80,000,000 of bushels would be the amount necessary to supply the United States. The ratio of five bushels is a moderate one, and below that allowed in our navy; if that were adopted as the rule, over 100,000,000 must be taken as the annual consumption. According to the estimate of five bushels per head, reckoning the population of Maine to be 5,000,000, the quantity of wheat necessary to supply her consumption must be 2,500,000 bushels. Our farmers may therefore have no fears of their glutting the market. We hope that they will continue and increase their efforts until Maine shall raise her own bread stuffs.

The extracts below will be interesting, as coming from a source entitled to credit, and giving probably correct means of judging of the present and future state of the Flour Market.—*Portland Advertiser*

We have taken repeated occasions during the past season to declare the positive shortness of the late Wheat crop in the grain growing States of the Atlantic, and especially throughout the extensive region that looks to Baltimore for a market. So frequently, however, had the reports of abundant crops been repeated throughout the country and so generally had they gained credence, that it was not until very lately that the high prices prevalent in the bread stuffs market began to open the eyes of consumers, and gradually to convince them that these reports were grossly exaggerated. It is greatly to be regretted that the crop has been thus overrated, inasmuch as the consumer is now paying, and will have to pay higher prices for bread stuffs than if the true state of the crop had been reported. Last year, when the failure was general, orders were sent to Europe for wheat early in the season, that the imports began to arrive in the month of September, and during the fall and winter the bulk of the foreign supplies reached the United States. The same operation would have been going on at the present time, but for the exaggerations alluded to, and prices would have been lower than they now are. As it is, however, it must be some period hence before supplies of wheat from Europe can reach us, any quantity to affect the market, and in the meantime the prevailing high rates must continue. We have been led to these remarks by seeing in the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday last the following paragraph, the editors of which have been all along strong believers in the accounts of the abundant crops.—*Balt. American*.

BREAD STUFFS.—It has become a matter of great importance that the next European pack should carry out strong assurances respecting the

prices of bread stuffs in the United States. Of the continuance of high prices there can no longer be any doubt. At New Orleans flour has suddenly advanced to \$12 bbl. In Baltimore the price is \$9 50, and here it is \$9 to 9 50, to say the least. In Baltimore wheat sold last week at fully two dollars a bushel, here it cannot be bought under that price. Rye has sold very extensively here at 25 cents for 56 lbs., and corn would readily command 112 1-2 cents. We believe the opinion of the dealers is, that lower prices are not to be expected before spring, and that the high prices will be established unless kept down by large importations from abroad. There is no chance that foreign importations will be large enough to depress the market materially. All that is expected from them is to prevent a much farther advance. Foreign merchants may therefore calculate with confidence on present prices, at least, and if only care be taken in putting wheat or other grain on ship-board, in good order it will arrive here so without injury. German wheat has established a high reputation with our millers, and would, at any time, command the highest market rates. As Rye, it is wanted chiefly for the distillers, and turns to little real good. But the worms of the mills must keep running, for men will have whiskey, whether their families, or even themselves, live bread or not. Sorry as we are for the necessity which exists, that necessity will make us glad to see foreign bread stuffs coming again free into our ports. The Baltic sea will be closed to soon for any shipments on advices now sent; but in the ports of England there are great quantities stored in bond, and from other countries accessible through the Mediterranean, the winter will not prevent the movements of commerce.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ERGOT IN GRAIN.

Bread being the acknowledged "staff of life," is of the utmost importance that it should be made of the best of materials. From an Essay on the causes and effects of fevers, &c., published in London, by THOMAS WHITLAW, we take the next interesting extracts relating to the effects the ergot in rye.—*Forrester Pal.*

Rye is liable to be diseased by an insect depositing its animalculæ in the grain, which causes it to sprout and produce an excrecence like a cock's spur, of a hard texture. When ground down with flour, or used in distillation, it proves a morbid poison; and at times has proved a pestilential scourge of Europe; it has been equally fatal in America, and is supposed to have been the chief cause of the plague in London. In 1811 and '12, a great number of lives were lost from the spurred rye being used as food, and the liquor distilled from the rye. The great mortality was chiefly confined to New York and Vermont. Upwards of twenty thousand victims fell a sacrifice to the ages produced by that dreadful poison. Meeting after meeting of the faculty took place, to endeavor to discover the cause; and after the most mature deliberation, it was discovered by Dr Hock and his party, that it was a poisonous miasma floating in the air, confined to certain pre-determined limits, and affecting certain persons, more particularly those that were in the habit of drinking:—the best apology for their ignorance of the true cause—the ergot or spurred rye. What made their report the more ridiculous was, that

there was at the time, a fine, clear, black, hard frost, and the healthiest weather that could be imagined. Many of the members were skeptical, and could not believe the report; they thought, that owing to the fine weather, it was impossible for contagion to exist in the air; others were of the same opinion with the doctors. One of the non-contagionists wrote and requested me to go to Albany, where the disorder was raging, and wished me to endeavor to discover the cause of the afflicting calamity.

On my journey from New York to Albany, where the legislature of the State was sitting, I stopped at a place called Kinderhook, and being cold, contrary to my usual practice, I drank a glass of gin. I had not drunk it many minutes, before it affected me as if I had taken something boiling hot into my stomach. Although I immediately took an emetic, which produced the most active effects, the poison had taken so firm a hold of my constitution, that my throat and rectum were extremely painful. I had a cold perspiration towards morning, with a pain in my bones and head, whereas I was in perfect health before I had drank the gin. I accused the tavern keeper of putting poison in the gin: a gentleman of the town who heard me, and had observed that the habitual gin-drinkers in the place had died, seconded me in my charge. The landlord declared he was innocent, and referred us to the distillery. Upon our applying, the distiller was much alarmed at our charge of putting poison in the gin; and added, it would be his ruin if the report got abroad, in consequence of the great mortality. He took a voluntary oath, and assured us that he put nothing but the pure grain in his gin, and invited us to see the grain in the still-house loft.—We found it on inspection, badly cleaned, and probably one tenth of it spurred rye, or rye vitiated by being infested with the clavus or ergot.—I was quite astonished when I saw it, particularly as it was so well described by Dr Darwin, as being a pestilential scourge in various parts of Europe, producing what is called by Dr Mason Good, in his history of medicine, mildew mortification; in America it was vulgarly called the dry rot. On dissection, I have observed that the windpipe and rectum were so completely parched by the action of the air stimulating or attracting the effects of the poison to the parts, that when pressed they would give way and appear like black snuff.

I lost no time in repairing to Albany. On my arrival, the inhabitants were in mourning, on account of the loss of their relatives and friends, some of whom had risen in health in the morning, had eaten a hearty breakfast, and at noon were in eternity! Such were the rapid effects of that inflammation, which was ascribed by the doctors of New York, to the air of Albany being charged with the damps of death. The members of the Assembly of the State had at the time, under their consideration, a resolution to enable them to remove the State Legislature from Albany; it was expected that the resolution would be carried the same night, to the great and irreparable injury of the inhabitants. To the friend who was waiting for me at the hotel, I communicated the glad tidings of having discovered the cause of the disorder. He immediately ran to the assembly room, and obtained the members' consent to adjourn the question until the following morning. The tavern where I was, was soon crowded by the citizens,

all anxious to know the cause. It was no sooner communicated, with a detail of my own sufferings, than the members searched the book-shops and libraries, and found, to their great satisfaction, that the ergot was capable of committing the ravages upon mankind that I had represented to them.—One of the skeptical of the faculty, on being requested to analyze the article, and report on the subject, took a few of his acquaintances some distance into the country to dine at his father's farm, where an opportunity offered to prove whether the ergot was injurious or not, for a large quantity of it that had been separated from the rye had been given to the pigs, and from its fatal effects, (as it caused their death the next day,) the father became a convert to the opinion. A number of rats, cats and dogs fell sacrifices to its effects before the skeptical were convinced.

The animalculæ do not always come to perfection; when they do, the color is black, and in this state, a few grains would destroy life. The insect resembles that found on the potato, with shining black crustaceous wings, a greenish yellow belly, and fiery-looking legs; and contrary to the nature of all other insects, it is most active in frosty weather. The *telium temulentum*, a species of rye-grass, is very subject to be effected with the ergot; and when eaten by horses, it is sure to kill them."

HORSES.—When in conversation the other day with a gentleman who had unsuccessfully tried, for a long series of years, to effect the cure of windsuckers in one of his horses, by a variety of ingenious contrivances, he mentioned with satisfaction, that he had at last succeeded in his attempt. He said he had employed hardwood mangers without effect; he next overlaid them with sheets of iron, still without effect—it was gnaw, gnaw, gnaw—crunch, crunch, crunch, with the usual pernicious result. But one day lately, when examining the premises of Mr Templeton, carpet manufacturer here, he observed a workman renewing the covering on a wool-carding machine, called the drum, and this gave him a hint that proved successful. This covering in outward texture nearly resembles the rough wiry face of a domestic wool-rard, and it occurred to our friend that, were he to cover the usually gnawed furniture of his stable with this article, the propensity of his "Resinante" to make chips might be cured. The application was made—the horse renewed his old practice, but great was his surprise to find his lips come in contact with a whole legion of tormentors, whenever he attempted to get a bite of his manger. His philosophy was fairly at fault, and after tapping his claret four or five times in succession, to his deep chagrin, he gave up the practice. This hint may prove useful to those who possess windsuckers.—*Buel.*

BLOOD HORSES.—The ship *Sherbrooke*, Captain Longford, has arrived at Mobile from Liverpool, bringing out to that city, twelve blood horses from the King's stable. Six of them are very beautiful fillies, imported by some enterprising gentleman of Mobile. The others were brought out by Captain Longford, for speculation.—*N. O. paper.*

Mr Zebina Dana, of Northampton, raised this year from one kernel of buckwheat, four thousand eight hundred and twenty kernels!

(From the Nantucket Inquirer.)

P E A T.

MR JENKS: As Peat is so extensively diffused over our Island, and so much used as an article for fuel, I thought the few facts I have collected concerning it, might not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers.

Peat is of vegetable origin, and is formed in cold, moist situations, where vegetables may be decomposed without putrefaction. Hence, in the torrid zone it is never found; but as we advance north it occurs, and on the borders of frigid regions, it is found in great abundance; a cold, humid atmosphere being peculiarly favorable to its generation.

Peat is composed of aquatic plants, such as reeds, rushes, etc., but a species of moss (*Sphagnum planstre*) is generally found more abundant than any of the former class; it having the property of sprouting, and continuing to grow, while its roots are decaying.

In some peat, (as is the case with our own,) plants are found with their organization so distinct, that we can even determine their species.—As is said in one of the Bridgewater Treatises, “that we may almost seize nature in the fact of making coal before the process is completed,” so it may be said in regard to peat; from the rude fragments of undecomposed plants, we trace the process to perfectly formed peat, where a complete decomposition has taken place; and from thence, we come to anthracite.

There is, however, a striking difference between the periods in which the vegetable depositions that form anthracite and peat took place.

Geologists agree in assigning the epoch to be antediluvian, in which the vegetable deposits that form coal, were made; and they also conclude that the temperature of the earth was much higher than at present; for fossil ferns are found in coal formations, of the astonishing length of fifty feet, and other plants that bear the same ratio.—Now plants of this species in the torrid zone are found to approach this size at the present time; but coal is found in the temperate and frigid zones,—consequently, we are led to suppose that a higher temperature once existed in those regions.

But peat is of recent origin, as may be shown by the following facts. In Hatfield, England, as in many other places in Great Britain, Roman roads have been discovered eight feet below the peat; and their arms, axes, coins, etc., have been found in the same situation, showing that these peat-bogs have been formed since the invasion of Cæsar. Nor can any traces of the great forests, spoken of by this General in his Commentaries, be discovered, except by their fragments, which are found in peat. And De Lue has ascertained that the very positions of the forests spoken of by Cæsar, viz: Hercinia, Semana, Ardenes, and others, are now occupied by peat bogs.

As orders were given by Servius and other Roman Emperors to destroy all the forests in the conquered provinces, it is evident why the remnants of these once majestic tracts are found imbedded in peat: for when they were prostrated, their trunks, limbs, and leaves would check a free drainage of the water falling from the atmosphere, and also prevent in some measure its evaporation. Consequently a decomposition of the foliage and branches of the trees would commence,

aquatic plants would spring up, and decaying add to the mass which is found in time completely to envelope the pristine forests.

An occurrence of the recent formation of peat took place in Ross-shire, Eng. During a violent storm a forest was overthrown, and in fifty years the people dug peat, from a mass occasioned by this overthrow.

On examining some of the peat formations which are so extensively scattered over our island, we have observed large stumps, trunks and limbs of trees completely imured in peat. There seems to have been a deposition of shrubs, flags, and other plants, which we find but partially decomposed.

After this formation had taken place, forests sprang up, which have been cut down, probably within a century, and their fragments have aided in forming our peat-bogs, which are now discovered from one to fourteen feet in depth. Without doubt, most of our peat formations have taken place since the pristine forests were destroyed, and are comparatively of recent origin. We will further state what seems a curious, but is a well ascertained fact, that not only here, but wherever else peat is discovered, it is generally found to occupy the position of ancient forests. For, in most bogs, stumps and trunks of trees are found surrounded by peat, while their roots remain in their natural position, imured in clay, or some other soil.

In some countries, peat mosses are found of great extent. One mentioned by Dr Boate on the Shannon, was 50 miles long; and Blavier speaks of one at the mouth of the Loire, more than fifty leagues in circumference.

The texture of peat is such that it absorbs large quantities of water, and it has often happened, when bogs were very much swollen, that they have burst and deluged the surrounding country with their contents. We are informed by Degner that the remains of ships, nautical instruments, and oars have been found in many of the Dutch mosses; and Gerard, in his history of the valley of Somme, mentions that in the lowest tier of that moss, a boat was found loaded with bricks, proving that these morasses were at one period, navigable lakes, and arms of the sea, as were also many on the Coast of Picardy, Ireland and Friesland, from which soda and salt are procured.—The canoes, stone hatchets, and stone arrow heads found in peat in different parts of Great Britain, lead to similar conclusions.

One more fact in relation to peat is worthy of our notice. It is the preservation of animal substances which have been buried in it. A great many instances are recorded which go to prove this property; a few however, will only be mentioned.

“In June 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep, in a peat-moor in the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire, England. The antique sandals on her feet afforded evidence of her having been buried for many ages; yet her nails, hair and skin are described as having shown hardly any marks of decay. In the Philosophical transactions, we find an example recorded of the bodies of two persons having been buried in moist peat, in Derbyshire, in 1674, about a yard deep, which were examined twentyeight years and nine months afterwards,—the color of their skin was fair and natural, their flesh soft as that of persons newly dead.”

At the battle of Solway, in the time of Henry VIII., (1542) when the Scotch army, commanded by Oliver Sinclair, was routed, an unfortunate troop of horse, driven by their fears, plunged into Solway morass, which instantly closed over them. The tale was traditional, but it is now authenticated; a man and horse in complete armor having been found by peat diggers, in the place where it was always supposed the event had happened.—The skeleton of each was well preserved, and the different parts of the armor easily distinguished.—Obs. on Picturesque Beauty.

This peculiar property in peat is probably owing to the acids, gums and resins, which issue from decayed vegetable matter; and it may partly arise from the charred state of some of the fragments, for it is well known “that charcoal is a powerful antiseptic.”

O X E N.

The author of a series of valuable Essays on Agricultural and Rural affairs, published a few years since in North Carolina, says, that next to the recommendation of the most approved mode of culture, the best and cheapest means of effecting it, deserve our attention, and lastly frugality in the consumption of our produce. The introduction of a more general use of oxen as substitute for horses in the cultivation of the earth, and the other operations of husbandry, have high claim upon the attention of our farmers, as being attended with many advantages. But there is in the country a strong prejudice against this generous animal, which is the first thing to be got over—when that is removed, the credit of the ox will soon follow.

It is a fact which cannot be disproved, that oxen in some sort of work, are equal to horses; these cases, they certainly ought to be preferred because they are kept at considerably less expense and less casualties attend them. Although oxen cannot well be used to the entire exclusion of horses, yet there is undoubtedly, a great deal of work that they would do as well, particularly in earth and all heavy work. In most instances they are nearly equal to horses, and in their support they are infinitely cheaper. Since fall and winter ploughing for the succeeding year's corn crop, a coming into general use, the value of oxen will be more highly appreciated; as at this cool season of the year they may be usefully employed in the plough at fallowing up the land, or engaged in hauling in the corn crop, while the horses are at this work. The late President Madison, in one of his annual addresses before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, has some new and valuable remarks on oxen, which claim the particular attention of every husbandman.

“I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oxen are too little used in the place of horses. Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference to the ox. But the circumstance particularly recommending him, is, that he can be supported what work, by grass and hay; while the horse requires grain and much of it; and the grain generally given him, Indian corn, the crop which requires most labor, and greatly exhausts the land. From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one half of the corn crop is consumed by horses; including the ungrown one and not less than one half by other than pleasant

horses. By getting free from this consumption, one half the labor, and of the wear of the land, would be saved, or rather more than one half;—for on most farms one half of the corn crop grows on not more than two fifths, and sometimes a smaller proportion, of the cultivated fields; and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself, the ease and convenience of a revolution which would so much reduce the extent of his corn fields; and substitute for the labor bestowed on them, the more easy task of providing pasture and hay. But will not the ox himself, when at work, require grain food as well as the horse?—Certainly much less, if any. Judging from my own observation, I should say, that a plenty of good grass or good hay, will suffice without grain, where the labor is neither constant nor severe.—But I feel entire confidence in saying, that a double set of oxen alternately at work, and therefore half the time at rest, might be kept in good plight with no other food than a plenty of good grass, or good hay.

"And as this double set would double the supply of beef, tallow and leather, a set-off is found in that consideration, for a double consumption of that kind of food. The objections generally made to the ox are, 1. That he is less tractable than the horse. 2. That he does not bear the heat so well. 3. That he does not answer for the single plough used in our corn fields. 4. That he is slower in his movements. 5. That he is less fit for carrying the produce of the farm to market.

"The first objection is certainly founded in mistake. Of the two animals, the ox is the more docile. In all countries where the ox is the ordinary draught animal, his docility is proverbial. His intractability, where it exists, has arisen from an occasional use of him, only with long and irregular intervals; during which the habit of discipline being broken, a new one is to be formed. The 2d objection has as little foundation. The constitution of the ox accommodates itself, as readily as that of the horse, to different climates. Not only in ancient Greece and Italy, but throughout Asia, as presented to us in ancient history, the ox and the plough are associated. At this day, in the warm parts of India and China, the ox, not the horse, is in the draught service. In every part of India, the ox always appears, even in the train of her armies. And in the hottest parts of the West Indies, the ox is employed in hauling weighty produce to the sea ports. The mistake here, as in the former case, has arisen from the effect of an occasional employment only, with no other than green food. The fermentation of this in the animal, heated by the weather, and fretted by the discipline, will readily account for his sinking under his exertions; when green food even, much less dry, with a sober habit of labor, would have no such tendency. The 3d objection also is not a solid one. The ox can, by a proper harness, be used singly as well as the horse, between the rows of Indian corn; and equally so used for other purposes. Experience may safely be appealed to on this point. In the 4th place, it is alleged that he is slow in his movements. This is true, but often in a less degree, than is often taken for granted. Oxen that are well chosen for their form, are not worked after the age of about eight years, (the age at which they are best fitted for beef,) are not worked too many together, and are suitably matched, may be kept in nearly as quick

a step as the horse. May I not say a step quicker than many of the horses we see at work, who, on account of their age, or the leanness, occasioned by the costliness of the food they require, lose this advantage, where they might have once had it? The last objection has most weight. The ox is not as well adapted as the horse to the road service, especially for long trips. In common roads, which are often soft, and sometimes suddenly become so, the form of his foot, and the shortness of his leg, are disadvantages; and on roads, frozen, or turnpiked, the roughness of the surface in the former case, and its hardness in both cases, are inconvenient to his cloven hoof. But where the distance to market is not great, where the varying state of the roads and the weather can be consulted; and where the road service is in less proportion to the farm service, the objection is almost deprived of its weight. In cases where it most applies, its weight is diminished by the consideration, that a much greater proportion of service on the farm may be done by oxen, than is now commonly done; and that the expense of shoeing them, is little different from that of keeping horses shod."

Oxen are very extensively used in some parts of Great Britain—the farmers of that country having found a great advantage resulting from their employment. A system has been adopted on many of the large farms, by which a certain number are turned over to the grazier or the butcher every year, and their places supplied by an equal number of suitable age. In many portions of our own country, the prejudices existing against the employment of oxen for farm service is gradually but surely giving way. The farmer who consults his own interest, should, if he has not already done so, make a fair and judicious trial, in order to ascertain and satisfy himself as to the advantages resulting from the employment of the ox. If he start right, we have no fears of the result.—Nothing but an unjust prejudice has prevented the general employment of oxen.

Farmer's Cabinet.

MANURE.

I am somewhat anxious concerning one branch of agriculturo, viz: The manner of using manure. By what I can learn, it is a common practice with many farmers in our country, to haul out their manure in the fall of the year on their grass ground, and drop it in one or more large heaps, for the purpose of moving it on to their broke up ground in the spring, whether their ground be ploughed in the fall or spring; and many drop their manure in small heaps on their sward ground, to spread just before ploughing the next spring. From reason and experience, I am satisfied the better way is to spread the manure on the grass ground in the fall. I aim to move and spread my manure early enough for the rains to wash the strength of it into the ground, before the ground freezes up; I generally spread it as fast as I haul it, but am very careful to spread it before there comes a rain on it. I am not so fearful of losing the strength of manure in the air, as some of our agriculturists profess to be, otherwise I might be tempted to suppose that a considerable part of it was made in vain. But I should say if any manure was made in vain, it is that which people plough in something like a foot deep, in its full strength.—This method may be comparable to a woman's

making a kettle of hasty-pudding by boiling water, then stirring in her meal, then let it get cool, and then stirring in a common portion of rock-salt, or some might think it would suit them better for her to hoist up her pudding and throw her salt under it. Now I should not suppose this fresh pudding would be very palatable, neither should I think that if one was to descend low enough to come at some of this good salt, that a stately lump of it between his teeth would relish any better.

Now is not the fault in the cook? The good woman had every ingredient, but she should have dissolved her salt in the water, then the pudding would be seasoned, and would suit almost every one's taste. Those farmers I first mentioned, if their ground was ploughed in the fall, move their large heaps on to it, and spread and plough it in; and if the ground was not ploughed in the fall, they will either spread it on the sward and plough it in, or spread it on the furrows and plough again, or else only harrow it, to their mortification, if they do not conclude to bury it in the holes.

Those who leave their manure in small heaps, mean to get it deep enough at one ploughing, and much stronger than if it had been spread in the fall; yet they have lost some of the strength by evaporation. Now I can tell them how they may recover their loss; let them spread the furrows where the heaps laid, on the ground where they did not lay, and they will have the good of the evaporation the same season, and I guess that is the chief they will have. Now I do not hold to burying manure in its full strength, deep in the earth, and if I have not given my reasons sufficiently, I will give some of them here. In the first place, it is obvious that manure in its natural state, or full strength, produces nothing of consequence. Secondly; when buried in the ground ten or twelve inches, it will remain nearly in the same state, unless washed, leached or drained.—Thirdly; at such a depth as it is often placed, it must be a very great rain to convey more moisture to it than it will retain. Fourthly; if it should be drained, it will drain downward, and not up. Fifthly; if the strength should all come out of it, the roots of corn or any other vegetables would receive but little nourishment from it, it being deeper than the warmth of the sun will suitably reach to render it fertile. Should any argue that they shall have the good of this manure another season; I should say, it is a chance if some of it is not out of their reach. My method is, after spreading my manure in the fall, to plough my ground in the spring, turning in the manure under the furrows, which is worth but little to keep the ground loose, and the furrows which are about six or seven inches deep, being richest at the bottom, will call down the roots of whatever is planted, deep enough to shield them from drought, and not below the warmth of the sun. So that I esteem my method at least as much preferable to those before mentioned, as it would be, if I had a sum of money on hand, to let it out on interest in good hands for a season, instead of burying it, even if I must lose the value of one dollar in ten by rust. Also, it is my opinion that an acre of ground may be ploughed six inches deep, with about two thirds the cost that it can be nine inches deep, and manured with two thirds the manure, and produce as good a crop.

A COMMON FARMER.

—N. H. Patriot.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1837.

A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.—At the commencement of the present volume, we enclosed in every paper a bill, with the amount due from each individual, for the past as well as for the year in advance, with a request that it should be remitted by mail, if no other means of conveyance was at hand. Our principal object of writing this notice, is to give our hearty thanks for the substantial and prompt manner in which our requests were generally noticed, and for the relief we experienced in our pecuniary concerns, at a time when many other resources failed. While we thus speak, we would remark, that, although a majority of our subscribers are prompt, there are some, if we may judge from their practice, who verily believe that the publishing of a newspaper, is a work which can be carried on without means, as paying seems to be out of the question. We attribute it rather to forgetfulness, than to wilful neglect, that these small accounts remain unadjusted. It should be remembered, however, that, although the amount due from one or a dozen delinquents does not make a large sum, yet hundreds of them do, especially if they are of a number of years standing.

"LET US LIVE, WHILE WE LIVE."—What New Englander, that reads the following, will not thank his stars that he lives in a country, where the common comforts of life may be had in plenty; where the husbandman ever finds a recompense for his labor; and where the sweat of the father's brow is sure to procure bread for his children? Yankees, prize high your privileges, for you hold in fee simple the sod on which you tread, without doing homage to upstart lordlings. You pay no tithe, but from your own free will; and your governors and rulers are of your own choice, and taken from among yourselves. You are all *working men*, and are proud of the title; but, thanks to freedom and independence, you are not yet cornered into so close quarters, as to be compelled to support life on a conglomerated mass of cabbage and potato alone, significantly cycled *stodge*, or on black bread and water gruel. No; here the peasant and the President fare equally alike upon the "fat of the land." The yeoman of New England takes not his ox nor his ass for a chum; nor is he obliged to use his hen roost for a bed-chamber. Bondage he knows not; he sings at his labors, for he is sure of reward; and his country's privileges are common to all, and free as air.—Ed.

Norway.—The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oat-meal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

Sweden.—The dress of peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, fish and gruel, without meal.

Denmark.—The peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

Russia.—The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it, are transferred with the estates. A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep upon hard boards, or upon parts of immense stoves, by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetablea, without the addition of butter.

Poland.—In Poland, the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says,—"I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of North Germany, Poland or Denmark."—The common food of the peasantry of Poland,—the "working men"—is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup, or rather groel, without the addition of butter or meat.

Austria.—The nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during the day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

Hungary.—The nobles own the land, do not work, pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

France.—Of the people seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread; they live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of the hired laborer in France, are \$37 50 for a man, and \$18 75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one fifth of its net product.—*N. Y. Express.*

GREAT OX, OLYMPUS.—This noble animal, weighing 3,500 lbs., is to be seen at the westend of Faneuil Hall, from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 5, P. M., for a few days—He was raised on the banks of the Connecticut river, by Isaac Hubbard, Esq.; is the largest and most splendid looking ox ever raised in America; and a complete and perfect model of his kind. He is now 5 years old, and is said to have gained for the two last years, 1100 lbs. He is of the Short-Horned Dorham breed, and is certainly a very great curiosity. This nonesuch among the beeves, we believe to be worthy the attention of all those who take an interest in whatever pertains to agriculture. Cattle will ever compose a great part of a farmer's stock, and the choicest breed, and the best mode of rearing and managing them, is of the highest importance. All that is represented of this fine animal, we take for truth. The reputation of Mr Hubbard, who bred him, forbids that we should doubt its correctness. He is a very respectable gentleman, an agriculturist, and an extensive landholder. That he is deserving of the special thanks of the community, in this instance, no one will gainsay.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MR. R. JAKUES' ACCOUNT OF THE CLARK CORN, so CALLED.—This corn was brought about 7 years since, from Barnstead, N. Hampshire; therefore called *Clark Corn*.

I have planted of it 3 years. The land on which I raised my best corn this season, was grass land, 3-4ths of an acre, broken up the 10th of May, about 7 inches deep; harrowed and manured in the hills, with rotten stable manure; about 3000 hills to the acre; a common shovel full of manure in each hill, but it will answer to put more hills on an acre. It was planted 12th of May, and was hoed twice. I put 6 kernels in each hill, without soaking. Usually there were 2, 3, and some hills had 4 ears on a stalk. The land was brown loam, southerly ascent, 5 or 8 degrees. The corn was ripe the first part of September, and might have been gathered by the 25th. In good seasons, I think it would have yielded 60 bushels to the acre.

I have about 20 or 30 bushels of the size and quality now sent you. The remainder, smaller sized ears, is all as ripe as the sample.

Newbury, Nov. 25, 1837.

R. J.

(For the New England Farmer.)

WHITE WASH.—*Mr Editor:* A correspondent in the far west has given you a recipe for white wash, in which he uses the glue with the lime, for, with the scraps boiled, you can get nothing but glue. It makes a wash that adheres closely, but there is a strong objection to it, at least in the South, where it has been used several years, and that is, it turns yellow, and, if there is too much glue used, you find it difficult to get a second coat to adhere. On this account, I have had great trouble with a broad passage in my house, and would give a good deal if it were removed.

If this fact is of any use, it is at your service.

Columbia, S. C.

S. B.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MR JOSEPH BRECK,—*Sir:* I named to you sometime ago, that I had a pair of twin Steers, which I thought very nice, and gave you an intimation of letting you hear from them again. I will now state that they were 2 years old, the 17th of March last, and weighed when 2 1-2 years old, 2561 lbs., and girt six feet four inches, and look so much alike, that it is doubtful whether a stranger could tell them apart, even the most practised eye. Yours respectfully,

LOVETT PETERS.

Westborough, Nov. 3, 1837.

¶A Correspondent informs us, that now is the proper time to attend to the preservation of our trees in the orchard, to prevent the depredation frequently committed by the mice. The preventive consists simply in tying a strip of sand-paper around the lower part of the body of the tree, close down to the ground. The same sand-paper will answer for several years, by carefully removing it in the spring, and laying it aside till it is wanted in the autumn.

FLOUR MARAUDERS.—If there is any class of beings more to be abhorred than the sackers and plunderers of flour stores, it is those harpies who are prowling about the country, forestalling and purchasing up large quantities of the staff of life, in order to monopolize the market. The Toledo (Ohio) Gazette of the 28th ult. says: A gentleman arrived here a few days since from Massillon, on the Ohio Canal, who met with several of these marauders, for we consider them but little better, laying hold of everything that came within their wake.—Query,—whom do these gamblers obtain their money from? Is it possible that the banks which were compelled to suspend specie payments, have loaned to these monopolists their paper to distress the poor, yea, the public at large? From the price of produce here and elsewhere, we think it cannot be otherwise. We are advised flour is selling on the Ohio Canal at \$6.50 per barrel, at Cleveland \$7.50, and is selling at this place from \$9 to \$10, other provisions in the same proportion.—*Proz. Courier.*

¶A Hog fattened by Major John Cushing, of Abington, seventeen months old, weighing seven hundred and seventeen lbs., may be seen for a few days, at Dennison, Moses & Co.'s, Bromfield st.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications under consideration.

CAUTION.—"Let every one take heed to his ways; for a man may get a broken head more ways than one." So said a respectable looking farmer, that passed along down Beacon Street. He had just picked himself up, (having slipped down upon the side-walk,) and was trudging along with his goad-stick in his hand, when down came a load of snow from the house top, and laid him flat again! "Things seem to be falling," he exclaimed again, as he shook himself and turned away.

ABERNETHY'S ADVICE TO A YANKEE.—"I never saw a Yankee that didn't bolt his food whole like a boar-tricator. How can you expect to digest food that you do not take the trouble to masticate? It's no wonder you lose your teeth, for you never use them; nor your digestion, for you overload it; nor your saliva, for you expend it on the carpets instead of your food. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his art, as full as it can hold, and as fast as he can pitch it in with a dung-fork, and drive off, and then you complain that such a load of compost is too heavy for you. I'll tell you what, take half the time to eat, that you do to drawl, chew your food half as much as you do your lathy tobacco, and you'll be well in a month."

APPLES TO KEEP.—When there is a frost all that you have to do is to keep the apples in a state of perfect freshness until a thaw has taken place. If they thaw in darkness, they not only do not rot, but lose very little of their original flavor.—*Ohio paper.*

TO BE LET,

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays, and his companions in arms, to the winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army, a friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and as many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at a rent, not to exceed five hundred acres—all the manure to be used on the premises, and more houses if wanted; no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for such an establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN HANDLER, the old Farmer of Boston, the owner, G. A. RUMBULL, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Worcester, or Col. ONAS BOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.

Dec. 13.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits. 25,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry trees the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees are healthy, the form perfect, and the roots fine. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid. Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nursery, Noantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. tJ.

HARRISON'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

One of the most perfect machines for shelling corn that has been introduced, made principally of iron and no way liable to rust out of order, will shell from 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, with the power of one person. This machine was highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural implements at the late Fair, and far the best machine now in use. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land well stocked with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for which cash will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer.

tf

MULBERRY TREES.

75 000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated by successive propagation in a most exposed location. Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3 000 Hybrid Short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms,—5 to 6 feet in height.

20 000 Chinese Morus expansa with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutritious and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy and none more highly esteemed in France. They are engrained on the White Mulberry which increases their hardiness and are 5 to 7 feet in height. This is the only engrained kind in the collections.

3 000 Dandolo or Marettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy.

10 000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy.

25 000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire.

30 000 White Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old.

65 lbs White Italian Mulberry seed.

750 lbs White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed.

Priced Catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower seeds, sent gratis to every applicant.

Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired.

Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

Nov. 29.

BEES! BEES!

The subscribers have for sale 10 hives of Bees which will be sold from \$6 to \$10 per hive, according to weight.

Dec. 6, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man well acquainted with his business wants a situation as a gardener. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No 52 North Market street, Boston.

Dec. 6, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vita, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.—consisting of

Pulverized SWEET MARJORAM.

" SAGE.

" SUMMER SAVORY.

Pressed SUMMER SAVORY.

" SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Nov. 15.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,

" SOUTHERN do.

" WHITE DUTCH do.

" RED TOP,

" HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25	
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25	
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00	
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00	
prime,	"	10 00	10 50	
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	31	
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9	
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"			
southern, geese,	"	40	45	
FLAX, American,	"		9 12	
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 31	
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	9 50	9 62	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 87	10 12	
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 50	9 75	
Alexandria,	"	9 62		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel			
southern flat yellow	"	1 02	1 07	
white,	"	99	1 02	
Rye, northern,	"	1 30		
Barley,	"			
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	56	
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		18 00	20 00	
hard pressed,	"	16 50	18 50	
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	45	52	
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	6	8	
2d quality	"	4	5	
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10	
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	30	
do country do,	"	24	25	
Baltimore city do,	"	25	27	
do, dry hide,	"			
New York red, light,	"	20	21	
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21	
do, dry hide,	"	20	21	
LIME, best sort,	cask	87	90	
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 50	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	3 00	3 25	
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	26 00	27 00	
clear from other States	"	24 00	25 50	
Mess,	"	21 00	22 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00	
Red Top,	"	87	1 00	
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75	
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15	
Southern Clover,	"	13	14	
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel			
TALLOW, tined,	lb.	11	12	
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00	
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55	
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47	
do. 3-4ths do,	"	41	43	
do. 1-2 do,	"	38	40	
do. 1-4 and common	"	33	38	
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
	{ No. 1,	"	37	40
	{ No. 2,	"	28	30
	{ No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	11
POULTRY,	"	15	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	23
lump	"		25
EGGS,	dozen	22	23
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	8 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 575 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2000 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—We quote Extra at \$7 00—First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality \$5 50 a 6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10—Two year old \$15 a 20—Three year old \$20 a 28.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots at \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 00, \$2 17, 2 37 and \$2 50.

Swine.—Lot to peddle were taken at 7½ and 8½; lot to retail 9 and 10.

POETRY.

THE HONEST CORDWAINER.

BY B. BROWN, ESQ.

In the days of my boyhood, (I recollect well,
And others, no doubt, the same story can tell,)
Our tradesmen were honest;—no one thought of cheat-
ing,

And, what is still stranger, they all went to meeting!

There was *Shoemaker Lot*;
I remember the spot,
With the bench where he sat,
With his strap on his knee:—
He was upright and fair,
Ay, exact to a hair,
And a faithful old *Cordwainer* he.

On a moon-shiny night, (Thanksgiving was coming,)
I mounted in haste, Uncle Jeremy's ware;
"Off, Dobbin," said I, "let your trotters be drumming
Toward *Uncle Lot's*," and she soon had me there.

O, good *Uncle Lot*,
I remember the spot,
And the bench where he sat,
With his strap on his knee!
Our shoes were all ready,
For me, and for Neddy,
And Sally and Hetty,
And Dolly and Betty,
What a faithful old *Cordwainer* he!

Then, there was the stitching, so strong and so nice;
Why, the threads held the leather, as firm as a vice!
There was none of your pegging, and none of your nail-
ing,

And there was no fretting, no scolding, no railing,

When *Shoemaker Lot*,
He worked on the spot,
Which I never forgot,
With his strap on his knee.
How strong he would sew them!
O, could he now show them,
What a faithful old *Cordwainer* he!

But alas, now-a-days, how changed is this matter,
Old honesty seems to go begging about!
For one scarce has a coat, or a shoe, or a garter,
That lasts more than three weeks, before it's worn out.

O, that some *Uncle Lot*
Would again take the spot,
And the bench where he sat,
With the strap o'er his knee;
Who would work at the trade,
And have shoes duly made,
No cheat, and no cozen,
No rips by the dozen,—
How useful a *Cordwainer* he!

Our good *Uncle Lot* lately took his departure,
And went to inhabit the "Land of the Leel!"
No doubt but his *soul* will there find better *quarter*;
But then, he has left us all "down at the *heel*!"

O, blest *Uncle Lot*,
I do verily wot
You will ne'er be forgot,
Nor the *strap* on your knee,
Your *making*, your *mending*,
Nor all your *wart-ending*.—
Adieu, *Uncle Lot*, now, to thee!

"Let every one keep within his own Bailiwick."

We like the above motto, and believe the ob-
servance of it would be wholesome and profitable
to farmers. We are fond of seeing a man stick
to his own occupation; keeping on "his own side
of the hedge." If we all were to follow this good
rule, surely agriculture would be no loser by it.
Time was, when a farmer was obliged to be "jack
at all trades." But this was when mechanics were
few, compared to the present times. It is a con-
venient thing for a farmer to be able to fasten a
shoe upon his horse, and occasionally to handle
the hammer and handsaw about his building;—
but, in the main, he had better stick to the one

thing needful, the one thing most profitable, and
in which that knowledge and practice is required
of him, viz: the business of his calling—the man-
agement of his farm.

In contrast with the above remarks, is the fol-
lowing, which we deem, will be quite a curiosity
to such as have a respect for the old mother coun-
try, for its regulations, rules and order in business
of every kind, its elegance and its literature. It
is copied from an English paper.—*Ed. Far.*

A Comical Sign-Board.—Upon the door of a
house in an old street, occupied by a father and
son—the former a blacksmith and publican, the
latter a barber—appears a board with the follow-
ing inscription:

"J. Barnett & Son:—Blacksmith and barber's
work done here, horse-shewing and shaving;—
looks mended and hair curled, bleeding and teeth
drawing, and other farriery work. All sorts of
spirits and malt liquors according to the late kin-
dred act, and licensed to be drunk in the premises.
N. B. Take notice my wife keeps school and takes
in needle-work and polite arts, also washing;—
teaches reading and writing and other langwatches
and has assistants if rekwired to turn horritory
sowing, the Matthewmatticks and all other fash-
ional diwershuns."

NEWLY INVENTED COACH.—A coach that will
not upset has been invented by a Mr. Stafford, in
England. It is described as follows:

"The body instead of resting, as is usually the
case, upon springs below, is poised upon two up-
right supporters raising from the hods and axles,
and passing up between the body and the boots.
The tops of these supporters are surmounted by
elliptic springs, on which the body is so suspend-
ed that on meeting inequalities on the road the
centre of gravity of the vehicle is freely adjusted,
and the liability to overturn is completely con-
quered."

One of these coaches was lately publicly tried
at Nottingham. An experienced whip took the
reins; the coach was drawn by four spirited
horses, and had, inside and out, the full com-
plement of passengers. In descending the hill to
New Radford it was several times intentionally,
when running at the top of speed, suddenly
swerved off the road, the near wheels working
upon a bank three feet high, and the off wheels
in the drain. In each emergency the coach re-
tained its vertical position like a mariner's com-
pass, so much so that the inside passengers were
altogether insensible of their apparently perilous
situation.—*Evening Post.*

HINT TO EPICURES.—The teeth of Indians sel-
dom decay, excepting in some slight degree by
age; and the cause may be referred to the pure
and simple nature of their food—taking nothing
which can injure teeth, and none of what are
called the luxuries of life. For the same reason,
the hair of the Indian, or of the white man of the
lower classes, seldom comes off, and we see many
aged men with heads of thick and handsome hair.
High living has a great influence in decaying the
human system.

THE FARMER.—With no inheritance but health,
with no riches but industry, and with no ambi-
tion but virtue, is the sole king among men, and
the only man among kings.

COCKSPUR OR NEW CASTLE THORN.

This thorn is the finest known for hedges; it is perfectly
hardy; the leaf is beautiful, and is not affected by our scorch-
ing summer's sun; the thorn is very sharp and strong; the
plant has never been known to be touched by the borer, as
proved by John Prince Esq. during 18 years. Plants a year
old; only 5,000 are offered for sale. Price \$10, per 1,000.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22.

3w

BUCKTHORN FOR HEDGES.

A plant of the most hardy kind, which flourishes well in
any good soil, but is peculiarly adapted to a soil that is moist.
Next to the Cockspur thorn, for our climate this is the ver-
best, and is never attacked by the borer. Price \$20, per
1,000. Apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22.

3w

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will she
75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most per-
fect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Ware-
house. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are
considered by our practical farmers to be the best plough
now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair,
Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Stra-
w Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder
which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at
the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 2 North Market
Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston
Hobbes's Winnower Machine. This article was highly re-
commended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnower Machine, a ve-
neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.
Nov. 1.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and
Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended
the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used
them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT
July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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OL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1837.

NO. 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

WE have commenced Judge Buel's excellent Address, confident that we can offer nothing so useful or more acceptable to our subscribers and patrons. It is replete with thought and mature reflection, and exhibits an acute, philosophical and scientific mind, well versed in the subject of which it treats. It also evinces a practical knowledge, without which all our agricultural systems and theories would be of, comparatively, trifling benefit. There is a plainness, as well as a richness in the style, and a simplicity of illustration, which show a happy capacity in the author to adapt his language and ideas to the occasion. The address is like a nut, full of rich meat for nourishment. Let the farmer, who is desirous of improvement, eat it well; we assure him his labor will not be lost. The winter evening of the husbandman cannot be better spent, than in perusing the works of those who have given their minds, and devoted their labors to the profit and improvement of this mother of arts.—We see a father and his sons thus engaged, after the business of the day is over, when all is hush and still, save the voice of the reader, is most interesting! We hope the time is approaching, when such scenes will be more familiar than they have been for years past.

ADDRESS,

read before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their twenty-seventh Anniversary, Oct. 15, 1837.

BY J. BUEL.

President and Gentlemen of the Society:
In compliance with your invitation, I propose to this assembly some remarks on the duties which devolve upon the farmer; and to discuss some of the prominent means by which those duties may be usefully and profitably performed. Providence has imposed upon all, the obligation of providing for the wants and comforts of themselves and their households. These wants and comforts are not limited to mere food and clothing; they embrace the mind and habits of intelligence, industry, frugality, benevolence. The lively exercise of these virtues, if not always necessary to prevent want, are the surest means of promoting comfort, and of securing to our children the substantial enjoyments of life. Though there are many ways and devices by which men endeavor to obtain wealth and happiness, there are few employments in which these are obtained with so much certainty, or which are so conducive to health, to usefulness and independence—few which apparently better realize the beneficent designs of the Creator—than are assigned to our first parents—the cultivation of the earth. It has, to be sure, like all other avocations, its cares and its toils—its thorns—yet, on the whole, and the good, engaged in its pursuits, can fail to draw from these, lessons of wholesome instruction: to them, every thorn has its rose.

Nor does farming afford that prospect of rapid gain, which some other employments offer to our cupidity; yet neither does it, on the other hand, involve the risks, to fortune and to morals, with which the schemers and speculators of the day are ever environed. It offers a sure and substantial source of gain and of usefulness, far better for the individual and the community, than fortunes made in a day, and lost in a night—made by trick, and dissipated by folly. Rural life is exempt from a crowd of evils, of rivalships and jealousies, which often cloud and embitter the lives of men in other professions.

"The husbandman should hate no one, for he should dread no rivals. If his neighbor's field is more productive than his own, he borrows a useful lesson." If his own field is the most productive, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is teaching and benefiting his neighbor by his example. He learns to consider his own welfare as intimately identified with the prosperity of all around him. A gentleman highly distinguished for fortune, talents and usefulness—who participated largely in the honors and duties of public life, and who, by his examples in rural improvement, and his writings, mainly contributed to raise the agricultural character of his district to a state of perfection, excelling that of any other district in the Union—I allude to the late Chancellor Livingston—has said, with much truth, that "If happiness is to be found upon earth, it must certainly be sought in the indulgence of those benign emotions" which are the reward of rural cares and rural labors. "As Cicero," he continues, "sums up all human knowledge in the character of a perfect orator, so we might, with much more propriety, claim every virtue, and embrace every science, when we draw that of an accomplished farmer.—He is the legislator of an extensive family, and not only men, but the brute creation, are subject to his laws. He is the magistrate who expounds and carries these laws into execution. He is the physician who heals their wounds, and cures the diseases of his various patients. He is the divine, who studies and enforces the precepts of reason. And he is the grand almoner of the Creator, who is continually dispensing his bounties, not only to his fellow mortals, but to the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field."

With a conviction of these truths upon his mind, no farmer should repine at his lot, or envy the specious or substantial prosperity of his neighbor; but aim contentedly to fulfil with fidelity, the high duties imposed upon him as a cultivator of the soil.

The condition of the agriculturist imposes upon him other duties than those which regard the welfare of his household. He is to provide for the subsistence of the great national family. Most of the necessities of civilized life are drawn from the soil, the supervision and management of which he has taken upon himself. Our population is divided into professions and trades, to each of which belong particular offices; and the welfare of the

whole depends upon each fulfilling, with fidelity, its respective relative duties. A mutual dependence and obligation exists among the various classes, which can neither be neglected or slighted by one class, without serious detriment to the whole. The obligation is particularly mandatory upon the tiller of the soil; for, upon his labors, the other classes mainly depend, for many of the absolute necessities of civilized life. If the farmer is industrious and intelligent—for intelligence serves greatly to abridge labor, and to multiply its products and its profits—the bounties of the soil, with the blessings of Providence, will be abundant, and plenty will spring up in every corner of the land. But the soil will withhold its treasures, in proportion as ignorance prevails, or as rural labor relaxes its efforts, and the consequent suffering is felt, with the certainty and force of an electric shock, through the whole social circle.—We want nothing but the melancholy experience of the last year to persuade us of this truth.

Society is dependent upon the farmer, not only for the necessities, but indirectly for many of the refinements of life. Agriculture furnishes most of the labor which creates our wealth; it provides most of the raw materials for the manufacturing arts; it freight the bark of commerce; and, by receiving in exchange the fabrics of the one, and the commodities of the other, it sustains and enriches both.

He who does not appreciate his social obligations, or knowing, neglects to fulfil them, and lives only for himself, perverts his noblest faculties, and lives and dies a stranger to the best feelings which dignify human nature.

Our agriculturists are also specially charged with the guardianship of our freedom. They constitute the fountains of political power, and are the conservators of the whig principles which made us an independent nation. If the fountains are impure, the stream of power will be defiled and corrupt. The farmers compose the great body of our population, and must ever, while we remain a free people, control the destinies of the republic, and give the impress to our national character. Their republican and independent bearing—their sober good sense, unostentatious habits, and love of order, must protect us alike from the wily encroachments of ambition, the enervating and corrupting influence of wealth, and the tumult and violence of the mob. They are to a free state, what the main-spring is to the watch—the great moving and regulating power. Rome remained free while her middling classes retained a controlling influence in her public affairs, and she sunk to despotism, in proportion as this barrier between her patricians and her plebeians, was broken down and destroyed. "The corruption of Rome began," says Sismondi, "from the time that the middle class ceased to impress its own peculiar character on the whole nation; this corruption increased in proportion as the intermediate ranks disappeared; it was carried to its highest pitch, when the whole empire consisted

of men of enormous wealth and populace. It is in fact," he continues to remark, "in the middle classes, that the domestic virtues—economy, forethought, and the spirit of association—mainly reside. It is in them, that a certain degree of energy is incessantly called into operation, either as a means of rising, or of keeping the position already acquired. It is in them alone that the sentiment of social equality, on which all justice is based, can be kept alive. Grandeur isolates a man; vast opulence accustoms each individual to look upon himself as a distinct power. He feels that he can exist independently of his country; that his elevation, or his fall, may be distinct;—and, ere long, the servile dependents by whom a man who spends as much as a petty state, is sure to be surrounded, succeed in persuading him, that his pleasures, his pains, nay, his slightest caprices, are more important than the thousands of families, whose means of subsistence here engrosses."

In view of the high duties and responsibilities which devolve upon the farmer, as a parent, a tiller of the soil, and a watchman on the citadel of freedom, it becomes us to inquire, what are the best means of enabling him to act well his part on the theatre of life, in the several capacities that have been enumerated.

The duties of a parent to his children, may be composed in a brief sentence: teach them what good men in every age, as well as divine inspiration, have defined to be the cardinal virtues,—*love to God and good will to man*—teach them to be industrious, to be frugal, to be temperate, to be humble, to be honest, to be kind hearted—and *teach them by example*.

Health is among the first blessings of life, and the prudent man will always endeavor to secure it for himself and his family. This may be promoted by many little attentions which some do not know how to value, and which others, knowing, shamefully disregard.

Temperance, in all our animal indulgences, as well as in our passions, is particularly promotive of health. The human frame is so delicately and wonderfully made, that any excess or violence, which may impair the functions of one part, may cause irremediable injury to the whole system.

The air we breathe, though essential to life, becomes vitiated, and prejudicial to health, by respiration, by putrefying vegetable and animal matters, by stagnant waters, and by a state of rest.—Hence our dwellings should be located in dry and healthy situations, our apartments should be roomy, kept in a cleanly order, and frequently aired; every species of putrefying substance should be removed from our house-yards and cellars, and the latter kept dry, by drains, if necessary, and often ventilated.

The offices of the skin, are all important to health. Lavossier has shown, that upon the lowest estimate, the skin is endowed with the important charge of removing from the system, by the process of insensible perspiration, about twenty ounces of waste matter in every twenty-four hours, while the maximum has been found to amount to five pounds a day. These excretions are greater in amount, Dr Combe adds, than the united excretions of the bowels and kidneys. These facts admonish us, that if the functions of the skin become suspended, by a disregard to cleanliness, by too great indulgence in sedentary habits, by exposure to sudden transitions of temperature, or other causes, and the impurities which are ordinarily

thrown off by this channel, are suffered to remain and accumulate in the system, health must be impaired and endangered. So important is a clean skin considered in the economy of health, that frequent ablutions have been enjoined as a religious duty among many eastern nations. A like attention, among us, to keep in wholesome exercise, the important functions of the skin, cannot fail of being highly conducive to health.

Vegetation purifies the air, and health, as well as beauty and comfort, are essentially promoted, by surrounding our dwellings with fruit and shade trees, and ornamental plants. The splendid elm which stands on yonder common, is alike the ornament and pride of the town. What a lesson of instruction does this afford! Every man may plant an elm and a maple—an apple tree and a vine—a lilac and a rose-bush, in a leisure hour, and may live to enjoy their shade, their fruit, and their fragrance; or should Providence otherwise ordain, may leave them as a grateful inheritance to his posterity. Our fathers planted for us, and we should requite the obligation, by planting for our children.

Most of the diseases which afflict our species, may be traced to impure air, obstructed perspiration, or intemperate indulgences.

Another source of high, but rational gratification to the farmer, is the garden. This may be made to administer largely to the variety of his wants, the subsistence and health of his family, and the recreation and improvement of the mind, without materially abstracting from the labors of the farm. So strong is my conviction of the economy and salutary influence of a well cultivated garden, that when I chance to see one in travelling abroad, I involuntarily ascribe to its occupants, economy, good taste and domestic enjoyment.

The best preventive for gossip and tale bearing, the common recreation of the idle and the ignorant, and the bane of those good feelings and kind offices which sweeten and augment the pleasures of good neighborhood, is to inculcate in early life, a taste for useful reading. Books remind us of our duties, instruct us in our business, and afford useful employment and recreation for the mind in hours of rest or of leisure; and when the habit of reading is once acquired, its pleasures and advantages become more and more perceptible and enticing, as we advance in useful knowledge. Those who employ their time in their own business, seldom find leisure or disposition officiously to intermeddle in the private concerns of their neighbors. But the mind is as liable to disease as the body, and a diseased mind is far more prejudicial to character and usefulness, than a sickly body. Evil communications corrupt good manners; and bad books, or useless books, are as injurious to the mind and manners, as bad companions are, or as impure air, or obstructed perspiration are to the body. The adage teaches, that a man is known by the company he keeps, and the maxim is true, applied to books as well as men.

Having discussed the affairs of the family, let us now go to the farm: For, after all, our capacity for providing suitably for ourselves and families, and of becoming useful to others, will depend in no small measure, upon the extent of our pecuniary means, and these means are to be acquired by the profits of our labors upon the farm.

I would premise in the outset, that the business of agriculture has not kept pace with the other useful arts, in the march of improvement, and that

it requires all our exertion and enterprise to o take the spirit of the age. In the other art productive labor, the improvements of the last years have been greater in amount than in the preceding century. No man prospers in mechanic or manufacturing arts at this day, treads in the footsteps of his ancestors. By son of the application of science, and the im plication and great improvement in labor-sa machines, old practices have been supersede new and better ones—all has been changed-improved. A useful discovery in those arts i sooner made in one country, or in one dis than a knowledge of it is disseminated, by m of the press, through every civilized land, al with the rapidity of the wind, and it bee known and adopted wherever it can be usef But in husbandry, the case has been diff We have, to a ruinous extent, in many pa the country, persevered in the practices of o thers, which, though adapted to their time the circumstances of a newly settled country illy suited to an exhausted soil, or to the p age of improvement. We, too, must call se and the press to our aid, if we would succee compete in the business of farming, with the cultivated countries of the old continent, o highly improved districts of the new one. agriculture of England has doubled its pro in the last sixty years, and the agricultur ductions of Scotland, have been more than r upled in the same period. In France, n profound science, have successfully devoted talents to the improvement of the soil, an government has efficiently aided their effor the establishment of schools of practical and tific instruction in husbandry, and by peet aids to her agricultural societies. There, it has been improving under the *new* system o landry: here, the soil has been deterioratin der the *old* system. The lands of Flanders been preserved in unimpaired fertility six ries, and those of China, for more than two sand years. Providence has provided for abundant means for perpetuating the ferti our soils, and has endowed us with capac applying them to advantage. We have rec the talent. If we hide it or do not put it at est, the master will assuredly take from u which we have, and give it to him who l ready much. But the spirit of agricultur rovement is abroad in our land. The you mer, in particular, feels its vivifying influer It has already done much, and with the agricultural societies, and of agricultural pe eals, which are increasing in numbers and t ness, its benign influence will soon be mani every section of our country. We have the su and enterprise of a young nation; and we p advantages, and enjoy privileges, unknown other agricultural people upon the globe. comes us, then, to call promptly to our a lights of science, and the diffusive influence press, that we may realize the high destinies ingly allotted to us by a kind Providence.

Allow me to make a farther digression, to of a means of improving our husbandry, w too much neglected, and too often contem m rideduled. I allude to what is sometimes, rision, termed *book farming*, but which in r offers the most substantial facilities to im ment, and the acquisition of wealth. Let quire what this book farming is.

A German, by means of study and observation, aided by a long course of practical experience in husbandry, has been able to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in fertility, which soils ordinarily undergo, from the growth of common grain crops, and how much their fertility is increased by even quantities of manure, and by pasture—thus teaching how to maintain, or to increase, the fertility of the soil, and consequently its products and profits, from the resources of the farm.

Other men have been assiduously engaged for years, in studying, and have satisfactorily ascertained, the laws by which heat, air and water, are made to exert their best agency in preparing the food, and accelerating the growth and maturity of plants—and have published directions how to derive the highest advantage from these primary elements of nutrition.

And others have invented new and improved implements of machinery, calculated to relieve agricultural labor of half its toils.

A farmer in Ohio, raises fifteen hundred bushels of Swedish turnips on an acre of ground, enough to feed and fatten ten bullocks seventy-five days. A farmer in Massachusetts, by a new mode of managing his corn crop, has realized a net profit of \$150, on little more than an acre of land, while his neighbors, in the same season and adjoining fields, have not been remunerated, in their crop, for the expense of culture. A farmer in New York, has proved by experiment, that by a new process of making hay, he can save ten per cent, in weight, something in labor, and other ten per cent, in the quality of his forage. Another member of my acquaintance, has cultivated twenty acres of Indian corn, and eight acres of beans the present season; the former, estimated to average twenty bushels the acre, and the latter giving more than an ordinary yield—without employing a plough, or a hand hoe, in the planting or culture, the whole work having been performed with the drill barrow and cultivator, implements of modern introduction, thus economising from one-fifth to two-thirds of the labor ordinarily bestowed. These are all matters of recent record, but as they happen to be printed, they very properly fall under the denomination of *book farming*. But are they, on this account, less true, or is the information they contain less useful in your practice? If your neighbor makes a palpable improvement, by which he doubles the value of his labor, you read—avail yourselves of his discovery, though you do it by stealth. Through the means of agricultural publications, the entire farming community are in the relation to you of neighbors—you are acquainted with all their improvements, and are enabled to profit by their skill and science. It might detain you for hours with details of improvements in husbandry, which are essential and accessible to the farmer. Hundreds of men of profound science, and thousands of the best practical farmers, in this and other countries, are engaged in improving agriculture—in making two, three and four blades of grass, and two, three and four bushels of grain grow, where but one blade, one bushel, grew before; and they are tendering you the benefits of their labors, in the agricultural works of the day. The accumulated experience, and the improvements of centuries, have been registered by the press, and their benefits tendered to all who will read and profit by them, almost without money and without price, that will read my learn.

(To be continued.)

THE VIRGINIA CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDER.

We were called upon a few days since by the inventor of the above machine, Mr James C. Baldwin, of Virginia, to witness its operation, and so far as we could form an opinion from a single performance, we were gratified with it. It very readily converted the corn and cob into a substance nearly as fine as bran. The cob is so completely crushed with the common mass as to present but very few angular particles, and we are compelled to say that we think the machine worthy of the attention of agriculturists generally. It would appear almost a work of supererogation to dwell upon the advantages to result from the conversion of the cob into a substance which will prove not only edible but digestible, and particularly as there have been mills for this purpose in existence for many years, and more or less approved of by farmers and planters of distinction. A thing so obvious in itself, it would seem ought not to require argument to enforce it; but such is the force of habit, and such the indomitable tendency of prejudice, that even at this day the utility of feeding the cob in this form is but partially known and less adopted, and upon many estates the cobs of corn are only used as food for the cow when other provender is scarce and difficult to be procured. Of its nutritive properties no one who has ever tasted it, while eating the corn off it as roasting ears, will entertain the least doubt; for its sweet and highly sugary flavor must have convinced him that it not only contains the principle of nutrition, but possesses it in an eminent degree; but it may be said that the sugary taste is not always the test of the alimentary properties of a substance as it is often met with in bodies decidedly poisonous; this is most true; but we affirm without the fear of contradiction, that where we find it in a body known to be perfectly innocuous, as is the corn cob, we have a right to conclude that it does contain nutrition. The question then, which we have to determine is, which is the best method of feeding with the cob? The answer is at hand—that in which it is easiest digested in the stomach of the animal. But speculation aside: let us resort to the results of experiments, these being the safest guides in a matter of this kind.

P. Minor, Esquire, in a very interesting paper addressed to General Cocke, vice president of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, gives the result of a minute experiment made to test the relative nutritive strength of the cob and the corn by distillation. It was, says Mr Minor, carried on under the eye of an experienced and intelligent distiller, and was as follows: He took ten bushels of the corn and cob, weighing 367 lbs. and ten bushels of pure corn meal, which weighed 400 lbs. They were both brewed or mashed on the same day and distilled separately, with great care and accuracy. The product of the pure corn was 18 gallons, and that of the mixture, or corn and cob, was 13 gallons of spirit, each of the same degree of proof. "Now," observes Mr Minor, "it is generally agreed that the cob constitutes about one-half of the bulk of corn; in other words, we give two measures in the ears for one shelled, and the cobs are either used for fuel, or thrown away as of no value." If this were true, the product of the mixture then, should have been only 9 gallons, which is the half of what the pure corn produced. But 13 were obtained, four of

which must have been, of course, extracted from the cobs; or if we estimate its nutritive power by the quantity of spirit, it is clear, that whenever we shell ten bushels of corn, and throw away the cobs, we throw away a portion of food, equal to the difference between 9 and 13, or nearly one-half.

"But besides the actual economy, there is another advantage in this way of feeding corn, which ought to engage the attention of every farmer. It is notoriously true, that the unground grain of corn is heating to the stomach of all animals, and of difficult digestion, producing colic, and other inflammatory disorders, particularly in horses, which tend greatly to shorten their lives. They are deprived of the benefits derived from the stimulus of distension, (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce it before they become gorged. But when ground into meal, along with the cobs, and mixed with cut hay or straw of any kind, this necessary distension is produced without any danger of disorders arising from eating too much. It is now eight years since I have been in the habit of feeding corn in this way, and out of six to ten horses, which I have annually kept in that time, there has been but one case of sickness among them, which was a slight colic."

Mr Robert White, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in a letter to Judge Buell, remarks:

"A pretty extensive feeder for the Philadelphia market once told me, that a bushel of meal made of corn and cobs was quite equal to a bushel of meal made of corn and oats, that his cattle thrived as fast on the former, and that they never stalled (cloyed) on it."

Mackenzie, an eminent Scotch authority, in speaking of ground food asserts that it is nearly a saving of one half to feed grain in that form."

OUR STAPLE.—The quantity of wheat and flour arrived at the Hudson river, via the Erie canal, during the fourth week in November, was as follows:

	bbls. flour,	bush. wheat.
	76,694	38,706
For corresponding period in 1836,	43,951	26,881
Increase,	35,743	11,825

or equal to 35,108 bbls. of flour.

In addition to the above, 9073 barrels of flour, and 2964 bushels of wheat arrived at Schenectady, most of which came over the rail-road to the Hudson, making the total quantity which arrived at tide water in eight days, equal to 95,100 bbls. of flour. The quantity of flour and wheat which has arrived at tide water, via the canal and rail-road, within the 15 days ending the 1st inst, has been nearly equal to one hundred and ninety thousand bbls.—*Argus*.

The most aggravated wounds of domestic animals, are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of eggs mixed in the spirit of turpentine of Florence.

The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in 48 hours.

Small fruit trees should be secured by stakes, especially those that are low, else they will be broken down by the snow.

(From the Plymouth Co. Memorial.)

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

We insert below a communication from a valued friend and correspondent on this subject, which is now engaging the attention of the farmers of this County. The subject is to be treated at some length. The writer is a practical farmer, and we believe his essays will be perused with interest.

I would invite the attention of my brother farmers in Plymouth County, to the all important subject of raising *Wheat*. There is much land in the Old Colony peculiarly adapted to this crop, and in my humble opinion, not one dollar should be allowed to go out of the County for flour,—unless, indeed, there should happen to be a famine. There can be but little doubt (there is none in my mind,) but wheat is a more certain crop even here than rye; that on an average, with good management, one third more can be raised on an acre—and when raised is worth twice as much. Then what objections can there be to cultivating it? Why, our fathers and grandfathers have told us that wheat will not grow in *Old Massachusetts*—the land is old, worn out, and incapable of producing wheat—and so we take it for granted.—From several years experience, I am convinced that this is not the fact; that, if the land is deficient of some of the peculiar constituents of wheat, it can easily be supplied, and when supplied, we are as sure of a good crop, as we are of any other crop we cultivate.

Wheat succeeds best on a light loamy soil in good condition; and if it could succeed clover, or be sown on a clover ley, so much the better. Fresh unfermented manure should not be applied, or if applied, should be ploughed under the soil, and four bushels or more of lime or ashes should be sown on the acre after the wheat is up. Sow, harrow and roll in your wheat in the same manner as you do your rye.

In our northern latitudes spring wheat succeeds best, of which there are several varieties, the *hald*, the *tea*, *Italian*, &c. &c. Spring wheat should be got in as early as the ground can be properly prepared to receive it,—it is also essential that the seed be properly prepared before sowing. Let it be washed in small quantities, skimming off the foul seeds that float on the top—drain off the water, lay it on a clean floor, and mix two quarts of slacked lime, and one quart of plaster with each bushel—spread it and shovel or rake it over for three or four days before sowing; five pecks of seed is sufficient for an acre of land. It should be harvested soon after it is out of the milk, and before the grain becomes hard, and shocked in the field until it is perfectly dry, and can be moved away with safety, by which process much labor saved in turning, threshing, &c. An able writer says, “every farmer ought to live as much as possible upon the productions of his own farm. Fashion requires that every family should consume annually, more or less good flour; every farmer, therefore, who has land adapted to its growth will do well to raise enough for his own consumption. It is good economy to raise every thing on a farm which is practicable and not too expensive for family use. It saves much money and considerable time which would otherwise be employed in procuring the necessary articles from abroad.”

Maltakes, Nov. 1837.

C.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at Bridgewater, on the 15th inst., the *Committee on Produce* submitted the following

REPORT:

For the premium offered for the best crop of wheat, claims were presented by Abram Washburn of Bridgewater, Samuel A. Frazar, of Duxbury, Horace Collamore, of Pembroke.

Abram Washburn having raised 33 bushels and a half on one acre, is entitled to the first premium of \$15.

Sam'l A. Frazer, 26 bushels on an acre, is entitled to the second premium, \$10.

To Horace Collamore and Galen Howard, they recommend each a gratuity of one vol. Complete Farmer.

The premium offered for the best crop of rye, was claimed by Alfred Whitman of East Bridgewater, he having raised on 1 acre and 9 rods of land, 29 bushels—they recommend that to him be awarded the second premium of \$6, and one vol. N. E. Farmer.

Horace Collamore, of Pembroke, presented a claim for the premium offered for the best crop of oats, having raised on 1 acre and 17 rods, 76 bushels. Mr Collamore not having the quantity of land required by the offer, is not entitled to a premium. They recommend a gratuity of 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best crop of potatoes raised in the Co., Paul Hathaway, of Middleborough is entitled to \$6, the second premium offered—he having raised on one acre 455 bushels. Mr Hathaway is also entitled to the premium of \$5 offered for the best crop of sweet potatoes, having raised 33 1-2 bushels on 21 rods of land.

Abram Washburn of Bridgewater, having raised 376 and 3-4 bushels of turnips on one acre, is entitled to the premium of \$6, offered for that object.

John Moorehead of Marshfield, is entitled to the first premium of \$10 for the best crop of carrots raised on one acre, having raised 410 bushels.

Galen Howard, of West Bridgewater, to the second of \$5, having raised 233 bushels on an acre of land.

Two specimens of Corn were presented to the Committee by John M. Goodwin of East Bridgewater, one called the *Pinney* corn, the other the *Hobbes* corn, raised on Clark's Island, Plymouth, the growth of the present season, both well ripened and very heavy. By the verbal statement of Col. Goodwin, it appeared that about 80 bushels of each kind were raised on an acre.

Respectfully submitted,

PASCHAL BASSET,

ISAAC ALDEN,

SAM'L A. FRAZAR,

} Committee.

Bridgewater, Nov. 15, 1837.

[B.]

We insert in to-day's paper, a communication, from one of our most enterprising young farmers, upon the advantages of lime as an improver of the soil; and while we bear testimony to his industry and perseverance, we must be permitted to observe that every thing he says with regard to the sterile character of his land prior to his use of lime, is true to the very letter, and that it has been a source of great delight to us in passing by his estate within the last year, to behold its highly improved condition. Fields, which but a few years since, we could scarcely cross for briars—

where nothing else save the poverty and sedge grasses could grow, we saw clover, timothy, at the various grains, luxuriating in perfection, thence incontestibly proving that *barrenness* had been supplanted by *fertility*, that industry, enterprise and intelligence had triumphed over neglect and the abuse of years.

Thanking our young agricultural friend for his valuable communication, we trust that his enlightened example will excite among his brethren the plough, no other feelings than those of emulation—and that they will go and do likewise. And as he has broken the ice, we hope he will often grace our pages with the result of his experience and practice.—*Ball. Farmer, Dec. 5.*

ADVANTAGES OF LIME.

To the Editor of the Farmer:

DEAR SIR: Although unaccustomed to write for the public, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request in my plain way of giving you views in relation to the value of lime, and the result of my experience and observations in the use of it. Few have been more benefited by the experience of others, and none more willing to profit by the good example of a neighbor, I can of course, object to offering my mite to the common stock, trusting that, like the widow's mite will be received with the same liberal feeling with which it is offered. At the age of eighteen I took possession of a large farm within six miles of Baltimore, which had been tenanted out upwards of 40 years, without any restrictions. To you, who have a personal acquaintance with it, it would be unnecessary to say, that it was completely worn out; but a stranger may form some idea of its miserable condition, when I assure you that for several years before I took charge of it, the income from 600 acres did not amount to \$150 per year. I soon discovered that it was perfect folly to farm poor land, and directed my energies to improving. My attention was directed to lime, by an old English gentleman who had lately bought in my neighborhood; so strong were the prejudices of the farmers generally to trying “visionary notions,” that it was thought only those who had money to throw away, could afford to use it; and as I had none to spare, I concluded to follow the example of “old, experienced, and most thrifty neighbors” by sending a load of wood to the city, and bringing back a load of ashes. This I continued several years, by which time I was fully convinced it was too slow a business, for I discovered that by the time I would reach the third or fourth field, I should have to go the rounds again; sides, with all my industry through the winter we could not get up more ashes than would manure 10 or 12 acres, consequently requiring years to improve 200 or 240 acres. This I thought would never do; to look forward to growing at so slavish a business, was rather a dull prospect for a man of my sanguine temperament, the meantime I had been watching closely the effect of lime on my old neighbor's farm, and by this time convinced that there was something more than “visionary notions” in the use of it, and at once looked to lime as the only way to get along; but how to manage it was a difficulty—I had not got the ready cash to go with, and was afraid to go in debt. I saw abundance of limestone, about three miles ab-

me, which seemed to be little valued, and knowing that I had plenty of wood, soon went to calculating what it would cost me to haul the stone and burn the lime, and at once satisfied myself that by doing the work "within myself" the cash expenses would not exceed 8 or 10 cents a bushel, whilst I should have to pay the lime burners 24 cents. I at once went to work to build a kiln that would burn 1500 bushels, and never shall I forget the concern it occasioned among my friends. Those who lived in the midst of limestone, thought it impossible my experiment would succeed, having such a distance to haul the stone, whilst my "old experienced neighbors" still thought it money thrown away, to put lime on the land; and, never shall I forget the earnestness with which an old and valued friend, Mr T., admonished me of the hazard I was running, and the seriousness with which he attempted to dissuade me from my "wild notion;" the boy he was sure would ruin himself, for the old gentlemen well knew that my cash means were very slender. "The boy" however, persisted, and I am sure I would not exchange the profits of my lime kiln for that of some of the gold mines. Every day convinces me more strongly, that but for my lime kiln, I should have been a broken farmer. My kiln was scarcely under way before the example was followed by another, and now, after a lapse of 8 or 10 years, they are as thickly dotted over the neighborhood as you will find in any part of the county where they have limestone on the spot, and it has become a proverbial saying, that wherever you see a lime kiln, "that man is to do well." As to the mode of applying it, I have pursued the same system, viz: spreading it on the surface, the quantity depending on the condition of the land; on very sterile soil, the quantity should not exceed fifty bushels per acre, and I doubt very much whether the product of any land will be increased for the first few years by a larger quantity; but where (as is the case with myself,) it is important to save manual labor, you may safely put on land that has a sod on it from 120 to 150 bushels per acre, and no doubt the effect will continue many years longer than if a small quantity was applied. On my farm, I have two kinds of soil, the gray rock and a gravelly soil; lime acts powerfully on either, but most so on the gray rock, and I find will admit of a much larger quantity being used at a time; on land that would not bring more than three barrels of corn to the acre, I am confident has often by one dressing of lime, been made to produce the first year from 5 to 7 barrels, and land that a few years since was covered with poverty grass and briar bushes, now produces me fine crops of timothy, corn and wheat. It is highly gratifying to see the eagerness with which the young farmers of my neighborhood are improving with lime, and the white heaps in the spring afford a delightful variety to the appearance of the neighborhood. As long communications are never read, I will cut this short, with the promise to write you again. Yours, &c. W. G. Baltimore Co., Nov. 28.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

FARMERS' FAULTS.

Mr Holmes: I frequently see some of our most enterprising farmers—men who know how to make their farms flourish, and purses heavy—leave their sons nearly destitute of the means of

improvement. I believe this is one great cause why so many young men leave the farm for some other pursuit. When they become free they are unfit to act for themselves; hence, they must either learn a thousand things by bitter experience, or else follow some other pursuit. The latter step was taken by your unfortunate correspondent.

When I was large enough to lift a hoe, an old broken one was given me; which was considered good enough, in those days. As I grew older, a hoe with a handle much too short was provided for me—and when I plead for a long handle, the reply was, 'O, your back is young, and can bend as well as not,'—so that now my back is as crooked as if I were 70 years old, or upwards.

I was never taught to perform any kind of mechanical labor pertaining to a farm—a very important part of the education of a farmer. If I attempted to make or repair my hand-sled, it must be done without the knowledge of my father, as we were never allowed to touch his tools. Having no encouragement of this nature, I soon began to plead a total want of mechanical skill, so that now I am frequently mortified, when obliged to expose my ignorance and want of skill.

My father would never permit me to go to mill, fearing that I should loiter by the way, or injure the horse,—so that I must use the axe or hoe and not think of looking any higher. To butcher a sheep, was more than I ever expected to perform. I have no recollection of ever doing any business for my father to the amount of twenty-five cents in my life. I have lost many a dollar since, from this defect of my early education. With such treatment, I soon became disgusted, and resolved never to become a farmer—a resolve of which I have since repented a thousand times.

I am confident that I am not the only one who has changed his occupation on no other ground than this. I could point out many whole families that have left the paternal roof to seek their support from some other source. I may safely say that the man who is negligent of his business himself, and trusts it to his boys, is more likely to make good farmers of them, than the man who pays attention to his business and does not permit his boys to act for themselves.

There is a great neglect among many farmers, in providing for the mental improvement of their sons. I doubt much whether the farmers in this State are providing better opportunities for the improvement of their children in useful knowledge at the present day, than did their parents forty years ago. At that time, comparatively less knowledge was necessary for a man to be engaged in the most lucrative employments, and if he had no learning he might pass along in the world, and acquire a handsome property. But at the present day it is not so. Education is open to all, and those who will not improve these advantages, will find themselves compelled to take their stand far below those now on the stage of action, endowed with the same degree of knowledge.

If farmers would wish their sons to become men, and farmers, too, they must give them some inducements to action, and instead of making mere tools of them for their own profit, strive to encourage and teach them to perform those duties which must soon devolve upon them.

There is no need that our young men should become anything and everything but farmers.—

There is no pursuit in which the scientific mind can have a greater field of investigation than agriculture. Powerful minds are engaged in investigating its principles as a science. Many of these principles which have been heretofore overlooked, are developed every day, and cannot fail to produce results highly interesting and beneficial.

Leeds, Nov. 16, 1837.

N.

SHAKER PIG-STYLE.—"The pig-style at Canterbury is well worth a visit for the neatness, yes, the neatness of a pig-style! and the admirable and happy condition of its tenants. Twenty or thirty swine in clean swept styes, whose average weight at killing time, will be between four and five hundred pounds, is a sight which Parson Trulliver would have looked upon with exstasy. The whole care of the swine in one building devolves upon one man, whose feeding tubs, and pails, and dippers, and cloths, were as neatly arranged as in any lady's kitchen. The troughs are so arranged that the pigs are shut away from them while filling; of course there is no interference or squealing from the hungry expectants. The food given them is always cooked, and the Shakers consider a portion of rye mixed with the corn as very much improving their food. Their experience leads them to the conclusion that it would be better to buy rye at a quarter of a dollar more a bushel, than corn, to mix with corn in equal parts, than to give their swine Indian meal alone."—Extract from Mr Colman's letters.

SHAKER BARN.—The English agricultural journals are warmly praising a mode of curing hay by ventilating the stacks or mows, and thus preventing mould or must; it will be seen by the following extract from the same writer's papers, that ventilation is no new thing among the Shakers.—Is it a wonder that such men who manage with such care and skill, grow rich rapidly? and would not the majority of our farmers be benefited by taking a few lessons of neatness and prudence in farm management from them.—*Maine Farmer*.

"The great object of agricultural curiosity at Haverock, is their magnificent circular stone barn, two stories in height, and ninety-six feet in diameter. The great mow is in the centre, and is said to be capable of containing four hundred tons of hay. The floor, or drive way is on the outside of the circle, and the team goes round and comes out of the same door by which it enters. By all passing in the same direction, several teams can stand on the floor and be unloaded at the same time. In the centre of this mow, a large mast or post is erected, reaching from the ground to the roof, which is crowned with a small cupalo.—Slats, or pieces of plank, are secured around this post, at a small distance from it, to prevent the hay from coming in contact with it, and the hay at the bottom being raised from the ground, a perfect ventilation is kept up, and the steam from the new hay is effectually carried off."

Three hogsheds of pumpkin seeds were sent to Belfast, from which oil was intended to be extracted; but the experiment having failed, the Journal states that the seeds are to be applied to fattening swine.

Cabbages will not be injured by remaining out late in the fall, even after some light snows, if they can be gathered when dry.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1837.

☞ We published a piece the last week, headed "Manure," by "A Common Farmer," which we took from the N. H. Patriot, not because we believed the writer correct in his notions, but that the truth might be elicited thereby. We had prepared some remarks, pointing out the errors of the *common farmer*, as we supposed, when we received the following able communication, which caused our own remarks to be laid under the table, to make room for those of our correspondent, which are much more to the point. We should be happy to receive further communications from C., as we think the public may be greatly benefited by his writings.

(For the New England Farmer.)

MANURE.

MESSRS EDITORS: In your last paper, under this caption, you published some remarks from the N. H. Patriot, by a *Common Farmer*, in which he expresses his anxiety respecting the manner of using manure, &c. The importance of making, saving, and right application of manure, has long engaged the attention of not only *common*, but of uncommonly good farmers, and much has been said and published on the subject. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that few at this enlightened day, will adopt his theoryless practice. His bold assertions may elicit the truth, and he may thereby obtain what he is seeking after, or stand corrected of his error.

I will not quarrel with him for spreading his manures on his grass ground in the fall, provided they are properly composted; but should not advise spreading strong manures, or manures unmixed with soil or mud, nor of carting and spreading in the fall, to plough in, in the spring. This is a wasteful practice.

He professes not to be "so fearful of losing the strength of his manure by evaporation as some farmers are, otherwise he might think a considerable part was made in vain." With the same propriety he might consider his house made in vain, because it is composed of combustible materials, and may take fire and burn down! It is for his interest, it is his duty, as a prudent man, as a good citizen, to guard against either calamity. He says "if any manure was made in vain, I should say it is that which is ploughed under something like a foot deep in its full strength."

I am not much acquainted with the manner or depth of ploughing in New Hampshire; but spread on your strongest manure, and put in your deepest furrows, and a succession of crops shall average one-third more than your shallow system.

I cannot discover the nub of his hasty-pudding story, or its application to ploughing in manure. The taste of people may vary, and some might prefer his pudding and salt to his salt water pudding. But dame nature has no such freaks; and reason and common sense teaches that manure properly applied, is buried in the soil when intended to benefit vegetation.

He further says, "it is obvious that manure in its natural state in full strength, produces nothing of consequence, that when buried in the earth, ten or twelve inches, it will remain in nearly the same state, unless washed, leached or drained; that it drains downwards and not upwards; that should the strength all come out of it, the roots of corn or vegetables would receive but little nourishment from it, it being deeper than the warmth of the sun will reach suitably to render it fertile." It is a fact well known to practical and scientific

farmers, that a grain of wheat, when planted in a mellow soil, will strike its roots three feet downward; the roots of oats eighteen inches; the beet, parsnip and carrots fourteen inches; the potato will put out its leaders eighteen inches, and clover and the fine grasses much farther.

It is a fact equally well known, that manure in undergoing a violent fermentation, unmixd with soil or other substances to confine the gasses, will lose one-half its weight. Under the furrow this fermentation is gradual, and as the season advances, as the heat increases, so increases the process of fermentation. The gasses rise and mingle with the soil, and become the food for plants, when most wanted to ripen the seed or mature the vegetables. I wish my friend, the common farmer, to bear in mind that in the process of fermentation, the gasses *always* ascend; that manure cannot be buried too deep by the plough; that the sun and atmosphere have influence upon the soil, to as great a depth as it freezes in winter, or thaws in the spring; that this influence is upward and not downward, and that manure is seldom buried by the plough, or washed by the rains, beyond that influence; that his theory is altogether bad; that if he is a young man, and open to conviction, he may yet learn; and I should advise him to take the N. E. Farmer. C.

Mattakes, Plymouth Co. Dec. 1837.

(For the New England Farmer.)

PRESERVATIVE POWERS OF COLD ON ANIMAL FOOD.—The most obvious method of preserving animal food, is the application of a degree of cold, sufficient to solidify the juices, and thus to suspend the operation of the principle of putrefaction. Meat that is perfectly frozen, may be kept sweet any length of time. A striking instance of which is the case of the mammoth, found in Siberia, which probably had been entombed in the ice for an almost indefinite period of time. The flesh was sweet, and was greedily devoured by the hunter's dogs. The frozen markets of Russia are well known. In the country about Hudson's Bay, the flesh of all animals used as food there, whether quadrupeds, fish or fowl, are preserved perfectly by the cold; and the two latter, even without being cleaned out.

It is, however, doubtful whether provisions thus preserved, do not suffer. It is a common opinion amongst butchers, that meat once thoroughly frozen, never recovers its fine flavor. For instance, fish preserved by being frozen, if thawed before a fire, becomes hard, and is spoiled; but that if thawed in cold water, it will become tender, and fit for the table. In Canada, where animal food of all kinds is preserved for many months, by being frozen, and packed in snow, they carefully avoid softening it in warm water, previously to its being cooked, as it is known that it would very speedily putrefy; cold water is therefore used. Something like this takes place in the living human body. When a limb is frost-bitten, if immersed in warm water, or brought near the fire, it will speedily run into gangrene. Hence it is the practice to rub it with snow, and to elevate the temperature with the greatest possible caution.

Experiments on the preservative power of cold on provisions, occasioned the death of Lord Bacon. While at Highgate, he took the opportunity to stuff a hen with snow, to try the power of its antiseptic agency. Immediately after eating it, he was taken ill, and in a few days the world was deprived of this great man.

Reduction of temperature ever so little below that of the atmosphere, is of use during warm weather, and hence meat is always kept in the most shaded and coolest

places. It is a practice with some persons to cover meat in warm weather, with a cloth steeped in vinegar; the acid vapor keeps off flies, and the moisture occasions cold by evaporation. A wet cloth will be always found colder than the surrounding atmosphere, as will be evinced by rolling up a thermometer in it. The degree of cold will be in proportion to the power of evaporation, the difference of temperature often exceeding 10° Fahr., which is of considerable importance in the preservation of meat in a hot sultry day.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We acknowledge with gratitude to the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society, the pay for 12 volumes of the N. E. Farmer, and 16 volumes of the Complete Farmer, which they have awarded this year, as premiums, to the enterprising competitors of Agriculture in that County.—Nothing can be more appropriate, according to our own way of thinking, than premiums of this description.—Far preferable sometimes, we should say, to silver or gold. It is agreed that knowledge is power, and the knowledge of agriculture is what the husbandman wants. This may be obtained in sundry ways, viz: from practice, from conversation, and from reading. We are happy to believe that "book farming," as it is called, is becoming more prevalent, that the old fashioned prejudice against it, is nearly extinct, and that our farmers are sensible, that to convey ideas to one another, on these important subjects through the medium of the press, is highly proper and beneficial. We cannot conceive in what way a husbandman can employ his long winter evenings to greater profit or pleasure, than in studying the valuable works of those who have had much experience, and taken unwearied pains to investigate and determine the best mode of practice in this mother of arts. We feel assured that the day is fast approaching, when the farmers of New England will be able to give a reason for any peculiar mode of husbandry, other than "because my father and grandfather did so before me."

It may be thought paradoxical to some that the county of Plymouth should be agricultural. "Plymouth!" say they, "that stepping-stone to sandy Cape Cod!" that territory situated between the two bays, and made up of pond holes, gravel hills and sand banks; where every town is filled with nail machines, spinning gin mies, anchor shops and shoe factories; can such a place have any pretensions to agriculture? Such may be the language of the prejudiced; but let them not "darken council by words without knowledge." The truth is, that Plymouth County is by no means behindhand in agriculture. It has much excellent land, and can boast of some of the best farms and best farmers in the Commonwealth. The true spirit of improvement in husbandry is most prevalent there; and in no place is the annual Cattle Show and Exhibition more cheerfully and fully attended. The people, as agriculturists, are industrious, enterprising and ambitious, and we venture to say, that the donations of the government are as judiciously and advantageously expended in this county as in any other in the State. As to Cape Cod, Plymouth to be sure, is in its vicinity, but it bears very little resemblance to it. There are, however, erroneous notions relative to the sterility of the Cape, for it is supposed by some, that it is totally devoid of any kind of fertility which is very far from the truth. Some of its town can boast of good land, strange as it may seem, and its people are a hardy, industrious race. It was in fact the only place that bore the marks of agriculture, when the Pilgrims first landed upon this coast; and here were found the granaries of the natives.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending December 9.

DECEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	3	20	34	30 N. W.
Monday,	4	20	32	28 N.
Tuesday,	5	22	32	26 N.
Wednesday,	6	31	30	22 N.
Thursday,	7	8	18	10 N.
Friday,	8	4	16	14 N. W.
Saturday,	9	4	28	14 E.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVES AND VISITORS TO THE CITY.

The Subscriber, proprietor of the Franklin House, would inform his friends and the public that he can furnish good accommodations. Those who will favor him with their custom, are assured that every attention will be paid and every effort made to make their situation pleasant while they remain with him.

OLIVER LOCK.

Franklin House, near the New England Seed Store.
December, 20, 1837.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered, or farther particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor.

LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.
Dec. 20, 1836.

TO BE LET,

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and all other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays, and his companions in arms, to the four winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army, the friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and as many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at a fair rent, not to exceed five hundred acres—all the manure to manure on the premises, and more houses if wanted; no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for such an establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN HANDLER, the old Farmer of Boston, the owner, G. A. RUMBULL, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Worcester, or Col. ONAS BOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.

Dec. 13.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums and pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry trees the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees are rifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. J.

HARRISON'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

One of the most perfect machines for shelling corn that has been introduced, made principally of iron and no way liable to get out of order, will shell from 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, with the power of one person. This machine was highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural implements at the late Fair, and for the best machine now in use. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land well stocked with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for which cash will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer.

Nov. 8, 1837.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

BEES! BEES!

The subscribers have for sale 10 hives of Bees which will be sold from \$6 to \$10 per hive, according to weight.
Dec. 6, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or

JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vita, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.—consisting of

Polyerized SWEET MARJORAM.

“ SAGE.

“ SUMMER SAVORY.

Pressed “ SUMMER SAVORY.

“ SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Nov. 15.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,

“ SOUTHERN do.

“ WHITE DUTCH do.

“ RED TOP.

“ HERDS GRASS.

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT July 5.

No. 7, Commercial Whf.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
GRAPES, white,	do.	1 42	1 35
BEANS, mess,	do.	11 50	13 00
No. 1,	do.	12 50	13 00
prime,	do.	10 00	10 50
BEEFWAX, (American)	do.	26	31
CHEESE, new milk,	do.	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	do.	40	45
“ southern, geese,	do.	9 12	9 12
FLAX, American,	do.	3 00	3 31
FISH, Cod,	do.	9 50	9 62
FLOUR, Genesee,	do.	9 87	10 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	do.	9 50	9 75
Baltimore, wharf,	do.	9 62	9 62
Alexandria,	do.	1 05	1 05
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	do.	1 00	1 03
“ southern, yellow,	do.	99	1 02
“ white,	do.	1 30	1 35
Rye, northern,	do.	54	56
Barley,	do.	18 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	do.	17 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	do.	45	52
Eastern, screwed,	do.	6	7
HONEY, Cuba,	do.	4	5
HORS, 1st quality,	do.	9	10
2d quality,	do.	9	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	do.	23	30
“ southern, 1st sort,	do.	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	do.	25	27
“ do country do,	do.	20	21
“ do city do,	do.	20	21
“ do dry hide,	do.	20	21
“ do dry hide,	do.	87	90
LIME, best sort,	do.	10 00	10 50
MACKEREL, No 1, new,	do.	3 25	3 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	do.	26 00	27 00
PORK, Mass, inspect extra clear,	do.	24 50	25 50
“ clear from other States	do.	21 00	22 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	do.	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	do.	87	1 00
Hemp,	do.	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	do.	14	15
Southern Clover,	do.	13	14
SILK Cocoons, (American)	do.	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	do.	3 50	4 00
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	do.	50	55
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	do.	45	47
American, full blood, washed,	do.	41	43
do. 3-4ths do,	do.	38	40
do. 1-2 do,	do.	33	33
do. 1-4 and common	do.	42	45
Northern pulled,	do.	37	40
“ No 1,	do.	28	30
“ No 2,	do.	“	“
“ No 3,	do.	“	“

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	do.	14	15
“ southern, and western,	do.	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	do.	9	11
POULTRY,	do.	15	16
BUTTER, (tub)	do.	20	23
“ lump	do.	20	25
EGGS,	do.	22	23
POTATOES, new	do.	37	50
CIDER,	do.	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 18, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 600 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2,000 Sheep, and 75 Swine.

About 150 Beef Cattle unsold

Prices — Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were hardly sustained, occasioned probably by the unfavorable weather.—We quote Extra at \$7 00—First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality \$5 50 a 6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots at \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 12, \$2 25, \$2 33 \$2 62, and \$2 75.

Pigs.—A lot of about 50 were sold, price not made public. At retail 9 for sows and 10 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

THE COUNTRY GIRLS.

I love the "country spinster,"

Who turns the buzzing wheel,
Who plies, with busy hands, the card,
With merry hum, the reel.

I love the "country seamster"

Who makes the household gear,
And who, with industry and art,
Prepares the homespun wear.

I love the "country milkmaid,"

Whose daily task supplies
A wholesome food and beverage
For country families.

Her neat and ample dairy,

Her industry attests,
And when night finds her weary
In innocence she rests.

I love the country housewife,

Her neat swept rural dome,
Where love, and truth, and kindness dwell,
The ploughman's happy home.

They wear their healthful blushes,

They walk with form erect,
They wear their own wrought homespun,
And gew-gaw show reject.

"No "Grecian bend" affected,

No ambling, mincing pace,
No scornful tossing of the head,
No modish, wry grimace.

No sallow, pale complexion,

No court spots speck the lips,
No camel hump deforms the back
No bishops eke the hips:

No "come and see my shoulders!"

No studied vicious taste,
No whalebone frame to choke the breath,
No corsets cut the waist:

No dark midnight carousals

Corrupt their purity,
No treacherous espousals
Convict of coquetry.

Faithful to all relations,

As mothers, daughters, wives—
As sisters kind, as lovers true,
And virtuous their lives.

Ohio Statesman.

HUSKING PARTY.

"Farewell the pleasant husking night — its merry after scenes,
When indian pudding smok'd beside the giant pot of beans;
When ladies joined the social band, nor once affected fear,
But gave a pretty cheek to kiss for every crimson ear!"

We like to recur occasionally to the customs and pastimes of our ancestors. Talk as we may of the gay masquerade, and the fashionable ball where beauty, and elegance, and refinement float down the dance, to the soft music, like the lovely creations of a dream—the embodied spirits of joy, and light, and music,—who is there that will

not turn a longing and a lingering glance upon the simple amusement of other times—when pastime went hand in hand with usefulness. We know that these may, at first view, appear rude and forbidding—that the sensibilities of the fashionables of the present generation would be shocked at the bare idea of a Quilting Frolic—an Apple Paring, or a Husking Party.

The Husking Party takes place in those long, bright evenings of autumn, when the harvest moon is up among the stars, and the streams and the hills, and the old forest trees are brightening in its beautiful illumination. A group of happy and kind-hearted beings, of all ages and sexes, from the fair young girl to the grey-haired old man, are assembled around the fruits of their neighbor's industry—the long and heavy pile of indian corn, gathered from the field with its covering of husks. The whole length of the ample bare floor is lined with huskers, who, after a few preliminary jokes, betake themselves zealously to their task.

The presence of females in such a group will no doubt be objected to. But wherefore? Ask the grey-haired yeoman, if, in the days of his boyhood, it was deemed improper, or inconsistent with the dignity and delicacy of their character, for his female companions to join their brothers and their neighbors, in an evening's amusement of this nature. They would smile at the idea of impropriety. The assembly is not one of strangers, where doubt and apprehension must seal every lip and fetter every movement, but of those who have lived together as children of one family, and have met each other, at all times, and at all places—in the kitchen or in the parlor—the field or the workshop, with the same frank smile of welcome. And pray where is the harm of mirth and pleasantry, tempered as they are here with pure, unstudied natural modesty? There can be none. The parties are not mingled in the hollow world, and learned to tamper with the heart's best feelings, to curl the lip at sincerity, and betray without a scruple the confidence of the artless and unsuspecting. The girl who seats herself at the husking, and the lively, frank-hearted youth beside her, have no sentimental and novel-borrowed nonsense to exchange—they have never read and sighed over the pernicious pages of Moore and Byron, or looked on unblushingly at an immodest theatrical representation. On the contrary they have drawn their beautiful ideas of love and friendship from the praiseworthy examples and maxims of their ancestors; and consequently, the vicissitudes of life, its alternate light and shadow, are met without that bitter disappointment which follows so closely upon the dreams of the romantic and idle visionary.

Al—there is mirth, life and jollity in our genuine husking party. The huskers ply their tongues as busily as their hands, while engaged in their pleasant task. Stories are related—songs are sung—jokes are passed—and soft words spoken. Imagine to yourself, reader, the sight of a long row of fine, healthy looking girls, with glowing countenances and bright eyes and sweet smiles. Depend upon it, there is nothing like a sensible, good-natured romp of a country girl—one who will play "hide and seek" and "blind man's buff" with you, but who would cuff your ears in indignation should you address her in language which more refined and fashionable

ladies would listen to with complacence. During the process of husking, if a red ear of corn is found by any one of the ladies, she is liable to receive a kiss from some of the company. She of course hands the ear to her favorite beau, who readily understands the signal and acts accordingly. The red cheek is sure to be redder before he leaves it.

After the task is finished, the company adjourn to the house—a supper is provided—and after partaking of it, the parties separate for their respective homes—the girls being all provided with "fellows" to accompany them. But the genuine Husking Parties, we grieve to say it, are now rarely heard of. They have lost the spirit which enlivened them—a false refinement has broken in upon their pleasant amusement; and bright eyes and fair hands no longer figure at a Husking. —Northern Star.

THE EVENING PRAYER,

BY L. E. L.

Alone, alone!—no other face
Wears kindred smile, or kindred line;
And yet they say my mother's eyes—
They say my father's brow is mine:
And either had rejoiced to see
The other's likeness in my face,
But now it is a stranger's eye
That finds some long-forgotten trace.

I heard them name my father's death,
His home and tomb alike the wave;
And I was early taught to weep
Beside my youthful mother's grave.
Lush I could recall one look—
But only one familiar tone:
If I had aught of memory
I should not feel so all alone.

My heart is gone beyond the grave,
In search of love I cannot find,
Till I could fancy soothing words
Are whispered by the evening wind:
I gaze upon the watching stars,
So clear, so beautiful above,
Till I could dream they look on me
With something of an answering love.

My mother, does thy gentle eye
Look from those distant stars on me?
Or does the wind at evening bear
A message to thy child from thee?
Dost thou pine for me, as I pine
Again a parent's love to share?
I often kneel beside thy grave
And pray to be a sleeper there.

The vesper bell!—'tis eventide;
I will not weep, but I will pray:
God of the fatherless, 'tis Thou
Alone can'st be the orphan's stay!
Earth's meanest flower, Heaven's mightiest star,
Are equal in their Maker's love,
And I can say, Thy will be done,
With eyes that fix their hope above.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bldg. Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 55 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1837.

NO. 25.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS,

delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their twenty-seventh Anniversary, Oct. 15, 1837.

BY J. BUEL.

(Continued.)

The object of the farmer, in the management of his farming operations, should be, first, to obtain the greatest return for the capital and labor he expends; and secondly, to do this without impairing the fertility of the soil, or the intrinsic value of his farm. To effect these objects, three prominent rules should be observed: The first is, *keep your land dry*; or in other words, free from superfluous moisture. The second rule is, — *keep your land clean*; or in other words, free from weeds. And the third is, — *keep your land rich*; or in other words, return to it, in the form of manure, all the refuse animal and vegetable matters which the farm affords.

Keep your land dry.—The importance of draining is not duly appreciated, nor its practice well understood, among us. Although water is indispensable to vegetation, too much of it is as hurtful as too little. It is necessary to the germination of the seed, to the decomposition of the vegetable matter in the soil—to the transmission of the food from the soil to the plant—to its circulation there, and to the maturity of the product. If these useful purposes are defeated, where water remains in the soil to excess—the seed rots, the vegetable matter which should serve as the food of the crop, remains insoluble, in consequence of the absence of heat and air, which the water excludes; or, if the seed grows, the plant sickly, for want of its proper food, and there is consequently a virtual failure in the harvest. It is not from the surface only that we are to determine whether land is sufficiently dry to support a healthy vegetation; but we are to examine the surface stratum, into which the roots of the plants penetrate, and from which they draw their food. This is habitually wet—if it grows marshy plants if water will collect in a hole sunk fifteen inches below the surface—the land is too wet for cultivated crops, and means should be adopted to render it more dry. From my partial acquaintance with this County, I feel assured that much of your best land is rendered unfit for tillage, or the growth of the finer grasses, by reason of the excess of water, which passes or reposes upon the subsoil, unnoticed by the cultivator. These lands are denominated cold and sour, and they are so. Cold, sour lands are invariably wet lands below, if not upon the surface. But if the superfluous water was judiciously conducted off by efficient underdrains, (for the construction of which, you possess the best of materials in abundance,) these lands would be rendered warm and sweet, and highly productive, and the outlay would be repaid by the increased value of two or three of the first crops. Wet lands are generally rich

lands, abounding in vegetable matters, which water has preserved from decomposition, but which readily become the food of plants, when the water is drawn off. Let me imagine a case, which I am sure will be found to exist in many parts of your county. There is a slope of a hill, half a mile in extent, terminating in a flat 40 rods wide, through which a brook meanders. The soil on this slope, and in this flat, is of a light, porous quality, six to twelve inches deep, reposing on a subsoil impervious to water, as clay, rock or hardpan. By soil, I mean the upper stratum, in which vegetable matters are blended with the earthy material, and which constitutes the true pasture of plants. Near the top of this slope, all along on a horizontal level, or perhaps lower down, spouts or springs burst through the subsoil, a thing very common in hilly districts, the waters from which finding an easy passage through the loose soil, spread and run down the slope, and upon the subsoil, and through the flat, till they find their level in the brook. A thermometer plunged down to the subsoil, will indicate, at midsummer, a temperature probably not greater than 60°, whereas, to grow and mature many of our best farm crops, we require a heat in the soil of 70° or 80°. How shall we remedy this evil, and render this land profitable to the occupant? Simply by making an underdrain or drains, in a gently inclining direction, a little below these spouts or springs, and, if practicable, somewhat into the subsoil. These will catch and conduct off the spouting waters, and by laying the lower plane dry and permeable to heat and air, develop all its natural powers of fertility.

I will suppose another case—that of a flat surface, underlaid by an impervious subsoil. This is rendered unproductive, or difficult to manage, by stagnant waters. The rain and snow waters, penetrating the soil, are arrested in their downward passage, by the subsoil, which not having slope to pass them off, they here remain and stagnate, and putrefy, alike prejudicial to vegetable and animal health. The mode of draining such grounds, and of rendering them productive and of easy management, is, first, to surround the field with a good underdrain, and to construct a sufficient open drain from the outlet to carry off the waters. Then with the plough, throw the land into ridges of twenty to thirty feet in breadth, according to the tenacity of the soil, in the direction of the slope, and sink an underdrain in each of the furrows between the ridges, terminating them in the lower cross drain. The materials of the underdrains, which are generally stones, should be laid so low as to admit of the free passage of the plough over them. The superfluous water, by the laws of gravitation, settle into these drains, and pass off, and the soil becomes dry, manageable and productive. An acquaintance called upon a Scotch farmer, whose farm had been underdrained in this way, and being informed that the improvement cost sixteen dollars an acre, tile having been used, remarked that it was a costly

improvement. "Yes," was the farmer's reply, "but it costs a deal more *not to do it*," which he illustrated by pointing to an adjoining farm, like situated, which had not been drained, and was overgrown with rushes and with sedge grass, and then to his own fields, teeming with luxuriance, and rich in the indications of an abundant harvest.

I have dwelt upon the subject of draining with more detail, because I have personally realized its benefits, and am sure it may be extensively gone into with the certain prospect of reward.

Keep your land clean.—Weeds being generally indigenous, or well acclimated, are gross feeders, and exhaust the soil more in proportion to their size than cultivated crops. We should consider that farmer a reckless manager, who should suffer strange cattle to consume the food prepared for his farm stock. How much more is he deserving the name of an economist, who permits his crops to be robbed of their food, and consequently stunted in their growth, by thistles, daisies, dock and pig-weed?

An idea prevails with some, that weeds, by the shade they afford to the soil and to crops, prevent the exhalation of moisture in times of drought.—Precisely the reverse is the case. They exhaust the moisture of the soil in proportion to the surface of their leaves and stems. Some plants, it is affirmed, daily draw from the earth, and exhale from their superficies, more than their weight of moisture.

Keep your land rich.—This is to be done by manuring, by pasturing, and by alternating crops. Most of this County, I believe, is devoted to cattle and sheep husbandry, for which it seems well adapted; and these branches of husbandry afford ample means of enriching the soil and enlarging the grain and root crops. Cattle and sheep make manure—manure makes grain, and grass, and roots—these in return feed the family, and make meat, milk and wool; and meat, milk and wool are virtually money, the great object of the farmer's ambition, and the reward of his labors.—This is the farmer's magic chain, which, kept bright by use, is ever strong and sure; but if broken or sullied to corrode by neglect, its power and efficiency are lost.

You possess all the earthy elements of a good soil—clay, sand and lime. It is *your* province, and *your* duty to husband and apply the vegetable, and most essential element of fertility—MANURES. These are as much the food of your crops, as your crops are food for your cattle, or your family; and it is as vain to expect to perpetuate good crops without manure, as it would be to expect fat beef and fat mutton, from stunted pasture or buckwheat straw. We see then, that manures are the basis of good husbandry, whether we have reference to tillage or cattle farms;—and that tillage and cattle reciprocally benefit each other.

It results from these facts, that a farmer should till no more land than he can keep *dry and clean*,

and rich; and that he should keep no more stock than his crops will feed well, and that can be made profitable to the farm.

The farmer who makes but thirty bushels of corn, a dozen bushels of rye, or a ton of hay, from an acre of land—and there are not a few who fall short of this—is hardly remunerated for his labor; but he who gets these measures from half an acre, and every good farmer ought at least to do so, realizes a net product of one half the value of his crop, or receives twice as much labor as the first does. The reason of this is, that the one permits his acre to become poor, either from not saving and applying his manure, or from spreading it and his labor over too much land, or by cropping it too long, while the other keeps his land rich, and thereby saves his labor. How is this disparity increased, when, instead of being double, the crop of the good farmer exceeds that of the bad farmer four-fold, incidents that very often happen on adjoining farms? If the latter gets one hundred dollars per annum for his labor, the former gets four hundred dollars for his labor. No inconsiderable item this, in the aggregate of a man's life, or in the profit and loss account of a large farm.

So with our animals. The food which parsimony, or indolence, or ill judged economy, doles out to a beast, and which barely keeps him two years, would, if judiciously fed out, fatten him in six months; and thereby convert three quarters of the food into meat, milk and money, which, in the other case, is expended to keep the animal alive. Time is money, as well in fattening animals and feeding crops, as in other expenditures of human labor.

Pasturing is a means of inducing fertility. It is computed to add twenty per cent. to the fertility of a first rate soil. This arises from two causes. All that is grown upon the soil, is returned to it in the droppings of the animals which graze upon it. And in the second place, when broken up by the plough, the sward is converted into food for the tillage crops, and has been found to be equivalent, in a well set soil, to more than twelve loads of dung on the acre. In this way sheep husbandry is known to enrich lands rapidly. But this remark does not apply to meadows where the crop is carried off, and no equivalent returned to the soil, in the form of manure.

Alternation of crops is unquestionably one of the best and most economical means of preserving fertility, and of increasing the profits of the farm. All crops exhaust the soil more or less, of the general elements of fertility, though not to the same extent, nor do all exhaust it alike of certain specific properties. It is believed that every family of plants requires a specific food, which other families do not stand in need of, and which they do not take up. This is evinced by the fact that wheat cannot be grown profitably, in ordinary grounds, in two successive years, upon the same field, without a great falling off in the product.—And it is now laid down as an axiom, in good husbandry, that two crops of any small grain, should never be taken from the same field in successive years, because they draw too largely upon the same specific food. But after an interval of four or five years, in which grass and roots intervene, the specific food of the wheat crop has so accumulated in the soil, that this grain may then be again profitably grown upon it. So with all other farm crops, not even excepting the grasses.

The law of natural change in the products of a soil is so palpable, that in Flanders and Holland, where flax is one of the most profitable staples, they do not think of cultivating this crop upon the same ground, oftener than once in 10 or 12 years. Our farmers seem to appreciate these truths in reference to tillage crops, without duly reflecting, that they apply as well to grass as to grain. Meadows do deteriorate; in a few years, the finer grasses run out, because the soil becomes exhausted of the particular food which affords them nourishment; coarse or immitricious plants take their place, and the herbage becomes inferior in quality, and greatly diminished in quantity. Upon an average, old established meadows would yield double their present crops, if judiciously alternated with grain and root crops. The terms "suitably divided into meadow, plough and pasture lands," which are generally employed to recommend farms on sale, are an indication of bad husbandry, and very often betray the secret which compels the owner to sell. Excepting in very stony districts, every acre of land which will produce good grasses, may, by being rendered dry and rich, be made to produce good grain and roots. In the convertible system of husbandry, permanent meadow or plough lands are almost unknown—every field produces in turn, crops of grain, grass and roots.

(To be continued.)

HOGS AND MANURE.

MR COOKE: If you think the following worthy, you may trouble your readers with its appearance in your paper.

I think that branch of the "farmer's work," which embraces the fattening of pork, and making manure therefrom, is not enough attended to by farmers in general. If properly managed, it will afford the greatest profit from the same expense and labor.

My plan is this:—Yard the hogs through the year. Give each hog to work upon, ten loads of mud from the swamp. Give them potatoes, apples and waste food from the house, enough to keep them in good thriving order, *all the time*, till about Sept. Then attend them regularly, giving them all they will eat, perhaps some extra food, for about 4 months.

In this way, the expense will be about \$20 or \$25 per hog, for the whole time of growing and fattening.

Some men, thinking to avoid expense in keeping, permit their hogs "to run at large," or in a large pasture. This is a bad practice; the hogs "run away" so much of their flesh, that it requires nearly as much to keep them in a thriving state, as if they were yarded. If it did not, the pasture would be much more profitable for other stock. More than this, the hogs will convert about four loads more of mud into good manure, which will more than twice pay the extra cost of yarding.

THE RESULT—COST.

Cost of growing and fattening each hog,	\$25 00
Cost of hauling mud to the yard, 10 loads,	1 00
	<hr/> \$26 00

PROFIT.

There will be eleven loads of first rate manure, (the hog making one at the lowest calculation,)

which if applied to benefit a corn crop, and a soil, will at least be worth \$2.25 per load. This may seem a high estimate, but every experienced farmer must admit it.

Which will amount to \$24 75

Which sum deducted, leaves cost, \$1 25

The hog, if he has done well, will weigh 600 cwt., which, at the present prices of pork, worth 10 cts. per lb., \$40 00

Who can make \$1.25 net him \$40.00 in a other branch of agriculture?—*Am. Silk Grower*

BARN YARDS OUGHT NOT TO BE USED AS COW YARDS.—*Mr Holmes:* It is agreed among farmers that manure is to farming, what money is to war. There is a very common practice among our farmers, and many of the best allow themselves it, which is much to their disadvantage; that to yard their cattle through the summer in the barn yards.

According to my observation, it is a besetting agricultural sin in this State, and this County particular. All experience has shown that folding land is not only the cheapest, but best mode of manuring our land. Pasturing is partially doing it—and who has not experienced the difference between pasture land, and mowed land when broken up? A first rate farmer said to me a few days since, "I could not raise crops, if I did not alternate,—first pasture, then till, then mow."

A stock of twenty head of black cattle would manure, fit for any crop, one fourth of an acre, a half of a month. If you have a light fence, might be stifted every half month, and you would have 3 acres manured for any crop. These are added annually to your manured tillage land would be felt in a few years, and make you, perhaps, a thriving farmer, when you might not have been before.

Make your calculation upon almost any tillage crop, and see what the profits would be.

If put to Ruta Baga, it would probably, with little top dressing, produce you eighteen hundred bushels, and the land left in good order for a crop of wheat or other grain. If put to potatoes, would probably produce nine hundred bushels, and that amount of roots would make your stock shine, if prudently given to them in the winter. I presume that you need no long arguments to convince you of the loss of substituting a barn yard for folding yards, or as they are called, cow yards. W.

Winthrop, Oct. 1837.

[Maine Farmer]

USEFUL DISCOVERY.—A simple method to ascertain the presence of arsenic in food, however small a quantity, has recently been discovered; it is this: put a portion of the substance to be tried, and double its weight of soda, into a little glass tube. Close the open extremity of the tube with blotting paper, and then heat the other end with a taper. The arsenic is sublimated in a few moments, and adheres to the sides of the tube in the part which is not heated.

BREAD FOR HORSES.—It is said in a Paris paper, to have been proved by experiments that 100 kilogrammes or 225 lbs. of oats, made into 43 loaves, and two of these loaves given daily to horses, will keep in a better condition than six times the quantity of oats given to him in a raw state.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

IMPROVEMENTS IN HUSBANDRY.

MR TUCKER: I propose in this article to show the evidences that the science of agriculture is rapidly advancing in Western New York.

The first and most important indication of improvement is in the very rapid spread of the root culture. Five years ago, there were few farmers among us that had ever seen a Ruta Baga, and the term Mangel Wurtzel, if spoken by a college-bred man, would pass as a Greek or Latin phrase. Carrots were supposed to be useful only when the good house-wife boiled the pot for dinner. Now these hard words are in every one's mouth. Farmers, when they meet, have to tell what wonderful good things Ruta Bagas are, and how easily they are raised. Some farmers will tell of their crops of eight, ten, and even sixteen hundred bushels; and the complaint among some of them is, that they have not stock enough to eat them.

The comparative merits of these three roots, is the subject of frequent discussion. In one point I believe, they very soon agree, that ruta bagas fed to milch cows, spoils the taste of the butter. In another, I think they will soon agree, that mangel wurtzels are fed out with less labor than ruta bagas, where they are cut by the hand. Experience will soon settle another—that carrots harvested with much more labor than either the others. Some say that cattle fatten much better on ruta bagas than on mangel wurtzel. Others, that carrots are preferable for feeding swine and horses. However, we may differ in opinion as to the comparative merits of these roots, it is evident that their cultivation is a great public good, and no small indication of the rapid advance of agricultural science.

Another indication of improvement is, that there is less corn planted, and what is planted, is a far greater amount of labor bestowed upon it. Although, owing to the change in the seasons, it may not raise as much corn as formerly, yet every one must be sensible that, with the labor used to bestow upon this crop, very little corn could now be raised. The land is now very gently manured, and what is very remarkable, we very few fields where the stalks are left standing or merely topped. Farmers have found that stalks are worth saving.

Barley is another item in husbandry, of very recent introduction in this part of the State. Farmers who have the patience to endure the harrowing and threshing of this crop, and make an experiment of its value as a fallow crop, and feeding farm stock, will not soon relinquish the culture of this grain.

Another indication of improvement is manifested in the appearance of our wheat fields. The land is better ploughed—better harrowed—the sown more evenly—old stumps, roots and stones are drawn off. Some farmers practise turning the stone to one side of the field every time they plough, and soon have enough to make it fall on one or two sides of it.

Our farm stock manifest no inconsiderable improvement. Sheep have multiplied greatly, and have improved in fleece and carcass. The growth of wool, although at present somewhat embarrassed by hard times, is, nevertheless, of great consequence, not only as an article of commerce, but for the benefit of sheep upon our farms.—

Sheep increase the value of our lands by the great care which they always take of manuring the driest, hardest knoll that can be found. Bushes and briars are subdued by them, and many weeds are of necessity kept off the farm for fear of injuring the wool. Breeds of cattle, horses and swine, are continually improving from the crosses with foreign breeds.

The improvements in farm buildings, in threshing machines, farming utensils, &c., all indicate that the intellect of the farmer does not lie dormant while his hands labor.

Not to go more into particulars, for the time would fail me to mention all the indications of improved husbandry, permit me to say, that I consider the interest taken in *Agricultural papers*, as one of the most decided marks of improvement in agriculture. Farmers are becoming more and more sensible that they do not know all that is to be learned of their profession. Started as the GENESSEE FARMER was, when agricultural reading was indeed a novelty, and continued as it has been through seven volumes, it must be a source of gratification to its enterprising proprietor, that most of the improvements in farming, which manifest themselves in every department of agriculture have been recommended and enforced through the medium of this paper. Truly, farmers who are mindful of their own interests, and of the prosperity of this great branch of national wealth, should not be backward in giving the *Genesee Farmer* a liberal support. Yours, &c.

East Bloomfield, Dec. 1837.

Q. P. Q.

SIZE OF FARMS.

We know not when or where the following article on the size of farms was first published. We commend it to the attention of our readers, as affording some useful hints on a subject of interest.—*Far. Cab.*

An obstacle in the way of good husbandry in the west is the size of the farms. Very generally they are too large. The cheapness of land offers an inducement to the farmer to procure a large tract. And the fashion being set, he who has not three, four, five or six hundred acres of land, is not considered a farmer on a respectable scale. This thing, I have no doubt operates detrimentally to the general interests of agriculture, and to the individual disadvantages of the proprietors. If a man possesses the means of purchasing a farm of five hundred, or even five thousand acres, and then, of suitable improving, stocking and cultivating it, it might operate well enough as regards himself. But it too generally happens that the farmer settling among us, purchases land to the full extent of his means. Then, if improved, his improvements progress very slowly, and will be at least imperfect, if not very inferior. His grounds partially cleared, his inclosures insecure, his barns and stables (if perchance he has any) mere temporary sheds, and his own dwelling, a poor, contracted, uncomfortable cabin, and all this for the sake of having a large farm. But the mischief ends not here; it is perhaps still more injuriously manifest in the cultivation. A large farm requires large fields and crops. Accordingly you see a field set apart for corn, of the contents of one hundred acres. But the deficiency of means will not admit of thoroughly breaking with the plough, perhaps not at all, and the poor substitute of furrowing out, as some call it, is resorted to. The

after culture of the crop is in keeping with the commencement, and nature would not be true to herself, if she did not give such a harvest as such culture deserves. What there is lies neglected in the field, or unhoused at some other point, until unruly animals, allured by bad fences, claim a large *tithe* of the product, or till the storms of winter destroy a large portion of the summer's labor. Now suppose this whole business put upon a smaller scale, and graduated by the means of the proprietor; suppose the quantity of ground tilled is twenty, instead of one hundred acres. This well broke, and ploughed and hoed, and weeded in after culture, timely gathered and well secured, the profit would probably have been a hundred per cent. better.

Besides all this, it is only where farming is carried on a smaller scale, generally, that you witness that universal neatness and taste and finish which throw around the whole scene a sort of rural enchantment, which attracts and impresses every beholder. And the thing is most easily accounted for. The whole is under the farmer's own eye and wrought chiefly, if not exclusively by his own hands and those of his healthy sons. He seeks not to be proprietor of an agricultural *empire*, in extent, but to create an agricultural paradise of concentrated attractions and beauties.

It is to the small farms in every country that you are to look generally for the best models, the finest taste, the most pleasure, and the largest profits upon the investment.

I am confident that fifty acres, cultivated in the very best style of modern improvements would yield more in profit than many of your five hundred acre farms now yield.

It is an excellent rule, never to take in hand more ground than you can cultivate in the best manner; for be assured that if you calculate to make up the defects of culture by increasing the quantity of ground thus defectively cultivated, you will find yourselves greatly in error.

THRIFTY PORK.—*Mr Holmes*: As your useful paper is designed to promote the agricultural interests of Maine, by communicating not only theoretical, but practical knowledge, I thought the following statement might be of some service to our farmers; at least, it will show that "some things can be done as well as others," even in this "cold country," where it is said by some, that people cannot get a living by farming and stock-raising.

James Stanley, Esq, a neighbor of mine, butchered two pigs on the 27th ult.; one of them when dressed, weighed 315, and the other 255 pounds, they were seven months and 12 days old. These pigs were from a litter of seven, partly of the "Newbury White" breed; Mr S. owned the sow which brought them. She was lamed when the pigs were about two weeks old, so that it became necessary to kill her; after which, these two pigs were fed upon new milk until they were about 4 weeks old, after which they had no extra keeping, their food being the skimmed milk from one cow, boiled and raw potatoes and slops from the house, together with a little corn occasionally. These pigs were kept up so as not to range about. The largest one cut more than six inches clear on the shoulders.

J. T.

Farmington, Dec. 1, 1837.

[Maine Far.

[For the New England Farmer.]

I suppose, *Mr Editor*, you can recommend a remedy for every evil attendant on farming, and I should like some of your advice in a most perplexing case. I have heard of the plague of a smoky house, and of a scolding wife; but, thanks to good luck, I know nothing of them from experience. I hardly think, however, that they are not much worse, than what I have to contend with. My farm, which is situated about 40 miles from Boston, is by nature, one of the best in town, and I endeavor to husband it as well as I can, in my way. I have been honored with premiums for what was called extraordinary crops; for butter, for cheese, and for cattle. In fact, I and my boys are much engaged in our vocation on the farm; so also are wife and daughters in their branch of the business within doors, unfashionable as it is. In short, Sir, we live very peaceably and happily, and have very little trouble, save one thing, and this I will now communicate for your consideration and advice.

My farm is enclosed East, West, and North, with a good stone wall, without gap or breach.—But I have the vexation to be founded on the South, by one *Ichabod Slack*. Now, all the fence that *Ichabod* has on his whole farm, containing about 200 acres, would not make a cow's nest;—and here comes my difficulty. Well do I remember, when I was but a lad, how this farm of *Ichabod's* did then shine, under the management and cultivation of his grandfather, by his mother's side, old *Capt. Trusty*. But, alas! now that *Ichabod* has it, the glory has all departed, and it presents but the shabby appearance of a swamp or a brush pasture. You, no doubt, foresee my difficulty, which is, that *Ichabod* totally neglects his half of the division fence. He is, to be sure, *Slack* in every thing; but what affects me especially, is this particular thing. The question is, how shall I manage with *Ichabod*? I have called upon him, again and again, to see to it, but in vain; and his scurvy cattle are continually trespassing upon me, by reason of this want of a good fence on his part. I am out of all patience, and what shall I do?

Perhaps in this case, so trying to a farmer, you would say, "go build the fence yourself, and make him pay for it, as the law directs." This, Sir, I should have done long ago, were it not for the consequences, that might ensue. *Ichabod* has one of the best of wives, a clever daughter, and two smart sons; one 16, the other 18 years old. These children have not a drop of *Slack* blood in them; but altogether *Trusty*. Our families have always lived in perfect harmony, and if I should drag *Ichabod* into the law, we should all be by the ears! This I would avoid, if possible. Now what can be done with *Ichabod*, I am at a loss to know. "Burn him," says one; "hang him," says another; and "blast him," cries a third. I decline taking either of these courses; but yet, what shall I do with *Ichabod*? Yours,

CALDER QUERY.

December, 1837.

BY THE EDITOR.—We wish it were in our power to recommend effectual remedies for all the ills that a farmer is heir to, but it is beyond the reach of our ability. Nevertheless, as brother farmers, we sympathize with our friend Query in this most serious and trying case, and will cheerfully afford him all the aid and advice we can. We think, however, that he is not without remedy; and,

further, that good may come out of evil. There may be worse cases than his; for he is not the only farmer who is troubled with such a vexatious neighbor, as *Ichabod Slack*. Wheresoever we journey around the country, the evidence will now and then, come up before us, that *slack* farmers are in more places than one; and were we able to rouse them from their stupor, and stimulate them into activity, energy, and a sense of duty to themselves, to their posterity, and to their country, most readily would we undertake the accomplishment; but we fear the "glory" is not ours. *Ichabods* there will be, as well as *thistles* and *thorns*, while the world stands, and we must endeavor to manage them in the best way and manner we can.

An agricultural friend of ours once said, that he never got into a difficulty, so but that he was able to extricate himself in some way or other, either by *going ahead*, *backing out*, *having to*, or *giving off*; and we verily believe that one of these ways will subserve the purpose of Query. If he is unwilling either to *go ahead*, and build the fence himself, and then make *Ichabod* "pay the maling;" or cease his complaining, *back out*, and submit to the inconvenience without more ado: then we recommend another course, which, perhaps, he will choose to call *giving off*. It is this: we advise him to "plough with the heifer;" that is, to go to the wife, who, we conclude, is, like many we could name, a woman of life and spirit.—Induce her to move in the business, and to set her smart boys at work. Instill into the boys' minds, a sense of the importance of the case, and show what a chance there is for them to reclaim and restore the old farm, and to form for themselves a name and a character, as young men of smartness, business and energy, that the estate may shine again, as in the days of their respected and esteemed great-grandfather. They are not too young, but will be able to accomplish the desired purpose, under the direction and sustaining energies of their mother. *Ichabod* will, no doubt, be willing to stand aside, and give way to the boys, and if they should have the perusal of the *N. E. Farmer*, we have the vanity to think it would assist in furthering the desired object. Petticoat government is, certainly, in some instances, the best; and we do not hesitate to say, that it is as necessary that *Ichabod Slack's* wife should reign and rule over *Ichabod Slack's* dominions, as it is, that the fair Victoria should wield the sceptre over the united kingdoms that acknowledge her sway.

The communications from Mr Calvin Wing and A. B., we were happy to receive; but in the multiplicity of our business, felt incompetent to give them such an answer as their importance require, and therefore passed them to our friend Mr Colman, whose ability is acknowledged by all, to make the reply, and we hope and believe it will be satisfactory.

New Lebanon, Dec. 12, 1837.

J. R. NEWELL, Esq.,—Dear Sir: Presuming on your well known desire to diffuse useful knowledge among the whole community, and more particularly to Agriculturists,—I take the liberty of troubling you in behalf of a gentleman of my acquaintance in this place. Understanding a few months since, that the hogs in this vicinity were

subject to a disease of the liver, which prevented their fattening, and which frequently caused the death, I ventured to recommend the use of antimony, in consequence of recollecting that it was in general use at the North, when I was among the farmers, and also seeing it recommended frequently in the *N. E. Farmer's Almanac*. The gentleman was induced to make an experiment, which has resulted in disappointment, probably for want of particular information on the subject. If you will have the goodness to write me on the receipt of this, stating the proper manner and time of giving it; also the quantity and mode of preparation, and any other information respecting pork making, which you may think useful, and not generally known, you will confer a favor on an estimable citizen of this place, and also on

Your obed't servant,

CALVIN WING.

We are somewhat at a loss, what reply to make to Mr Wing. We have been at times largely engaged in the raising and fattening of swine; but we are unacquainted with the particular disorder to which he alludes. The symptoms of diseases of the modes of its operation, the circumstances which it originates, are none of them given; the appearance of the liver after death, is not stated, and we are utterly at a loss to prescribe, if even under other circumstances, we might have been tempted to do it.

Diseases of animals are generally local, occasional, or individual; or general and epidemic. In the latter case, they are atmospheric or contagious, and the remedy is not easy; in the former case, they may be found to spring from causes within our reach, and these causes may be removed or obviated, remembering always that prevention is far better than cure. The diseases of swine have been little attended to; and, as far as our own experience has gone, the doctoring of them has not been accompanied with any great advantage. Many of their diseases arise undoubtedly from improper management—often from being much wet in their styes; but especially from bad management in regard to their food; at times keeping them for a long while on very short commons, and then feeding them excessively and suddenly filling them to repletion. To have a stomach like a hog, is a proverbial expression, meaning that a man may eat anything, because his stomach is like the stones of a grist-mill, and will be sure to reduce and dissolve any thing that may be put into it; but there are limits to the power even of a hog's stomach; and there can be no doubt that swine often suffer from injudicious feeding; and especially from sudden transition from low to very high feed, and in such cases have as severe turns of the fashionable disorder called dyspepsy, as any of our bonvivants.

We are not familiar with the use of antimony for swine. In case of costiveness, and as an alternative, we have given freely of sulphur, the effects of which in quickening their appetite have been quite observable. From the greediness with which they seize upon charcoal, we have been accustomed to give them freely of that, under a strong inclination in such cases, always to take it as a guide; and satisfied that to a degree it must operate as a purifier of the blood.

We subjoin from the Farmer's Assistant some general account of the diseases to which swine are subject, and the remedies that are customary

plied. We add only in respect to the disease called the staggers in swine. Our styes have suffered severely. In spite of the remedies recommended, and the liberal use of others, such as castor oil, &c., we have lost several valuable swine; and with regard to them, which have survived the disease, they never appeared perfectly restored, and we were half disposed to come to the conclusion, that it would have been more for our interest if they had died when first sick.

It would be a great gain to humanity, if this subject and the diseases of animals generally could be better understood; indeed if it were made a particular study and science. At present the veterinary art in this country most certainly is in a wretched state; and the diseases of the brute creation are imperfectly understood; and the remedies usually prescribed are nothing but the grossest quackery.

We will not quit this subject without mentioning a curious fact, which occurred in our own experience. We had a sty of fourteen fattening hogs, and with the greatest care, and with every variety of preparation of food, which was deemed likely to promote their thrift. Nothing however would answer. They ate voraciously—but did not gain weight, a fact which we ascertained by repeatedly weighing them. When killed the secret was solved; the entrails were found changed with long tape worms, about the size of knitting needles; pointed at each end and of a white color. This undoubtedly was the cause of their great appetite and little thrift; but whence they come is a secret yet unsolved. The case was considered very unusual. One other instance only ever came within our knowledge.

"Swine are liable to some diseases, which are not noticed, with the best remedies for them.

Measles. This disorder is mostly in the throat, which is filled with small pustules, and sometimes these appear on the outside of the neck. The animal affected looks languid, with red eyes, and loss of flesh. **Cure.** Give him small quantities of diluted crude antimony in his food.

The mange, like the Scab in Sheep, is a cutaneous eruption of the skin, occasioned by want of cleanliness in the hogsty. It is known by the violent rubbing of the animal, till he tears the pustules, and thus produces scabs. The cure, as directed by Dr. Norford, is first to wash the animal well with strong soapsuds; then anoint him with ointment formed of an ounce of flour of sulphur, two drachms of fresh pulverized hellbore, three ounces of hoglard, and half an ounce of the water of kali. This is to be rubbed in at one time, and is sufficient for a hog weighing a hundred. If properly applied, no repetition will be necessary, and the hog be afterwards kept clean. Where he has a slight cough, he directs doses of antimony, from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, according to the size of the animal, to be finely pulverized and mixed with his food, for ten days or fortnight. But where from long neglect, the neck, ears, and other parts become ulcerated, they should be annointed every third or fourth day with ointment made of equal parts of tar and mutton fat, melted together, till the cure is completed.

The murrain, or leprosy, in Swine, is known by the shortness and heat of the breath, hanging down the head, staggering, and secretions from the eyes. It is said to be caused by hot seasons when the blood becomes inflamed.

Remedy. Boil a handful of nettles in a gallon

of small beer; add half a pound of flour of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of anniseeds, pulverized, three ounces of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of elecampane; and give this mixture in milk, at six doses.

The garget is an inflammation of the udder, by being filled with coagulated milk. It chiefly happens where sows are too fat at littering; and where they are thus affected the pigs will not suck. In slight cases, the udder may be bathed with camphorated wine; but the milk must be squeezed out by hand if possible. If relief cannot thus be given, it is best to kill the animal.

Dry cough, and wasting of the flesh, is best remedied by a dry warm sty, with a regular supply of food that is calculated to keep them cool, and to allay the irritation of the lungs.

Fever, or rising of the lights, seems to be caused by over-feeding; and may be removed by doses of sulphur and oil.

The Staggers. Swine afflicted with this disorder suddenly turn round rapidly, and if not assisted, will die in half an hour. **Remedy.** On opening the mouth a bare knob in the roof of it, will be discovered; cut this away, and let the wound bleed; make a powder of loam and salt, and rub the wound with it, and then give the beast some urin, and he will presently recover."—*Farmer's Assistant.*

BOUNTY ON MULBERRY TREES.

Boston, Dec. 11, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: Cannot there be something done by our next Legislature to encourage our farmers and landholders to set out Mulberry Trees. It is well known that the bounty on growing and reeling silk does not reach the difficulty—for without trees no one can get any advantage from it. Not one farmer in many hundreds throughout the State pays any attention to it, and at our late fair there was only one small basket of cocoons exhibited (which were very beautiful.) In Connecticut they give one dollar a hundred trees bounty, and many private gentlemen have set out many thousand—who were first excited to it by the bounty—but are now about receiving the advantage from them in the Silk culture. I wish you would give some views on the subject in the New England Farmer. Your friend, A. B.

We publish above the communication of our correspondence. We sympathise entirely in the solicitude, which he displays for the encouragement of the silk culture; but we do not feel equal confidence in the expediency of the Legislature of the State proposing a bounty on the cultivation of Mulberry Trees.

We are firm in the persuasion that the silk culture is destined at some future day to become one of the most productive branches of husbandry in New England; and it is not extravagant to suppose that in actual value it may attentively bear a fair comparison with the cotton crop of the Southern States. But the disappointments, which have already been experienced in respect to it have arisen in part and considerably from attempting to urge it too hastily, before sufficient knowledge had been acquired from actual experience to render the business safe and certain. Companies with large capitals undertaking upon a large scale a business, comparatively untried and unknown, are always liable to fall into gross mistakes, which too

often result in serious losses and disappointments; and tend to discourage the business altogether. This has been in some measure the case with the silk business.

The severity of the two last winters, so extraordinary as it has been, and so destructive to the Mulberry Trees has been a severe discouragement. The *Morus Multicaulis*, it is believed by those who are best informed, must be given up—at least it cannot be calculated on with confidence. Even the White Mulberry has suffered much—and has been, in many cases, destroyed. The Mulberry, however, the seed of which was brought home by Mr Samuel Whitmarsh from Italy, and which is highly favored both for the abundance as well as size of its foliage and the goodness of the silk made from it, has, so we are informed, stood securely the cold of the two last winters, and promises to be a most valuable acquisition. Should the expectations confidently indulged in regard to the hardihood of this tree be realized, the effects will be most beneficial to the cultivation of silk, especially as we learn that this tree is as easily propagated from layers and cuttings as the *Morus Multicaulis*.

The State is already highly liberal in its agricultural bounties. It offers one dollar per pound on cocoons, and one dollar per pound on reeled and thrown silk. In the report of one of the Committees at the Northampton Show the last autumn it was as well as we can recollect, stated on the authority of actual experiment, and that experiment ample and decisive, that the bounty paid by the State would meet all the expenses of the cultivation. Let such an experiment be generally known and the agricultural Commissioners is expected to give it to the public, and the Legislative encouragement will seem ample.

As to a bounty upon trees, the Agricultural Societies in the Commonwealth have the means of doing in this matter, all that it is desirable should be done. The Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agriculture Society has already done this; and so has the Essex Agricultural Society. These premiums we believe are still continued:—but if not, they would we are persuaded be readily renewed, if it should be deemed expedient.

CIDER.—Many persons, perhaps are not aware of the efficacy of black mustard seed, (*Sinapis nigra*.) in preventing the acetic fermentation of cider. About a half pint of the seed, put into a barrel of cider, will preserve it as sweet, from the usual time of making cider in autumn, till the following May, as the day it was put in. The mustard is of very easy culture; a few seeds scattered in some rich vacant spot, will ensure a successive crop—although the plant is an annual. The succeeding crops will be perpetuated by the seed which fall to the ground in autumn. But in order to secure the cider from any unpleasant flavor, it is highly important that the vessels be perfectly free from must. An effectual method of cleansing cider barrels is, by putting into each one about a quart of unslacked lime, after which, pour on about four or five gallons of boiling water. Cover the bung hole with a loose covering that some of the steam may escape, which will be generated in great quantities, to prevent the barrel from bursting. Shake it up several times and then rinse it with clean water. It will add also greatly to the quality of the cider, by being separated entirely from all the sediments.—*Far. Cab.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1837.

¶ In this chilly and inclement season of the year, when winter comes brushing down upon us: when man and beast are shivering in the wind, and each passer-by is heard to cry, "O, bless my heart how cold it is!"—The farmer of economy and forethought is, no doubt, prepared to make the best of it. It is fit and proper that all our buildings be tight and snug as a lady's china closet. A farmer may have ventilation sufficient for his cattle and his fodder, without practising that slovenly habit we see in some, who would, forsooth, be reckoned as patterns of good husbandry. Loose boards and shingles, broken hinges and swinging doors upon our barns, do not indicate any thing very favorable of the occupant. Tools scattered here and there, window glass broken, and cattle astray, are unpleasant sights to one that prides himself upon good husbandry. *Argus* was said to have had an hundred eyes, and only two of them were asleep at one and the same time. What an excellent farmer he might have been, to keep ever on the look-out, and see that every thing was as it should be! But every farmer can be *Argus* enough to see to his own affairs, if he will only bestir himself. *Attention!* Let not this word be a military technical altogether. It stands at the head of the husbandman's vocabulary, and its important signification is well understood to every diligent, active and persevering agriculturist.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MR EDITOR: I am not in the habit of contributing for periodicals, but, if the following be of use to any of your readers, and you think proper to give it a publication, I shall have the satisfaction of having cast in a mite, (a drop in the bucket) towards affording matter for your valuable paper.

D. G.

December 21, 1837.

An ingenious method for preserving Potatoes.—A. and B., with their respective families, occupied the same house, but in separate apartments. A. was a good husband, and a good provider; but B. was an idle fellow, a loafer at the grog-shops, neglectful of his family, &c.; and his wife had hard scrambling to support herself and babes. A's wife was sure that some one had robbed their potato bin, and frequently named it to her husband, who, in order to ascertain the truth of it, contrived the following method of detection. One evening he inserted a headless tenpenny nail into several long, red potatoes, lengthwise, and undiscverable, and laid them upon the top of the heap. The next day, Mrs B. observed to Mrs A. that her husband had brought home some very curious potatoes; for, when cut open, a long nail was found in several of them! She could not conceive "how upon earth the nail should get there."—*Sequel*—no more potatoes were lost.

WARM MORNING.—We read a piece in the *Courier* last week, headed "Devil among the tailors:" we are not sure but what his majesty called upon our printers about the same time, as we notice they have made the thermometer to stand at 81 deg. on Wednesday the 9th, which would indicate rather warm times; it should read 18 deg. This is not the only mistake, for they have just "knocked" back the thermometrical table ending December 16th, into "middle of the week" before, making it read "week ending Dec. 9th."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1837.

Mr Downer's select fruits, (with the exception of very fine *Passé Colmar* Pears, from the Hon. E. Vese,) constituted the entire exhibition.

Apples.—Ortley, first rate, Brussel's Pippin, old Non-such, handsome and fine flavoured. Two varieties of Spitzemburghs and Lady's, a small oblong fruit of great beauty.

Pears.—Lewis, good; Bleeker's Meadow, *Passé Colmar*, Dix, overripe, but retains its flavor to the last.—*Beurre Rance*; this variety cannot, with confidence, be recommended for general cultivation. Catillac, very large and iron; this with the last, are good baking varieties at this season of the year.

For the Committee.

E. M. RICHARDS.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 9, 1837.

Pears.—Figue de Naples. From Mr Manning, first fruit; the tree proves a great bearer. Specimens over ripe; to appearance a good fruit.

Surpasse St. Germain.—This is the third variety which Mr Manning has received by this name. This, he observes, appears to be right, as it conforms to the description of Mr Braddick.

Apples.—Fall Harvey. "This," says Mr Manning, "is thought to be the best fall and early winter apple we have, the fruit grows very large and handsome, and the tree is a great bearer." The fruit large, round, slightly ribbed; color greenish yellow, with an occasional deep blush next the sun; the stalk short, flesh breaking, juice sweet and abundant, with a just and perfect proportion of acid. The grafts of this fine variety, were received of Mr Towne, of Topsfield, with some other fine kinds, but the origin is not known.

For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

¶ We acknowledge with pleasure, the receipt of one hundred and fifty dollars, from the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, to pay for the N. E. Farmer to distribute among its members. While societies for the promotion of agriculture and the arts, distribute their prizes, diplomas and medals, let them bear in mind, that much good may be done, by a judicious distribution of the various works which treat upon these subjects. We think if Agricultural Societies would follow the example of Rhode Island, great benefits would result therefrom to the country.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.—Representatives and travellers, who like a quiet retreat while they remain in the city, will do well to call upon our neighbor Mr Locke, of the Franklin House, where they will find as good accommodations as can be found in any similar establishment. Having frequently sat at his table, and partook of his good fare, and having noticed the order and tranquillity which reigns in his house, we feel confidence in recommending his establishment to the notice of our friends and the public.

NOTICE.—As the Legislature of this State convenes at the State House, on Wednesday next, January 3d,—we desire to give thanks for the patronage we have heretofore received from that respectable body, and would

again invite the attention of the members to the claims of our periodical for their support.

¶ Members of the General Court are invited to call at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, up stairs.—At no place, can be found so large a collection of Agricultural Implements, Tools, Seeds, Grains, &c. The proprietors will take great pleasure in exhibiting and explaining to them a great variety of improved machines.

AGRICULTURE IN KENTUCKY.—We like the Kentuckians. We like them for their chivalrous, disinterested patriotism—we like them for their ingenuousness and hospitality—and we like them, particularly, for their noble efforts to improve the great business of our country, and of mankind—the cultivation and improvement of the soil. In Kentucky, agriculture holds a dignified rank, as it ought to do in every land of freedom; her most talented citizens make it their business and dependence, and soaring above the narrow prejudices of the day, seem resolved to demonstrate this great truth, that individual happiness is most efficiently promoted, by united efforts to increase the prosperity of all.

Kentucky is probably not surpassed by any State, in the number and respectability of her agricultural associations; and we think she is certainly not surpassed by any in the number and excellence of her fine animals, nor in the means she is adopting to perpetuate and improve her choice breeds. Among the latter, we observe an association to publish a Kentucky stock book, to contain at least two hundred quarto pages, and fifty engravings on stone, of their finest animals. Contracts have been made with the best artists, and the work is already in progress. Such a work is new in our country, and until recently, was even unknown in Europe. It will be of great service to the breeder and stock farmer, and must tend greatly to facilitate the improvement of our farm animals.—*Buel.*

Cows.—The following statement of the cost, expense and the avails of a cow for 14 months, made by a gentleman of this city, who has been a practical farmer, and who is no bad cultivator, shows how profitable cows may be, with proper management. A firm of one hundred acres, by such calculation and management as stated below, supposing it kept only 12 cows, would afford an annual income of at least \$1600,

<i>Dr.</i> —Cost of cow and calf,	\$20 00
Paid for pasturage,	15 00
1 1 2 tons of hay at \$15,	22 50
One ton of corn stalks,	6 00
39 bushels bran, at 20c.	7 80
266 lbs. oil cake, at 1c.	2 66
10 bush. turnips and potatoes at 20c.	8 00
8 bush. potatoes at 42c.	3 36
<i>Cr.</i> —By calf sold,	\$5 44
10 qts. of milk per day, for 14 months,	
at 5c. per quart,	210 10
Cow sold for beef,	45 84
	\$261 28
Nett profit,	\$178 28

TIMBER FOR FENCING, cut at this season of the year will last much longer than that cut in the spring, when it is full of sap. Those farmers who can cut and prepare materials for fencing, will not only gain by forwarding their work in the spring, but in the durability of their fences.—*Yankee Farmer.*

A GOOD YIELD OF WHEAT.—We are informed that Mr. Elias Whiting, of Wintthrop, has raised, during the last season, EIGHTY BUSHELS of wheat from *five* bushels sowing. This makes a yield of sixteen bushels from one. Mr. W. attributes this increase of crop to the previous use of lime upon his land. If lime will do this we could like to see it spread over the whole State. There is material enough within our borders to make lime enough to do it, and have plenty to spare.—*Mass. Exp.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending December 23.

DECEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	17	14	28	20 N. E.
Monday,	18	18	28	22 N. E.
Tuesday,	19	20	30	28 N.
Wednesday,	20	20	20	14 N.
Thursday,	21	4	14	10 N.
Friday,	22	0	12	10 N.
Saturday,	23	6	20	22 N. E.

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

and dressing Green-house Plants, Shrubs, &c.
SAYENS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to the business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him in same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.
Dec. 27, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stars Company in School Street, where he may be found at usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.
HENRY COLMAN,
Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.
Dec. 27, 1837.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVES AND VISITORS TO THE CITY.

The Subscriber, proprietor of the Franklin House, would inform his friends and the public that he can furnish good accommodations. Those who will favor him with their custom, are assured that every attention will be paid and every effort made to make their situation pleasant while they remain in town.
OLIVER LOCK,
Franklin House, near the New England Seed Store.
December 20, 1837.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take of a farm within an easy distance of a good market, liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the able expectation of the proprietor can be answered. Further particulars inquire at this office or of the proprietor.
LEVI S. BARTLETT,
Master, Kingston, N. H.
Dec. 20, 1836.

HARRISON'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

One of the most perfect machines for shelling corn that has been introduced, made principally of iron and no way liable to rust or order, will shell from 75 to 80 bushels of corn per hour with the power of one person. This machine was highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural Implements at the late Fair, and for the best machine now in use. For the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM WANTED.

A farm is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for cash will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer.
Dec. 8, 1837.

CLOVER SEED.

Received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.
Dec. 1, 1837.

BEES! BEES!

The subscribers have for sale 10 hives of Bees which will be sold from \$6 to \$10 per hive, according to weight.
Dec. 6, 1837.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr. Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or JOSEPH E. TUFTS.
Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitae, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting &c. Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.—consisting of
Pulverized SWEET MARJORAM.
“ SAGE.
“ SUMMER SAVORY.
Pressed “ SUMMER SAVORY.
“ SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Nov. 15.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, including
Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
“ SOUTHERN do.,
“ WHITE DUTCH do.,
“ RED TOP do.,
“ HERDS GRASS,

Also—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.
Nov. 1, 1837.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winning Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.
Likewise Springer's Patent Winnower Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT
July 5.
No. 7, Commercial Whf.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
BEEFSWAX, (American)	pound	26	31
CHEESE, cow milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 20	3 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 50	9 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 75	10 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 37	9 62
Alexandria,	"	9 50	9 62
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 05	1 08
southern flat yellow,	"	96	1 00
white,	"	95	98
Rye, northern,	"	1 32	1 37
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	54	56
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,	"	18 00	19 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	45	52
HORS, 1st quality,	pound	6	7
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	11
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	30
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	27
do dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask		95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask		3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect, extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear from other States	"	23 50	25 50
Mess,	"	21 00	22 00
SEEDS, Hero's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
Southern Clover,	"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel		
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do, 3-lbs do,	"	41	43
do, 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do, 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	"	42 45
	{ No. 1,	"	37 40
	{ No. 2,	"	28 30
	{ No. 3,	"	

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	14	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	23
lump	"		25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	8 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 25, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 550 Beef Cattle, 2,500 Sheep, and 70 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to conform to last week, viz, Extra at \$7 00—First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality \$5 50 a 6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots at \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 33, \$2 37 \$2 62, \$2 75, and \$3 00.

Swine.—At retail 9 for sows and 10 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

BY COL. G. P. MORRIS.

WOODMAN, spare that tree!

Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'T was my father's hand,
That placed it near his cot;
Then, Woodman, let it stand,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown,
Are spread o'er land and sea;
And wouldst thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties,
Oh! spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy,
There too, my sister played.
My mother kiss'd me here;
My father press'd my hand;
Forgive this foolish tear
But let that old oak stand!

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm shall brave!
And, Woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not!

TO A ROBIN.

AWAY, pretty Robin, fly home to your nest,
To make you my captive I still should like best,
And feed you with worms and with bread;
Your eyes are so sparkling, your feathers so soft,
Your little wings flutter so pretty aloft,
And your breast is all colored with red.

But then 't would be cruel to keep you, I know,
So stretch out your wings little Robin, and go,
Fly home to your young ones again;
Go, listen again to the notes of your mate,
And enjoy the green shade in your lonely retreat,
Secure from the wind and the rain.

But when the leaves fall, and the winter winds blow,
And the green fields are cover'd all over with snow,
And the clouds in white feathers descend;
When the springs are all ice, and the rivulets freeze,
And the long shining icicles drop from the trees,
Then, Robin, remember your friend.

When with cold and with hunger quite perished and weak,
Come tap at my window again with your beak,
And gladly I'll let you come in;
You shall fly to my bosom, or perch on my thumbs,
Or hop round the table and pick up the crumbs,
And never be hungry again.

"If you marry a proud woman, you ought to have a good estate; for you will find a proud wife in a low situation, will be an uncomfortable companion, and the first in adversity that shall lend a helping hand to your ruin."

INDIAN TRADITION.

We have been favored with an Indian tradition concerning the origin of tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat, which although our readers may have seen before, we shall relate. At some distant period, two Indian youths, pursuing the pleasures of the chase, were led to a remote and unfrequented part of the forest, where being fatigued and hungry, they sat down to repose themselves, and dress their virtals. Whilst they were thus employed, the spirit of the woods, attracted, as it is supposed, by the unusual and savory smell of the venison, approached them in the form of a beautiful woman, and seated herself by them. The youths, awed by the presence of so superior a being, and struck with gratitude for the condescension she had shown them in becoming their guest, presented to her, in the most respectful manner, a share of their repast, which she was pleased to accept, and upon which she regaled with seeming satisfaction. The meal being finished, the spirit having thanked them cordially for their attentions, and informed them that if they would return to the same place, after the lapse of twelve months, they would find something which would recompense their kindness, disappeared from their sight. The youths having watched the revolving moons, and having returned at the appointed time, found that upon the place on which the right arm of the goddess had reclined, an ear of corn had sprang up—under the left a stalk of wheat; and from the spot on which she had been seated, was growing a flourishing plant of tobacco.

THE ISLANDER'S LAMENT.

"Alas!" exclaims the NANTUCKET INQUIRER "We are not permitted, in quietude, to glorify even the few fat things that Providence has thrown at us in these foreign parts, as kindly testimonials of its remembrance! If we drop a word of laudation upon our delicious blue-fish—to! Major Noah swells with indignation at the idea that we can pick up anything that can hold a candle to the creatures of that same species which they pretend to catch in some little nasty bay in his neighborhood! So, if we indulge our palate, as we did this morning, with a broiled steak from the tender loin of one of the porpoises taken yesterday in Mattekut harbor, and shall chance to let the fact leak through our unsophisticated pen, we shall expect to be told by the pretended epicures of the city press, that we are mere barbarians—bolters of blubber, like the greasy Hottentots—since we prefer such diet to the delicate city starlings, which lie immured for a fortnight in floating coffins, dying in dock mud, at the slops of the commercial emporium!

"Have we the temerity to crow a single note in favor of eel-crowder and clam-bakes—la! what are they, compared with the oyster soups served at a city refectory, whereof 90 per cent. consists of the slops of slobbering customers of yesterday—or to the dust-peppered crabs and cookies, secondarily stewed in sunshine, and monopolized by fashionable innkeepers, to be immortalized in type as ambrosial dainties! If we pull a huge vegetable out of the soil,

Where parsnips stretch their roots with ease
Quite through to our antipodes—

and go to record its gigantic dimensions with all proper complacency, and warrantable ostentation forthwith some Roxbury yeoman, or Long Island plough-jogger pretends to dig a bigger monster and all the city prints at once fall to wondering at our presumption! Thus it is—while we are compelled to regard all the affairs of our neighbors who live among high houses and multitudinous people, through an instrument of vision, which magnifies their proportions—they, in return, looking through the other end of the telescope, see hereabouts nothing but a little world lying upon the waters, whose very whales cannot compete with New York poggies, and whose men and women are but pignies in a potato patch, or ants upon a sand heap!"

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Dec. 13.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NO. 26.

OBITUARY.

(For the New England Farmer.)

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.

WE deem the commencement of the year, a proper season to perform a duty of gratitude and respect to the memory of a departed friend; to an eminent public man; a man eminent for his integrity, talents, public spirit, and usefulness;— eminent as the Farmer's friend; and as having contributed as much as any man, and much more than many, who have been engaged in the same cause, to the improvement of the husbandry of New England. No one can be at a loss as to whom we refer. We mean THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer from its commencement, until the fires of the mind were extinguished, and the pen which had so often instructed, amused, and delighted us, dropped from the hand palsied by death. This happened on the evening of the 11th Nov., 1837. Where his life has been long and steadily devoted to useful purposes, the character marked by an exemplary uprightness; and the mind so eminent for wisdom and prudence, that the termination of it cannot but have been a familiar subject of contemplation, we should not complain of the suddenness of the summons. A good man is never more ready for death, than when occupied in the duties of an honest and useful vocation; and there is reason for gratitude, that, when the best purposes of life are accomplished, we are spared the decays of age; the gradual weakening and decay of the mind; or the pains of a lingering disease. "Let me die the death of the righteous; and let my last end be like his;" beyond this, we need have no solicitude. Let the time and manner rest wholly with that Being to whom they properly belong; and whose wisdom and mercy will not fail to determine the best time and the best manner.

It is due to the cause of public usefulness and improvement, that the character and life of our deceased friend should not pass away without the public tribute to his memory; and, imperious as that must be which we design to render, it will have the merit of sober truth; and it will be an offering of sincere respect. We shall allude to a few incidents of his life which are known to us; and notice his labors, and the prominent features of his character.

Thomas G. Fessenden, was the eldest of nine children of the Rev. Thomas Fessenden, of Walpole, New Hampshire. He was born 22d April, 1796; and trained in the quiet, frugal and simple life of retired and rural life. These habits, so early established in childhood, followed him through life; and, united with uncommon industry, were the foundations of that comfortable independence, to which, with very moderate means and gradually risen; an independence of a few acres, better, infinitely better, than the heaped accumulations of those, who, without a single

effort of wholesome industry, without any of the honest savings of an honorable frugality, by tricks, speculations, and gambling, boast of their hundreds of thousands. His was the honest increase of persevering labor; the daily carrying of single grains to the heap; and the Christian gathering up of the fragments, that nothing might be lost.

Mr Fessenden was favored with the advantages of a liberal education, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1796. It is the just boast of this institution, that with comparatively few advantages, it has trained to distinguished honor and usefulness, some of the finest minds which have adorned the various departments of professional life in our country. It has been the good fortune of this institution, at least in earlier times, that its pupils have generally been poor; and dependent upon their own exertions, and character for support and success in life. This circumstance has made them value their advantages the more highly; and has not been without a most favorable influence upon their conduct and application. Mr Fessenden was the son of a poor Clergyman, and was undoubtedly compelled to do much for himself, or as is often said in sea-phrases, 'to work his own passage;' and in this necessity of exertion and self-dependence, is commonly laid the foundation of eminence and success. After leaving college, he commenced the study of the law at Rutland, in Vermont; and, at the completion of his studies, engaged in partnership in the practice with his master, Nathl Chapman, Esq.

In the spring of the year 1801, he went to London, where he remained three years; and then, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, returned to his native country. After he returned, he resided at New York and Philadelphia, engaged in literary labor. From thence he removed to Brattleboro' and Bellows Falls; and from thence, fifteen years since, he removed to Boston, where he was mainly occupied in the editing of the New England Farmer, and other agricultural works, in exciting agricultural inquiry, and promoting good Husbandry and Domestic Economy. He published, while in London, a Hudibrastic Poem, of a political and satirical character, entitled "Terrible Tractoration," which excited considerable attention for its genuine caustic humor, and of which a revised edition was published by the author about a year since. Its title alluded particularly to the ingenious quackery of Perkins' Metallic Tractors, which were at that time in high favor; and by which the most extraordinary cures were represented as having been performed. He published likewise, a volume of original poems, about the same time. While in New York, he published a weekly paper, of a political and literary character, called the "Weekly Inspector;" and likewise a book, entitled "The Register of Arts." About the same time, he gave to the public a humorous work entitled "Pills, poetical, political and philosophical, by Peter Pepper-box, Esq;" and also "Democracy Unveiled." Afterwards he published one volume of the "Brattleboro' Reporter," a weekly

Newspaper, printed at Brattleboro'; and five volumes of the "Bellows Falls Intelligencer," printed at Bellows Falls. Here likewise he published "The Clerk's Companion," a book of law forms; and an enlarged edition of the "Law of Patents." About this time, he edited, with much judgment, Deane's New England Farmer, a well known and valuable dictionary of Agriculture; and a small and useful book on Domestic Economy, called "The Husbandman and Housewife;" and another work, which has never fallen in our way, entitled the "Lady's Monitor." His prolific pen during this time was pouring out continually, New Year's Poetical Addresses, Fourth of July Odes, Epitaphs, Songs, Sketches, Almanacs, &c. He likewise edited fifteen volumes of the New England Farmer; and published his Complete Farmer, and his American Gardener; besides editing, in conjunction with able coadjutors, the "Horticultural Register," and "Silk Manual."

We shall not undertake to give any detailed account of his various publications. They bespeak most certainly extraordinary industry; indeed, it was his habit, for many years, to allow himself only eight hours out of the twenty-four, for his meals, sleep, and recreation. His works, with the exception of those of a lighter kind, which were remarkable for their raciness and humor, and their severity of political satire, were mainly works of practical utility. To his honor, the honor of his benevolence and his judgment in properly estimating his talents, usefulness formed the prominent object of his labors. The manner in which he conducted the New England Farmer, was highly creditable; and received the most substantial applause in the liberal and intelligent patronage, which has been awarded to it.

His youth passed amidst rural scenes, and occupied in rural labors, made him acquainted with the general practical details of husbandry; and his inquisitive and observing turn of mind, supplied to a degree, those obvious deficiencies, arising from a want of familiarity and skill in all its various operations and labors. He was a devoted lover of truth; and this kept him always from any intentional or careless misstatement of facts; and he was a man of extraordinary impartiality and candor; anxious to search for the best authorities on every subject submitted to him; careful to exercise no undue bias over the mind of his readers, and ordinarily leaving them, on a survey of the whole case, to come fairly to their own conclusions. This is usually termed, by way of derision, the non-committal policy; but most certainly with an individual not thoroughly and experimentally conversant with the practical features of the case, it was the course of wisdom and duty. In many matters, especially where an absolute and peremptory decision, not based upon actual experience, might lead to serious mistakes, it would not be expected of him that he should assume the ultimate responsibility. The course he took excited curiosity and investigation; and put the inquirers in the direct road of obtaining for themselves the

information desired, and all the information, which could be easily obtained. An individual, who could have spoken in such cases from his own positive and ample experience, might have ventured upon a different tone; but it certainly would in most disputable points have been ill-advised in one circumstance as he was.

It is to the highest credit of his character as an Editor of a public paper, eminently calculated for general usefulness and adapted to family reading, that it was never made offensive by any political, or if the application of the term may be allowed, by any religious rancour; nor do we recollect an instance in which its pages were ever polluted by a word, a sentiment, and what is still more dangerous and detestable, an allusion or *equivoque*, which would give pain or raise a blush in the most delicate and fastidious. To industry, prudence, frugality, temperance, and uprightness, to excellence in the practical arts of life, to the spirited and intelligent improvement of the great art, the basis of all public prosperity and national wealth and advancement, Agriculture, its pages were constantly and exclusively devoted. It may be safely added, that no single agent in the community, has done more, and few instruments, where indeed many agencies were combined, have done so much, to awaken agricultural enquiry; to extend agricultural improvement; and to forward those valuable and beneficent advances in this great art, which have taken place within the last quarter of a century, as the *New England Farmer*.

We part therefore with our revered friend, since the appointments of an unerring Providence have so decreed, with sentiments of deep and affectionate respect. We will cherish his memory as the memory of an eminent and public spirited benefactor to the community; and we deem it not among the least of his benefactions that he gave to all who knew him a fine example of kindness of temper and amenity of manners; of inflexible truth and integrity in word and deed; of untiring industry, and of wise moderation, simplicity, and frugality; and above all of the active, uniform, and hearty devotion of fine talents, good learning, and generous affections to purposes of general, practical, and permanent utility. H. C.

Jan. 1, 1838.

[For the *New England Farmer*.]

THE NEW YEAR.

At the commencement of the year we beg leave to offer to our Patrons and friends not what are commonly termed the "compliments of the season" for we do not mean them as compliments; but our sincere wishes for their health, enjoyment, and welfare. Above all we wish them health of conscience, the perfect enjoyment of the fruits of honest industry, skill, and enterprise; and the welfare, which, in our happy country, every good man may find in moderate desires, in temperate habits, in a sufficiency of food, clothing, fuel, and shelter; in good neighborhood, kind friends, and affectionate and dutiful children; in domestic and public peace; in wholesome and equal laws; in civil and religious liberty; and especially in benevolent affections towards men, and grateful, contented, and pious sentiments towards Heaven.—These are the wishes, which we sincerely tender them at this charming season of kind congratulations; and these blessings under a beneficent Providence are every where accessible to those, who will properly seek them.

The year, that has just closed, has been full of singular and memorable events. The preceding year was pronounced a year of the greatest prosperity, which the country has ever known—the year that has just closed one of signal adversity. We speak particularly of the commercial world—indeed the whole world seemed to have become commercial; and the spirit of speculation was so active and universal, and the thirst for gain had become so excited by the rise in the valuation of every kind of property, and by the trumpeted examples of the most extraordinary acquisition of wealth, that men of every description and profession, mechanics, farmers, schoolmasters, retired gentlemen, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and even women were rushing breathless into the arena in one general scramble. This we think was misnamed a year of prosperity; when the foundations of the great deep seemed to be broken up; every vessel appeared to be loosed from her moorings; all seemed at a loss, where to direct their course the prospects of wealth rose in such gilded visions before their minds; contentment was at an end; patient labor was what no man thought of; moderate gains were looked upon with contempt. No sober, reflecting, and experienced person can question the unhealthiness of such a condition of the public mind.—Property changed hands with the rapidity with which a juggler changes his cards. There was no real creation of wealth. We were even importing to an immense amount our own bread stuff; to say nothing of twenty-three millions of dollars worth of silk; and other superfluities and luxuries to an enormous extent.

We have said there was no creation of wealth. Production the only source of real wealth was every where declining. The value of property was continually rising. Men seemed to be growing rich at a rate beyond even their most feverish dreams. What was supposed likewise to represent this wealth was in abundance; the community was flooded with bank bills; and men, who all their lives, had been content to count by hundreds, were now satisfied to count only by hundreds of thousands. We are satisfied that before this time much property had been undervalued;—but it was as clear that much of it was now overvalued; and that that, which was baseless, must vanish as the fabric of a dream. The reverse was at hand. The laws of divine Providence cannot be violated with impunity; and an inordinate cupidity stimulated to the very top of its speed, has received its just retribution. The distresses of the commercial world were at one time at their height; credit, which had been extended to a most perilous and ruinous degree, was nearly extinct; the most astounding and afflictive bankruptcies ensued; speculation was dreadfully rebuked; and business every where received a shock, from which, perhaps, it cannot recover for years, in the universal suspension of specie payments by the banking institutions throughout the country.

The direct and most salutary effect of all this has been to turn men from necessity to the wholesome pursuits of labor; and to give increased attention and value to agriculture, as among the most healthy, safe, and certain means of subsistence, comfort, and independence. Men worn down with the harassing vexations and perils of speculation and trade, have given their attention to the calm pursuits of Husbandry with a relief

and satisfaction, which will prompt to its continuance; and with a spirit, curiosity, and intense, which will conduce most essentially to respectability and improvement. We have hesitation in saying that within our own observation more waste land has been redeemed or put in the way of improvement; and more land has been cultivated, or put in the way of being cultivated the coming season, within the last year than has been done in the Commonwealth at three or five years preceding within our memory. This is mainly the effect of the great reverses business the last year. We do not ascribe wholly to this, and design to speak of other causes hereafter. But this is a prominent cause in the improvement, which has taken place. If the effect should, as it promises to do, continue to follow and to extend itself, we shall have occasion to look back upon the year which has just closed as one, not of adversity, but of singular felicity and shall have new occasion gratefully to acknowledge that kind Providence, which turns man's follies and vices into sources of happiness, and means beneficence. H. C.

January 1, 1838.

THE SUN FLOWER.—The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, experience warrants us saying it should be cultivated by every planter and farmer as part of provision crop. It can be turned to profitable account on all our plantations; for certain purposes it is more valuable than any other grain known to us; inasmuch as it can be made to yield in the acre in exhausted soil, with little labor, with greater prospect of success.

Its seed are wholesome and nutritious food for poultry, cattle and hogs, and very much relished by them.

From the seed an oil is obtained, with great delicacy, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olive.

They are also pectoral. A tea made of them is quite as effective as flaxseed, or any other, catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me than the prescriptions of my physician that I attributed my early restoration to health to its agency alone. Certainly a favorable character did not occur until I used this tea, which I used upon the recommendation of a citizen of one of the upper counties of North Carolina.

Its leaves and stalks, in the green state, are preferred by cattle to any other provender. I have thrown green grass and fodder in one heap, and sun flower leaves in the other, to try the effect, and they have commenced eating the latter first. This I have tried often with the same result. The whole plant, cut up in the green state, and boiled with cotton seed, or a little meal, affords a delicious food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this, let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; he will find its flavor aromatic like that of the parsnip, with more sweetness.—*South Carolina Agriculturist*.

It is said that where wood is required to be of great hardness and smoothness, as it sometimes for mechanical purposes, that boiling it for a few minutes in olive oil, will give that desired property. Such wood is particularly adapted for wheels of blocks or pulleys.

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

LIQUID MANURE.

Urine, although essentially composed of water, contains much of the elements of vegetation in a state of solution peculiar to itself, and is combined, through the secretions of vessels, with carbon and saline matter, from which it derives its trititious properties, as well as with a large portion of ammonia, to which it owes the peculiar smell by which it is distinguished. The various species of urine from different animals, differ in their constituents, and the urine of the same animals alters when any material change is made in the nature of the food.

The analysis by Mr Brande, of 100 parts of the urine of cows, and by Fourcroy, of horses,—the following proportions are found in each, viz:

Cows.		Horses.	
Phosphate of lime,	3	Carbonate of lime	11
Muriate of potassaa		do. of soda,	9
and ammonia,	15	Benzoate of do.	24
ulphate of potas-		Muriate of potas-	
saa,	6	saa,	9
carbonate of potas-		Urea,	7
saa and ammonia,	4	Water and mucii-	
rea,	4	lage,	40
Water,	65		

Human urine contains a greater variety of constituents than any other species, and differs in comparison, according to the state of the body. Liquid manure consists of the urine of cattle, which is gradually collected on subterraneous vaults or brick-work, near the stable or hay pen. Those receptacles are generally 40 feet long by 14 wide, 7 or 8 feet deep; an aperture is left in the vault, through which the manure (night soil, from privies) is received from the cart by means of a pot or trough; and at one end an opening is made to bring it up again, by means of a temporary pump, which delivers it into carts or barrels. Another cistern of double that size, is however, the most part formed under the range of stalls, from each stall of which the urine is conducted to a common grating, through which it descends into the vault; but in the best regulated, there is a partition in the cistern, with a valve to admit the contents of the first space into the second, to be preserved there free from the later accession, age adding considerably to its efficacy. This species of manure is indeed relied on beyond any other, upon all the light soils throughout England; even upon strong lands, originally so hard as to preclude the necessity of manure, it is now coming into great esteem, being considered applicable to most crops, and to all varieties of soils. The earth immediately imbibes the liquid, which soon reaches the roots of the plants, and excites a rapid vegetation.

Experiments on an extensive scale have inconceivably proved the efficacy of liquid manure upon sandy or other light soils, to which they impart consistency, and dispose them to retain moisture; and can there be much doubt, that in many cases the products of a single crop may be thus more than doubled, by its immediate contact with the plants. There is, probably, no part of the world in which the preparation and practical application of vegetable and animal manure is so well understood as in China; but, owing to its overflowing population, almost the whole of the labor is performed by man, by which the number of working

animals is so much reduced, that night-soil and urine forms the principal dependence of the farmer. Into a cask or jar, is put a collection of putrid animal substances, night-soil, fish, blood, &c., to which is added a certain quantity of urine, but the vessel is not completely filled. A mandarin, or officer of government then attends, who, upon the vessel being closed, affixes his seal, and in which state it must remain for 6 months at least. When this, or a longer period, has elapsed, the mandarin removes his seal, and grants a certificate as to the quality of the preparation, which is shown by the proprietor, who cries it through the streets as a manure for gardens, and it is sold in quantities as small as an English pint. Before using, it is always diluted with four or five times its bulk of water.

The writer adds that he was informed by several Chinese, that human urine, thus prepared, forms a fourth-part of all the manure employed in China, and which is never used until it has reached a high state of putridity. That an article considered of so much importance in that country, should in this, be so much neglected, is not easy to be accounted for. The quantity of urine voided daily by an individual of moderate size, has been shown, by a series of experiments, to amount to about half a gallon, which, if due attention was paid to the collection of it, would, according to the Flemish mode of its application, be a sufficient manure for a 1-4 of an acre of ground. Urine when sufficiently diluted with water, forms a food highly conducive to the growth of plants; it is indeed thought by Sir H. Davy, to contain the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution.—This, it may be observed, that, in hot months of summer, the pasture where the urine of cattle falls, becomes marked by a rich dark green, when rain falls soon after; but if the dry weather continues, the development of ammoniacal salts, arising from the putrefaction of the urine, then occasions it to burn up the grass; yet, on the contrary, an excess of moisture deprives it entirely of effect. Thus, the whole of the urine of a dwelling-house having been daily thrown on a piece of pasture, during three months of winter, it was found in the following summer to differ but little from the state of the rest of the field,—it having suffered too much dilution from the rain and snow, to be capable of putrefaction. But in the following June, a week's urine being put in a jar, and covered with a slate, where it remained until it had completely undergone that stage, was then mixed with four times its amount of water, and, when sprinkled at proper times on the same quantity of pasture, it soon occasioned a luxuriant vegetation. There is probably no species of manure so generally neglected, and yet so deserving of attention; for, although the largest portion of what is produced in farm-yards, is there necessarily absorbed by the litter, and consequently profitably applied, yet larger quantities are constantly allowed to run to waste. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of urine that may be voided by different animals in the course of a day, for the diversity of their size, and of the kind of food on which they are supported, would deprive such a calculation, upon a broad scale, of any pretension to accuracy. It has, however, been supposed that, if fed upon common white turnips, they would yield about two-thirds of the weight—or about a gallon for every 12 lbs.—besides the water which they drink. The weight of pure distilled water,

is 8 lbs. per gallon; that of urine is heavier, in proportion to its composition.

Considering the trouble of using the urine, with a water cart, perhaps some may prefer preparing it in the manner recommended by a farmer in Peebles shire, who applies it in the following manner. He has a pit, about 12 yards square, and 4 feet deep, which he fills with rich earth, or any such matters that may be at hand, and the urine of the cattle which he feeds, is conveyed to the pit by a sewer, and spread equally over it. After this compost has received the greatest portion of urine, which is about the latter end of April, when it is ready for the spring sowing, it is carefully turned over, when it shows symptoms of complete saturation; and in this way a large quantity of rich manure is raised, equal to about 280 cart-loads, which when applied to the ground, he finds equal, if not superior in its effects to his best dung. The expense of filling the pit only amounts to about \$25.

Throughout a great part of Tuscany, the manure is chiefly procured from night soil, and preserved in large cisterns, in which it is steeped for several months in about three times its quantity of water: into this every kind of putrescent matter is also thrown, and the putrid water thus produced is found to possess qualities of very fertilizing nature.

In a paper addressed to the Board of Agriculture by Baron Schullenburg, he states that in Sweden the urine is collected from the farm offices, and pumped into vats containing composts. The contents of the privies are likewise regularly collected by scavengers in all the great towns, and carried, in many instances, to the distance of forty miles from Stockholm. It is then diluted with water, and the effects on the soil are generally considered to last four years.

In Switzerland, also, the manure water, is sprinkled over the surface of grass land by means of water casks, immediately after each cutting of the scythe, which makes the grass spring up again with great vigor in a very short time.

In Scotland, some extensive experiments have been made upon the application of liquid manure—containing urine; which have proved highly favorable. A cistern is constructed under the stable, sufficiently large to contain the urine of from thirty-five to forty, and sometimes seventy cows. The supply generally amounted to 360 gallons a week, and when used was mixed with three or four times the same quantity of water, and was taken out to the field in a large butt containing 120 gallons, placed on wheels like a cart, to the hinder part of which there was attached a wooden box perforated with holes, through which the liquid ran out upon the grass ground in the manner of a common watering-cart, such as are used in our cities.

It appears that this species of liquid manure applies best to grass; a doctrine which is corroborated by experience of Mr Haley, the proprietor of the celebrated dairy near Glasgow, who says, "that the advantages of irrigating grass-lands with cows' urine almost exceed belief; last season some small fields were cut six times, averaging fifteen inches in length, at each cutting, and the sward very thick."

Nothing shows a good farmer better than his attention to the comfort of his family.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their twenty-seventh Anniversary, Oct. 15, 1837.

BY J. BUEL.

(Concluded.)

There are three classes of crops which alternate beneficially with each other, viz:—1st. Grain, or corn, or dry crops, which mature their seed, and most exhaust the fertility of the soil;—2d. Grass crops, of the influence of which upon the soil, I have already spoken;—and 3d. Root, or green crops, embracing turnips, potatoes, beets, clover, &c. In old meadows and pastures, not only the better grasses disappear and coarse herbage and mosses come in, but the soil becomes too compact and hard, to admit the free extension of the roots, and the genial influence of the sun, dew, and atmosphere, which are primary agents in the process of vegetable nutrition. Tillage corrects these evils. It cleans the soil of foul weeds, and converts them into sources of fertility; it breaks and pulverizes the soil, and fits it for the return of the grass crop at the close of the rotation;—while the vegetable matters of the sward contribute to augment the root crop which is to follow. All green crops are more or less fertilizing, when buried in the soil; but clover is to be preferred, as well on account of its enriching properties to the soil, as that it also affords hay and pasture.—I have practised sowing clover seed with all my small grain crops, though I intended to plough the field the following year. The food which this clover affords to the coming crop, richly compensates for the cost of the seed and sowing, to say nothing of the pasture it gives in autumn. Hence, tillage is admirably calculated to fit and prepare the ground for grass: while grass, in return, directly or indirectly furnishes an abundance of food for grain and roots. The fertility of a soil depends essentially upon its power to absorb water by cohesive attraction, and this power depends in a great measure upon the state or division of its parts; the more divided they are, the greater is their absorbent power. The crop upon a hard, compact soil, will suffer from drought; but if this soil is finely pulverized and broken, it will suffer much less. The first may be compared to the rock, which receives moisture upon its surface only; the latter to the sponge which receives and transmits moisture to its whole mass, and which retains it for a long time.

I will close my remarks upon the farm, already too protracted, I fear, for the patience of my hearers, by a brief reference to the prominent crops which seem adapted to the soils and climate of Berkshire.

Although your soils contain sand, and clay, and lime, three prominent requisites for the growth of wheat, yet they do not seem adapted to the profitable culture of this grain—they do not enable you to compete successfully with the great wheat districts of the west. This grain may be grown for family use, but I doubt whether its culture can be made profitable here, as an article of commerce; when cultivated, however, the spring varieties are to be preferred to those of winter, as being less exposed to the vicissitudes of the seasons, and the ravages of insects, and consequently more certain in their returns.

Indian corn is as indispensable to the Yankee,

as the potato is to the Irishman, or the oat to the Scotchman. It is not only meat and meal to his family, but it is food for his cattle, and manure for his land. It is therefore a very desirable crop, and hence it is often cultivated at an absolute loss. It requires a great outlay of labor; yet if the soil is dry, and clean, and rich, and the season propitious, few farm crops make a better return. It should never be planted, in this latitude, upon wet or cold, or poor lands. The shortness of the summer is a serious objection to its culture. There are several things, however, which may be done to obviate, or at least to lessen, this objection.—The earlier varieties ripen a fortnight earlier than the late varieties. By making the land dry, we may raise its natural temperature. By the liberal use of unfermented manure, spread and well turned under by the plough, the warmth of the soil may be farther increased, and the growth and maturity of the crop thereby accelerated. If the surface be flat, and the crop likely to suffer from heavy or protracted rains, throw your land into ridges for three rows, or into narrow ridges for one or two rows, which will render it more dry and warm. In the culture of this crop, I have found the harrow and the cultivator, far preferable to the plough. The latter cuts and bruises the roots, which are ordinarily of greater length than the top, wastes the manure, and robs the plants of more than half their pasture. Earthing or hilling the plants, is also in a great measure dispensed with in modern husbandry—it being found that good culture consists in merely keeping the ground clean, and its surface mellow and open to atmospheric and solar influence. In harvesting, it is decidedly best to cut the crop at the ground, at the ordinary time of topping it, when the kernels have become glazed, and immediately to set it in stacks to dry and mature. The advantages of this practice are, 1st, it secures the grain and fodder from the injurious effects of early frost; 2dly, it gives more and better corn than when topped in the old mode; and lastly, it affords much more and far better fodder than any other mode of harvesting. The laws of vegetable physiology show, that the elaborated or *descending* sap of plants, constitutes their true and only food, and hence corn can receive no accession of growth, after it has been divested of the leaves, the elaborating organs, which grow above it. It is equally apparent, that when the stalk and grain are cut up together, the latter continues to draw elaborated food from the former for some time after it has been severed from its root. By attention to these matters, I have escaped all injury from frost to my own crop, for the last 17 years, and have not been disappointed in obtaining a good—an abundant harvest.

This country, I think, is well adapted to the cultivation of oats. But oats, like store pigs, are too often left to shift for themselves, or to take up with what nothing else would thrive upon. From the abundant product which they yield to good culture, their exemption from disease and insect enemies, and the uniform high price they command in the market, I venture to recommend an increased attention to their culture, particularly on cold, moist lands, for which they are particularly suited.

Root culture seems well adapted to your soils, your climate, and your principal business—the rearing of cattle and sheep. This is emphatically the potato, the turnip and the beet zone—the po-

tato on the stiffer soils, the ruta бага on those of a sandy or gravelly texture, and the beet on those of a loamy or medium grade. And they are all excellent for thriving on fresh manure, and of fitting it to become the proper food for your grain crops. They yield the greatest amount of food for animals; they ameliorate the soil, by pulverizing and cleaning it; they add much to the manure of the farm; and they alternate remarkably well with grain and grass in the system of convertible husbandry. In the culture of these crops, hand-hoeing may be in a great measure dispensed with—the plough and the harrow being principally employed in cultivating the potato, and the drill barrow and cultivator or horse hoe, in sowing and cultivating the Swede and the beet. A good dressing of manure will add from forty to fifty per cent. to the value of these crops.

I cannot speak in too high commendation of the Swedish turnip, or ruta бага particularly to the cattle and sheep farmer. It has never disappointed my expectations. I have readily converted it into meat and milk, and ever found a demand and a fair price for it in market. The tops afford a rich food for cows and other neat cattle, in late autumn. Secured in cellars, the roots may be fed to stock during winter; or, if buried in the ground, they may be commenced upon in March, and fed till June. They give a great flush of milk to cows, without imparting to it, where the animals have daily access to salt, much unpleasant flavor. The horse and the hog feed and thrive upon them; the ox will fatten upon them, fed with two bushels a day, and a trifle of hay or straw; and they are invaluable for sheep in the winter and spring, particularly to milk giving ewes. Six hundred bushels to the acre may be deemed a medium crop, under good culture, though the product has been known to exceed this quantity three fold. The ruta бага requires a loose, rich, dry soil.

The mangold wurtzel has been highly commended by those who have cultivated it successfully; but my experience with it has been but limited, and my success not flattering. It demands more labor than the ruta бага, is less certain in its growth, and does not keep good so long. But it may be grown on lands that are too tenacious for the Swedes.

The sugar beet may be cultivated as easily as the mangold wurtzel, yields nearly the same product, and its culture is about as profitable for cattle food, and for ameliorating the soil, as the latter. But when we consider its value as a material for the production of sugar, I cannot but consider its introduction among us, as a farm crop, as forming a new and auspicious era in our husbandry. All beets abound in saccharine matter, but the white Silesian is denominated the sugar beet, on account of its diminutive, or rather medium size—it having been ascertained, that the juices of the smaller roots are more concentrated, or abound more in sugar, than the juices of the larger growing varieties. The culture of the sugar beet has but commenced among us, and little or no preparation has yet been made for the manufacture from it of sugar. I have perfect confidence, however, that this will soon be done, and that the farmers of Berkshire, will, ere long, find a sure and liberal profit in the culture of the sugar beet.

There are many other topics, connected with the prosperity of the farmer, and through him

with the best interests of the country, which I would like to discuss, did time permit; but I forbear; and will close with some admonitory words, to the young class of my audience.

Young farmers of Berkshire! You are soon to leave the places occupied by your fathers. Upon you will devolve, not only the charge of this society, which has been so far sustained with praiseworthy zeal, and great public usefulness, but the welfare and character of the country. Your situation will soon be one of great responsibility.—As you sow, so you must reap. If you fail to deposit the good seed in the spring time of life, the olive will yield you no oil, nor the fig-tree its fruits, in the summer of manhood; the harvest of autumn will disappoint your hopes, and a cheerless winter of age will come upon you, embittered with regrets of neglected opportunities of providing comfortably for yourselves, and of doing good to others. You have before you worthy examples, the industry, enterprise and intelligence of your fathers. But neither talents, nor wealth, nor virtues are hereditary. You must build upon your own foundation—you must become the artificers of your future fame and fortune. You must yourselves enrich your minds, sow the seeds and make the good plants, if you would reap the abundant harvest, and enjoy the reward. The elements of education which you have gathered in schools, are the paper upon which you are to order your characters—the mere implements of fulness. They will profit you only as you use them with diligence and good judgment. But the standard of your acquirements must not be graded by the past. Every age demands a greater degree of mental culture, than the one which preceded it; and it behooves you to qualify yourselves that which now dawns upon your mental vision. The more you learn to depend upon yourselves, the more you will find developed capacities and energies, of which you are yet unconscious of possessing—the more likely you will be to prosper in life. The sapling which is sheltered by the towering pine, or wide-spreading oak, is neither so strong nor so graceful, as that which grows up without shelter, and acquires strength and solidity from the buffetings of the winds and storms. The plant that is nurtured in the shade is not so beautiful—its blossoms are not so fragrant, nor its fruits so rich, as the form, the flower and the fruit of that which grows in the glare of solar light.

The culture of the mind should engage your early attention, that you may sooner profit by its uses and its powers. Mind is the great master-power, which instructs, guides and abridges human labor—the grand source of intellectual culture—a faculty which distinguishes man from brute, and which, as it is more or less cultivated, marks the gradations in civilized society.—Not that you have no leisure for this, that your life is engrossed in providing for your animal wants. Franklin found time to bestow upon his high and useful culture, amid the cares and avocations of an active mechanic's life. The hours of the avocations of the farm allow to study, and, in the aggregate of early life, to months and years. Knowledge is power; it is wealth; it is respectability; it endures with life. The mind may be likened to the soil. Both are given to be improved; and the measure of our enjoyments, and the welfare of society, depend upon the good or bad culture we bestow upon them.—

Indolence may be compared to the coarse marsh plants, which feed upon the soil and taint the air, without yielding any thing comely or useful in return, for man or beast;—intemperance, to broken down fences, which permit beasts to enter and consume the earnings of industry, and beggar the offspring of the owner;—litigation, to the thorns and thistles, which rob the soil of its fertility, and mar the beauty of the landscape. While on the other hand, the faithful application of knowledge to the useful purposes of life, may be likened to the draining and manuring, which give fertility to the soil; the good habits which we establish, to the good culture bestowed by the husbandmen—indicative alike of cheerfulness and plenty;—and the embellishments of the mind in literature, science and taste, to the gardens and grounds, abounding in all that is grateful to the senses, which should surround and adorn our rural dwellings, and beautify the country.

You have chosen an employment which is honorable, profitable and independent. Devote to it your best powers, till you have become master of the art, or of such branches of it as you design to follow—and until you have acquired so much of the science—a knowledge of the why and the wherefore—of the great laws of nature, upon which good husbandry is based, as shall enable you to conduct your operations with judgment and success. "Who aims at excellence, will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity, will fall short of it." So the adage teaches, and so is the response of experience.

And finally, fellow-citizens, may you all be wise, all be useful—that you may all be happy—here and hereafter.

VALUE OF APPLES.—*J. Bucl, Esq.*—Sir: Having made an experiment in feeding my fattening hogs thus far with apples the present fall, I am so well pleased with the result, that you are at liberty to make the communication through the Cultivator, to your subscribers, as to my manner of preparing them for feeding. I have a two barrel chaldron set for boiling, with a cover to prevent the escape of the steam, which I fill with apples, adding two pails of water, and after boiling a short time, the apples become settled, so that I add from two to three bushels of cut pumpkins. When all becomes soft, I add 1 bushel of ground feed, (peas and oats mixed) generally by putting it immediately, or soon after, into the chaldron, and well mixing it together, by which means the ground feed becomes perfectly cooked. After remaining a few hours, I have it placed in half hog-heads, where it remains from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, before it is fed; by that means it has a perfect chance to ferment, which I consider very essential. It is true, I have not compared weights with other years, but as far as my eye is a judge, I never had hogs do better for the same length of time, in any former year, when I have fed them boiled potatoes, adding the same quantity of ground feed; and am satisfied that even sour apples are worth as much as potatoes in fattening pork.

Much has been said through your valuable paper, as to the saving made in cutting straw and hay for fodder. I wish to inquire through the Cultivator, whether straw is fed to neat stock, when cut, without any mixture, such as bran or other kinds of mill-feed; and whether there is a sufficiency of nutriment in itself, and a sufficient

quantity will be eaten to keep stock in good condition, without the aid of a mixture.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Brunswick, Ranssalaer Co. Nov. 1837.

FARMERS MUST HAVE THEIR WHEAT MORE COMPLETELY GROUND.—*Mr Holmes:* For the purpose of shewing the fact of what our wheat was capable of doing when well floured or ground, a very considerable premium was offered by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, to be awarded to the manufacturer of the best barrel of flour ground at any mill within the county of Kennebec. At the late Cattle Show and Fair, Mr John Stanley, of Winthrop, made an entry, claiming the premium for a barrel which was ground by him at the mill in Winthrop village. When wheat was one dollar per bushel, it was good business to grind it for a sixteenth, but wheat has risen to nearly two dollars per bushel; farmers therefore ought to have their wheat ground as well again as it was then, for they pay as much again—that is, the sixteenth that they now give is worth as much again when put into the market. I am sensible that they do not get their grinding done any better, if they do as well as they did when wheat was only one dollar per bushel. If that is a fact, then you in reality pay as much again, or double what it is worth to get your wheat ground. Are you contented to pay as much again as you ought for flouring? Let us hear what the adjudging committee say about the barrel of flour manufactured by Mr Stanley. "Only one entry was made, and that by Mr John Stanley, of Winthrop. We were informed that it was made from five bushels of Tea wheat, strict measure, from which was manufactured two hundred thirty-two and a half pounds of excellent flour; which is one barrel, thirty-six and a half pounds." Now there must have been more or less coarse, which would not answer to go into that barrel of excellent flour—and there must have been also bran or canal, or whatever it is called, which is eatable by man or beast.

We state the account thus—

One bbl. excellent flour, worth	\$10 00
Thirty-six and a half pounds, at the same	1 84
Say 20 lbs. of coarse, at \$8 per bbl.	81
Bran or canal, probably 40 lbs., worth	
say \$5 per bbl.	1 02
And the coarsest bran which is worth	
the grinding, or nearly so,	
	\$13 67

Now see what your wheat is worth when a premium of \$5.60 is offered for flouring.

The committee farther remark, "a good specimen of what the farmers of our State can do, and your committee are of opinion that the time is not far distant, if not already come, when we shall not be under the necessity of going to New York to mill." What more is wanting but more and better grinding?

A FLOUR-EATER.

P. S. If you will divide \$13.67 by five, it will shew the worth of that wheat—and it will be found to be \$2.73 per bushel.—*Maine Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT IN LAYING WALL.—Our friend Adam Mott informs us that he has found it quite an improvement where you build stone wall in low or wet land to place a piece of cedar or hemlock across the wall every two or three feet, say two feet from the bottom.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1838.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE N. E. FARMER.—We have great pleasure in announcing to our friends and readers, that we have effected an engagement with the Rev. HENRY COLMAN, to afford us, in conducting our paper, what aid and advice he is able to do, consistently with his duties to the State, in prosecuting and completing the Agricultural Survey. His past experience, his habits of familiarity with the farming interests, his unabated zeal in the prosecution of this great cause, united with his present facilities in procuring information, will, we trust, render such an arrangement, highly beneficial to our Journal, and acceptable to our patrons. Much information of an interesting and useful character, which he will gather in his explorations, and which might not properly be embodied in his Report, will, in this way, find its way with advantage, to the farmers. We should have been happy, if it had been consistent with his engagements, to have been able to induce him to take the entire charge of the editorial department of our paper; but as he declines that, lest it should in any way interfere with his duties to the Commonwealth, we congratulate our readers in being able to secure his services, not as a friend merely, for that he has been from the establishment of our paper; but as a constant adviser and correspondent.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to those friends, who have kindly rendered us assistance, by communications, and otherwise, since the decease of our lamented friend Fessenden. We hope for a continuance of such favors. We are anxious to extend our correspondence; and we promise those who will thus favor us, with our grateful and prompt attention.

J. BRECK & Co.

January 1, 1838.

Adieu, old *Eighteen Hundred Thirty-seven!*
All hail, the *New Year*, now to mortals given!
Sleeper, awake! and, as each moment flies,
"Act well your part:—there all the honor lies."

Yes, this is the point, and the main purpose of living. "Act well your part;" and it is as incumbent on the farmer, as on the statesman, or soldier, or any other class of the community, to attend to the injunction. Of all the busy tribes that checker the globe, and strive and struggle to maintain a brief existence, here, at the head of them, stands the tiller of the soil, the only self-sustainer, the agriculturist, the independent *Farmer*. For this very purpose, was man sent forth upon the earth, to cultivate it and to dress it. From the commencement to the close of each changing year, he makes it his business to watch the growth of earth's thousand productions, and to gather its nourishing fruits for the benefit of those millions, who are ever dependent upon the very labor of his hands for sustenance, yea, for life. How happy then is that husbandman, who, at the close of each year, has a conscientious belief that he is deserving of that most welcome of all approbations,—"*well done, good and faithful servant!*" No melancholy attends the bosom of such an one; all is cheerful serenity and quietude; he wishes the world a *happy new year*, from the sincerity of an honest heart.

Suppose, then, we take a retrospect of the past year; suppose the all-important inquiry should now call aloud.

"Thou, who art accountable to thyself, thy country, and thy God, what hast thou been doing? Say, ye happy children of men, whose interesting duty and calling it is to aid dame nature in her works, and till and beautify the blooming earth, to cherish the sweet herbage, and let out the verdant fields, have ye as well strove to improve and adorn the better part, the mind, and cultivate the virtues; thus fulfilling all the important ends of your creation? Farmer, hast thou lived in harmony with thy neighbor, without malice, envy, or prejudice? Hast thou exercised charity, mercy, forgiveness, and kindness to all around thee, not forgetting the widow and orphan, who should never be sent away from thy garner of plenty, sorrowing and disconsolate? In fine, hast thou been diligent in business, and faithfully exercised the talent given thee? Such, and many more, might be the interesting interrogations from the trumpet voice of the all-powerful monitor. Let the book, then, be opened, and turn to the record, where stands both debt and credit, and see to the *trial-balance*. So we close the account of the old year, and begin anew our record and our labor; and he that has been an industrious, watchful, attentive husbandman, and "faithful steward," will assuredly receive his honor and his profit for having acted well his part.

To the young man, who has not suffered himself to be estranged and drawn away, by the frivolities of the day, from the employment of agriculture, in which he was brought up, we would say a word or two. What science, my young friend, is more engaging and instructive?—What more useful and fitting to man? Those who participate in the labors and concerns of agriculture, receive therefrom eminent advantages and pleasures, known to them alone. Go on, then, and prosper in your vocation; be awake, and on the alert! Away with stupidity; yet go not headlong, nor heedless. Be not only ambitious to act a part on the great theatre of life, but strive also to act that part well; for this is as much a requisite in you, as in priest or president. In so doing, you will promote your own prosperity and welfare, and that of your country and kindred, and no one shall then be induced to put the significant interrogatory, "if I then be a father, where is mine honor?" You will indeed be happy yourself, and you too will cordially respond to

The morning's loud greeting, and evening's warm cheer,
"Hail, hail, friend! I wish you a happy new year."

Friends and Patrons of the New England Farmer; since the last New Year's anniversary, the grand harvester, *Death*, has entered our enclosure! And, alas! the loss of our late valuable and highly esteemed editor, has caused the tears of grief and sorrow to flow. He was suddenly taken, like a shock of grain, rich and ripe, and borne away to a depository fitter than what earth can afford. But it is needless for us here to dilate upon this melancholy deprivation, since the subject is so fully treated in another place in this paper, and by an abler hand. Though trials and troubles have awaited us all, yet we cannot but offer our congratulations to our friends on the entrance of a New Year under so pleasant circumstances. The farmer's granaries and barns and store-houses, are filled with the rich produce of his fields, and a ready market, and full price are found for all.—We tender our warmest thanks for every favor. We have endeavored to act well our part, and hope the honor of a good name, and the profit of an increase to our subscription list, and prompt pay, will make a portion of the reward, if we are deserving. And so, may a Happy New Year attend us all; not in name only, but in truth and in reality.

STATEMENT OF BRIGHTON MARKET FOR 1837.—			
Beef Cattle,	32,661	sales estimated at	\$1,567,872
Stores,	16,216	" "	486,430
Sheep,	110,206	" "	275,515
Swine,	17,052	" "	119,364
			\$2,449,231

1836.			
Beef Cattle,			38,504
Stores,			11,858
Sheep,			82,830
Swine,			15,677
Estimated sales,			\$1,858,202
1835.			
Beef Cattle,			51,096
Stores,			15,872
Sheep,			93,160
Swine,			23,142
Estimated sales,			\$1,878,032

¶ We approve of the plan suggested in the following communication, and should like much to see it carried into execution. Perhaps the writer will undertake the business of commencing the laudable purpose in the way he proposes, and thus do honor to himself and essentially benefit the community, which, we believe, is not much the case with some of our speculations.

Mr Editor: I notice there is at Brighton every Monday, a number of fine Heifers, from two to three years old, which are too good to kill. It has occurred to me that a company might be formed, to purchase 500 every year, and send them into the interior, to be kept until full grown, then sell them again to the various farmers. By this plan, the breed of cows would be much improved all over New England. It appears to me, that a majority of our cows are ordinary, and it is with considerable difficulty that good ones are obtained. By the above plan, every subscriber would be contributing some good to the country, without sustaining any loss. I add in hopes that our next Legislature will examine the subject of Agriculture more closely than ever, and make such appropriations as to give a bounty on wheat and other products, so as to induce men to engage more earnestly in cultivating the soil, so as to raise, not only sufficient for home use, but some for exportation.

FRANKLIN.

SUGAR BEET AND MANGEL WURTZEL.—One thousand and seventeen bushels of Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurtzel were topped and pulled by nine men in three hours. This is the production of a little over an acre of ground in Newton township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Many of the beets weighed twelve pounds.—*U. State Gazette*.

¶ The reader will please correct the following mistakes in our paper of last week, viz: page 195, in the reply to A. B.'s communication, 2d section, for attentively, read ultimately; 4th section, for commissioners read commissioner; 5th section, for agriculture, read agricultural.

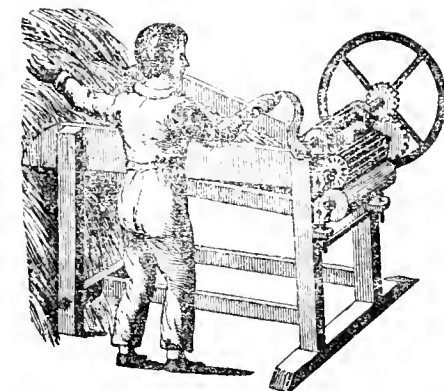
FARMER'S ALMANAC,—by R. B. Thomas.—This valuable calendar again appears in all its pith, spirit and humor, with the head of its veteran author. We greet it with pleasure, acknowledging our partiality for it, from the time we first become acquainted with its *cue*.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending December 20.

DECEMBER, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	24	24	36	28
Monday,	25	32	49	39
Tuesday,	26	16	22	20
Wednesday,	27	25	40	38
Thursday,	28	22	42	34
Friday,	29	30	45	38
Saturday,	30	28	38	36



Joseph Breck & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Greene's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
 2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
 3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they are sharpened, require less often than those of any other machine to be changed.
1. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.
- Jan. 1, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large do, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the premises is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN.

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

COMMODATIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVES AND VISITORS TO THE CITY.

The Subscriber, proprietor of the Franklin House, would inform his friends and the public that he can furnish good accommodations. Those who will favor him with their custom, assured that every attention will be paid and every effort made to make their situation pleasant while they remain in the city.

OLIVER LOCK.

Franklin House, near the New England Seed Store.

December, 20, 1837.

BEES! BEES!

The subscribers have for sale 10 hives of Bees which will be sold from \$6 to \$10 per hive, according to weight.

Dec. 6, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which affords great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitae, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Nov. 15, 1837.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnower Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnower Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor.

LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

Dec. 20, 1836.

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs, &c.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to the above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him in the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25	
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25	
BEER, mess.	barrel	14 50	15 00	
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00	
prime,	"	10 00	10 50	
BEEF, (American)	pound	26	31	
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9	
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"			
southern, geese,	"	40	45	
FLAX, American,	"		9 12	
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 20	3 25	
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 87	9 00	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 50	9 75	
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 25	9 37	
Alexandria,	"		9 37	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	97	1 00	
southern flat yellow,	"	88	92	
white,	"	85	88	
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 30	
Barley,	"			
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	55	
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	20 00	
Eastern screwed,	"	18 00	20 00	
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	45	52	
HORS, 1st quality	pound	6	7	
2d quality	"	4	5	
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	11	
2d sort,	"	9	10	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	30	
do country do,	"	24	25	
Baltimore city do,	"	25	27	
do dry hide	"			
New York red, light,	"	20	21	
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21	
do dry hide,	"	20	21	
LIME, best sort,	cask		95	
MACKEREL, No 1, new,	barrel	10 00	10 37	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask		3 25	
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	24 00	25 00	
clear from other States	"	23 00	24 00	
Mess.	"	20 00	21 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00	
Red Top,	"	87	1 00	
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75	
Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15	
Southern Clover,	"	13	14	
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel			
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13	
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00	
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55	
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47	
do. 3-4ths do,	"	41	43	
do. 1-2 do,	"	38	40	
do. 1-4 and common	"	33	38	
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
	{ No 1,	"	37	40
	{ No 2,	"	28	30
	{ No 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	23
lump	"		25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	8 00	3 25

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 480 Beef Cattle, 2,100 Sheep.

PRICES — Beef Cattle.—Dull sales and former prices hardly supported. We quote Extra at \$6 75 a \$7 00. —First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality \$5 50 a 6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots were sold at \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 67 \$2 75, \$2 88, and \$3 25.

Swine.—None at Market.

MISCELLANY.

[For the New England Farmer.]

TOM CLOVER.

BY B. BROWN.

Who is it, that, in fair or fowl,
Is such a constant mover;—
Whose mind is busy at his work,
Out doors and in?—Tom Clover.

Who owns the farm so nice and trim,
So full of stock and stover,
With fields so fertile and so green,
And all well fenced?—Tom Clover.

Who too the handsome dwelling house,
That stands beside the grove there,
The barns, the sheds, the pens, the yards,
The garden?—Why! Tom Clover.

To whom does that smart team belong,
Those cattle, fit for drover,
And gelding, so well disciplined;
So plump and fat?—Tom Clover.

As, yesterday, at early dawn,
I pass'd the meadows over,
Whom saw I mowing in the dew?
It was the same, Tom Clover.

Two neighbors were in warm dispute,
A trifle each one strove for;
A third one came and peace restored;
Was this he?—Ay, Tom Clover.

And, then, the needy ask'd an alms,
(His robe a scanty cover);
Kind looks, kind treatment he received;
From Tom too?—Right, Tom Clover.

Tom Clover, then, I'll greet thy name!
Thou art the true *chef-d'œuvre*,
And pattern for our farmers all;
Yes, yes, indeed, Tom Clover.

And now, could I the wide world rule,
Its states and kingdoms over,
The paltry sceptre I'd resign,
To be, but this Tom Clover.

HEALTH.

The first years of life should be directed to laying the foundations of health, which are the foundations of happiness. Nature plainly declares that this is not the proper time for devoting the mind to the incessant labor of scholastic education; that the faculties of the child must be permitted gradually to increase in strength by means of the exercise which the varied aspects of nature and the companionship of its equa's in years afford.—Let the fond parent, who desires his child to excel in intellectual attainments, and therefore urges on its feeble powers to accomplish tasks to which they are altogether unequal, be aware how vainly he strives. Suppose that the object is gained, or what avail are the most splendid acquirements, if they are made by the sacrifice of health; without which they cannot be turned to good account, either for his own benefit or for that of others? Besides, although it is possible to develop the powers of the child so as to make him outstrip for a time all his juvenile companions in the acquisition of knowledge, yet, untimely, the actual

amount of knowledge possessed, and the capacity of enlarging it, will be smaller than if the dictates of nature were obeyed; for the powers of the mind are thus worn out long before the period at which, in other circumstances, they would arrive at maturity; they become incapable of further exertion when they should be in their highest vigor. There are few instances, indeed, on record of precocious children who, on arriving at maturity, (which but few of such prodigies have ever attained,) did not disappoint the fond expectations of parents and friends; but, on the other hand, many of the most distinguished men in every department of science and literature have been remarkable in their childhood for their dulness and incapacity to learn. Among these may be mentioned Sir Isaac Newton, who himself says that "he was inattentive to study, and ranked very low in the school until the age of twelve;"—Napoleon who is described by those who knew him well in his childhood as "having good health, and in other respects like other boys;"—and not to multiply examples, Adam Clarke, whose talent, when at school, appeared to be confined to the rolling of large stones, his character being that of a grievous dunce; the Rev. R. Lee, the present professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, who, up to the age of four-and-twenty, was a journeyman carpenter; and the present able lecturer at the Royal Institution, Dr. Faraday, who was brought up as a book-binder. These examples are sufficient to show that it is to self-education, rather than to that which is communicated at school, that eminence in the intellectual world is chiefly to be ascribed.—*Curtison Health.*

BOTANICAL NOVELTY.—At the meeting of the Horticultural Society last week, Mr Don, gardener to Mr Bateman, exhibited a fine specimen of *Coryanthus Maeranthia*, a remarkable parasite growing down from trees, not with its roots in the branches, but merely twisting round them, and holding thereby firmly. Amongst all the various forms of *Orchidea* this was the strangest freak of nature, as every part was so different in its form, as to render it very difficult to say what it most resembled. The most remarkable part of the form of the flower was the bucket at the bottom, containing a quantity of transparent mucilaginous liquid, distilling into it from two horns above, and which were constantly secreting. The smell is somewhat insipid, and the plant inhabits the woods of the hotter parts of South America. A Knightian medal was awarded for this plant.—*Salisbury Herald.*

PRIVATE LIBRARY.—There is one private library in this country, exclusively American, which we would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess.—It consists as we are told of upwards of seventy large quarto volumes and all by the same author. That author came into public life before he was of lawful age, and has been in public life with few intermissions ever since. He has travelled in many countries and speaks many languages. He has held high stations abroad and the most exalted at home. He has formed acquaintance with the most illustrious scholars and statesmen of Europe for the last half century—and with all the affairs and men of his own country, in his knowledge he is most familiar. From the moment of his first entrance into public life until the present time, he has kept a written record of the events of each

day of his life; and the whole of his "life and times," now extends, as above mentioned, to more than seventy huge quarto volumes. Need we name the author? None can mistake the man. The able, the fearless, the learned, the eloquent, the dauntless JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. No other American would have performed such a labor;—no one else could have done it as he has done it; what a rich inheritance will that work be for the future historian, the politician, the antiquary!—We should like much to look into it even now. What a mass of manuscript for a single hand, and what a variety of matter! Political and philosophical—historical and biographical—literature and diplomacy—travelling diaries and cabinet colloquies—lectures upon rhetoric, and treatises upon weights and measures—ballads, lyrics, and anatomy! What a compound! and alas! how many poor fellows dead and living, would find themselves metaphorically *flayed* could they turn over some of the pages of the seventy volumes.—*N. Y. Com.*

FRUIT TREES. ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 *Morus Multicaulis*, or true Chinese Mulberry tree at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees are healthy, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid *Pæonia* and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid. Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. J.

TO BE LET,

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and all other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays, and his companions in arms, to the four winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army the friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and a many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at fair rent, not to exceed five hundred acres—all the manure remain on the premises, and more houses if wanted; no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for such an establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN CHANDLER, the old Farmer of Boston, the owner, G. A. TRUMBULL, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Worcester, or COLONAS BOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.
Dec. 13.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with six months in advance, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1838.

NO. 27.

AGRICULTURAL.

LETTER

From the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, to the Farmers of Massachusetts.

In the performance of my duties, as Commissioner for making an Agricultural Survey of the State, I take this occasion to address myself to the Farmers of the Commonwealth and to ask their aid. I wish particularly to avail myself of the opportunity of the meeting of the Legislature, when so many from different parts of the State will be assembled in Boston, to invite a free intercourse, and to request the favor of their communicating with me fully on the subjects of my particular inquiry, and our common concern. I earnestly invite farmers in every part of the State to do the same, promising all the return in my power; a grateful acknowledgement of the kindness, and the general diffusion and communication of whatever valuable information, I may obtain.

I have caused to be published a Circular Letter addressed to the Farmers of Massachusetts, pointing out at large the various topics embraced by the proposed Survey. This has been already extensively distributed in parts of the State, which have visited, and will be cheerfully furnished to others, who will do me the favor to examine it. The survey embraces every thing in any way relating to the agricultural condition of the State or remotely or directly connected with the improvement of its husbandry. No information even of the most minute character bearing on this subject can fail to be acceptable.

Points which are most particularly to be inquired into, are

- I. The crops raised; the average yield; and the whole expenses of cultivation.
- II. Lands redeemed from waste or unprofitable, and made productive; by what means this has been accomplished; and the expenses of such improvements.
- III. New articles of culture; or articles not generally cultivated—such as Silk; Beets for Sugar; Wood; Madder; Tobacco; Ruta Baga; Angel Wortzel; and other roots for Stock; and superior kinds of Wheat and Indian Corn, Oats, Rye, or other Grains.
- IV. Manures; composts of various descriptions; use of Lime, Gypsum, Marls, Peat, Bone manure—Peat, Coal, and Wood ashes: Marine manures, as Fish; Fish Oil; Sea Weeds; Sea shells and Sea Sand.
- V. Improved Breeds of Animals—of Neat Cattle, Sheep, and Swine; and accounts of any extraordinary animals or stocks.
- VI. Improved Machinery for agricultural purposes of every description.
- VII. Lastly, Experiments of any kind, whether successful or unsuccessful, connected with agriculture; and having a bearing upon its improvement.

In relation to all these matters the Commissioner for the survey earnestly solicits information.

The subscriber has great pleasure in stating that wherever he has extended his visits, when the objects of his mission have been understood, they have been duly appreciated; and he has been met with a cordial welcome. He has been mainly occupied in the counties of Essex and Berkshire; and has been incidentally into several of the other counties. The first steps of any new and, in our country, unattempted enterprise must necessarily be slow; but practice in this case brings with it the usual facilities, and materially hastens its progress. As the objects and course of the enterprise become better understood he is confident of the ready co-operation of the Farmers in all parts of the State, which will he hopes enable him to complete the survey within the time contemplated by the Government. He has had the pleasure of attending several of the Cattle Shows; and would have gladly attended others had not the days, on which several of the Shows were holden, been in some cases simultaneous so as to render his attendance on some of them impracticable. In many of the principal villages, he has had the pleasure of meeting the farmers in considerable numbers by their own appointment; of giving and receiving information of a valuable character; and in this way of quickening a spirit of agricultural improvement, from which great good may be expected to the common cause.

The Commissioner is anxious during the continuance of the Survey to be regarded as the central point in the Commonwealth of communication, in all matters pertaining to Agriculture;—promising most cordially the best devotion of his time and talents to the interest of the Farmers; and offering his services in any probable way, which may be suggested, to promote the cause of agricultural production; and of rural improvement, honor, and comfort.

He has deemed it of great importance to ascertain, where the best seeds for early maturity and abundance; the best machines for the farmer's operations; and the best animals, of what are deemed the improved varieties, are to be found; and in all these matters he will be prepared to give the fullest information; or his aid in procuring them, for the farmers at the lowest expense and without any other charge than the actual cost, as he has no view to any other advantage than the pleasure of serving the interests of the Farmers. He confidently hopes that gentlemen, who have valuable seeds or machines, will send him samples or models, with authentic accounts of them, for exhibition to the Farmers; and he will cheerfully pay all reasonable expenses of transmission.

He has taken at present for the winter months or during the session of the Legislature an office in School street No. 21, over the American Stationers Company, where he may be found at the usual hours; and where he invites the visits of gentlemen interested in the agricultural improvement of the State. He proposes to recommence

his explorations as soon as the season will admit. No engagement of any kind will be suffered to interfere with the agricultural survey; and the devotion of his best services to the interests of the Farmers.

He has great pleasure in adding that, in those parts of the State, which he has visited, there is in general a high degree of agricultural prosperity; agricultural information is sought for with great avidity; mineral manures have been discovered which promise great advantages; the cultivation of wheat, silk, and vegetable crops is rapidly and successfully extended; large tracts of waste land have been redeemed to purposes of productive cultivation; and a spirit of enterprise and improvement is abroad, which successfully combats those supposed natural difficulties of soil and climate, that have operated so strongly to encourage emigration from the State; and to discourage the agriculture of our Commonwealth, a community in all social advantages so eminently distinguished.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

N. B. Communications relating to the Agricultural Survey may be addressed to him at the office of the Secretary of State, by private conveyance if convenient; or otherwise by mail.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1838.

School Street No. 21.

Printers in the Commonwealth favorably disposed to the objects of the above letter are respectfully requested to give it an insertion in their paper.

(For the New England Farmer.)

ON THE PROPERTIES AND PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

The sensible qualities of eggs vary materially. The albumen of a hen's egg coagulated by boiling is a beautiful opaque milk-white substance; that of a duck's egg is slightly transparent, and coagulates with less heat than that of a hen's egg, in consequence of which, it should not be boiled for so long a time. In frosty weather all eggs require a longer time to coagulate the albumen than in warm weather, the difference being about half a minute. The egg of the goose is strong, yet not disagreeable; that of the turkey is almost as mild as a hen's egg, and that of the duck is glutinous, but not quite so delicate. The egg of the guinea hen is smaller and more delicate than the common hen's egg. The ostrich egg is of a sweetish taste, is gross, and soon satiates the appetite, but it keeps longer than a hen's egg, owing to the thickness of its shell, which, by age grows as hard as ivory. Edible eggs vary very much in size. Some naturalists affirm that the ostrich egg weighs fifteen pounds; but one laid in the menagerie at Paris, as large as any brought from Africa, weighed but two pounds and fourteen ounces. It held a pint and was six inches deep. The smallest hen's egg weighs about one ounce and three fourths; the average is two ounces and a quarter; and the largest that ever occurs does not exceed 4 ounces.

Eggs, in general, are esteemed for their freshness, and the absence of ill smell, a quality, which without artificial means, it is impossible long to preserve. They are prone to absorb odors and flavors, and therefore must be carefully protected. A newly laid egg, left in malogany shavings, will shortly acquire a flavor that will prove quite disagreeable to the taste; and it is well known that musty straw speedily imparts a very unpleasant flavor.

Eggs may be preserved by greasing the shells, or by immersion in a thin mixture of lime and water, the whole being contained in a glass vessel well corked and cemented. By this process they have been kept perfectly fresh for six years. Let newly laid eggs be put into jars also, and packed with raspings of bread, being corked and luted, and exposed in a water bath to the temperature of 200° F., and in six months they will be as fresh as ever. Eggs may also be preserved by packing them into pots and covering them with melted butter or lard. In this state they will keep a long time, but the method is expensive. Some eggs preserve by packing them in salt.—These modes probably act by excluding the air, an agent which greatly promotes putrefaction. However close the shell of an egg may appear, it is, in reality, very porous; for if an egg be laid on the naked fire, and attentively watched, the albumen may be seen forcing its way through the pores before the shell bursts. At Herenclarenm, eggs shells were found perfectly unbroken, yet empty, which proves that the contents must have evaporated through the pores. It has also been proved by experiment that eggs sensibly grow lighter by being kept. In Scotland it is common to preserve eggs by dipping them into boiling water, in order to destroy, as is said, the vital principle; but, more probably, to coagulate a stratum of albumen next the shell, and thus to obstruct the entrance of air through the pores.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

THE GRAIN WORM.

J. BUEL ESQ.—*Sir*: The first that I knew of this insect doing any considerable damage was in 1833, and the extent of damage that year I cannot ascertain. I had a field of about five acres of summer fallow wheat that was materially injured; and there were other fields in the vicinity which were said to be injured likewise. The insect was called the weevil. Since that year I have not seen nor heard of its ravages till this year. I have heard of its ravages in the southern part of this county, to what extent I know not. I did not discover the worm in my wheat until harvest, when I found the grain light, and on the suggestion of a man in the field, I looked and found the cause. Many heads were wholly destroyed, and the worm had left: while other ears contained worms, some more and some less; and on threshing some of the wheat soon after housing, there were worms among the wheat, until disturbed by the flail, continuing their depredations; but they soon disappeared. As to the character of the worm, in its several transmigrations, it appears different from most insects that inhabit the air.—Those worms that feed on vegetables and people the air in their perfect or insect state, deposit their eggs late in summer or autumn, and they appear in the worm state in the spring, and commence their depredations early in the spring or summer: but this worm does not appear until the

wheat begins to form in the ear; the fly is supposed to make its appearance about the last of June. From these facts I should be led to believe that it lies in its chrysalis state during the winter, and appears the fly in June or later, according to the temperature of the air. The chrysalis probably is formed in grass or other vegetable matter near the ground, and an exposure to light and heat is necessary to bring forth the insect; perhaps ploughing in the stubble may be a preventive, by burying the chrysalis in the ground and excluding it from light and heat; this was my management in 1833, the stubble was ploughed in and sown to winter wheat; the worm did not appear next season. As to this being a new species of insect I must differ from others, as I suppose I have seen it in small numbers at certain periods for more than thirty years, and I am led to believe that it is the same which is frequently seen in the pea pods preying upon the tender pea. I do not recollect ever seeing it in barley or oats, but think I have seen it in rye. As to the destruction of the worm entirely, I suppose it is as impossible as it would be to subvert those laws of nature, which brought it into, and keeps it in existence; for when God cursed the ground for man's sake, he not only produced briars and thorns, but put in requisition the insect tribes, that he who cultivates the ground should not only have scope for bodily exertion, but that the energies of his mind might also be put in requisition to obtain his daily bread. Having made these observations and already suggested the propriety of ploughing as a preventive, I should like to be informed whether the worm has committed equal ravages on wheat sown on stubble grounds as on summer fallows: this may be thought needless, as the worm is said to prey upon spring wheat; but I think it is probable if the worm lies in chrysalis during the winter, that it comes forth early in the spring, or it may be assumes the bug form before it appears in a flying insect, like the dragon fly, and the locust. If this is the case probably spring ploughing would not be early enough to prevent its appearance. As to early sowing of winter wheat, and late sowing of spring wheat, perhaps it is worthy of an experiment; but it must be as a matter of consideration, that insects generally are produced only by a certain degree of heat, and that they vary in coming forth ten or twelve days, in the same temperature and even the same species. This is known to be the case with the silkworm. And there is another consideration; harvest does not come to maturity at the expiration of a certain number of days every year, but may vary fifteen or twenty days as it did this year. Therefore I would say, with the inspired penman, "in the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for who knoweth which will prosper, either this or that, or whether they both will be alike good?" that is give all diligence to be prepared to sow at the proper season, if the weather and other circumstances permit, but remember the old adage "better late than never." One observation more; insects generally are periodical in their appearance and depredations; not that they fulfil a certain number of years exactly, or that they appear but one year at a time; sometimes they continue several years in succession, and then disappear for a season; at other times they will appear and bear destruction with them for one season, and not be seen again for a number of years, as was the case with the Palmer

worms, (so called,) that appeared in this vicinity, in 1831. With these facts before us, let us use every exertion to find a relief from the ravages of those insects we cannot destroy; relying on the blessing of a bountiful Providence. Industry and perseverance will do much, so much indeed, that "seed time and harvest will not fail"; and the poor of our land will be satisfied with bread.

Yours respectfully, ASA CARTER.
Champion, Jefferson county, Sept. 28, 1837.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

L I M E.

There is no fact connected with agriculture more incontrovertibly proved, than that the presence of lime in the soil is indispensable to the production of wheat. Dr Mitchell, one of the ablest observers and writers this country has yet seen, appears to have been one of the first to call the attention of farmers to this fact, and attempt an explanation of the reasons which led to such result. In the mean time, those self-taught philosophers, the Germans of Pennsylvania, had by experience discovered its value and adopted its use, in preparing their soils for the production of this staple crop, and were thus enabled to keep up the fertility of their farms and their productiveness for wheat; while the Dutch and English farmers in the once rich valleys of New York, and on the banks of the Mohawk and Schoharie, found their farms growing worthless for wheat, and have long been compelled nearly to abandon its cultivation. In New England the result was the same; only the exhaustion was sooner performed, as the stock of calcareous matter in the earth being much smaller, and the effect of the alkaline substance produced in clearing the land on the animal matter existing in the soil, was more quickly dissipated. Art is beginning to restore to the earth the time which in some places was deficient by nature, or had been exhausted by injudicious farming, and fertility and the capability of raising wheat is returning to those sections, where for years the power has been unknown.

The method in which lime performs the effect which it is undeniable may be attributed to does not yet appear to be fully understood. We note its efficiency, as in the case of gypsum, owing to some chemical rather than mechanical cause, would hardly seem possible that so small a quantity as is sometimes used, would produce so immediate a result, or where larger quantities are applied, that the benefits should be so permanent. It is most probable however that its action is principally confined to preparing the animal matter existing in the soil, or furnishing it by manure for conversion into gluten, a substance which exists more abundantly in wheat than any other vegetable, and which appears to have some relation to the gelatine of the animal kingdom.

Bonkion La Grange says that, "gelatine organized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract we know becomes so from the same cause; no lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and consequently of restoring the property of solubility to those substances that have been deprived of it from a combination with oxygen. Hence the use of lime on peat or muck lands, and on soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter." "When lime is applied upon land which any quantity of animal matter is present it occasions the evolution of a quantity of ammonia which may perhaps be imbibed by the leaves

f plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form glutin. It is upon this circumstance that the operation of lime in the preparation for a wheat crop depends; and its ascertained efficacy in fertilizing peat, and in bringing into a state of cultivation all lands abounding in dry roots, hard bres, or inert vegetable matter. (London.)

According to Chaptal, 'lime forms insoluble compounds with almost all animal and vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentative qualities. Such compounds however, exposed to the continued action of the air, after in course of time, the lime becomes carbonaceous; the animal or vegetable matter decomposes by degrees, and furnishes new products as vegetable nourishment.' In this view lime presents so great advantages for the nutrition of plants; the first, that of disposing insoluble bodies to form soluble compounds; the second that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances beyond the term during which they would be retained, if these substances were not made to enter into a combination with lime. Thus a striking example is furnished by the nutritive qualities of food as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, obtained from sugar refineries and known as sugar baker's scums. Blood alone applied to the roots of plants, will destroy them with few or no exceptions; combined with lime, it forms one of the most efficient of manures, as its qualities are moderated, prolonged and given out by degrees.

Lime has another effect, a mechanical one, independent of its chemical ones as stated above. Where wheat is sown on clay land, the mechanical effect of lime in opening the soil and rendering it more permeable, especially if applied in the form of silicious marl, cannot be too highly appreciated. Farmers are well aware that on stiff clay lands, much of the grain that is sown does not vegetate. The reason of this is that air, or in other words oxygen, is essential to germination, and clay if a little moist, forms an impenetrable barrier to the grain. The presence of lime prevents this; even the small quantity retained by the kernel when merely rolled in lime after being steeped in brine, will produce this effect more or less, and thus aid the growth of wheat both chemically and mechanically. It is well understood, that in those sections of our country where the soil is exhausted of its calcareous matter, by the application of stable manure, a most vigorous growth of straw can be obtained, but the berry will be of the most inferior and worthless kind; resembling in quality those grains, of which glutin forms only a minor and subordinate portion. In such cases it is evident the chemical action of lime is wanting to furnish the ingredients that in the vessels of the plants are converted into this peculiar and indispensable substance. The vast amount of calcareous matter in the wheat soils of western New York, have hitherto prevented much attention to the subject of lime as a renovator of the soil, and rendered its application generally unnecessary; but we think the time in many places when much attention should be paid to the subject, and series of experiments instituted to ascertain the effect of lime on the soil, and the kind, and quantity most suitable and beneficial per acre. Perhaps no constituent of the soil is of more importance to the farmer than lime, and the understanding of its nature and uses, should, if possible, be commensurate with its utility and value.

ANCIENT AGRICULTURE.—From the earliest accounts of the eastern nations, we have reason to think that agriculture has at all times, been understood by them in considerable perfection; seeing they were always supplied, not only with the necessities, but the luxuries of life. As soon as the descendants of Abraham were settled in Palestine, they generally became husbandmen, from the chief of the tribes of Judah, to the lowest branch of the family of Benjamin. High birth or rank at that time did not make any distinction, for agriculture was considered as the most honorable of all employments. Witness the illustrious example of Gideon, Sam and David.

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country where agriculture doubtless had its birth, carried that art to a degree of excellence unknown in former times. They cultivated their soil with great care, and found out some means of restoring fertility to an exhausted soil, by having plentiful harvests in succession, and they were not obliged like their predecessors to change situations to obtain a sufficiency for themselves and their numerous flocks and herds. The Egyptians, who, from the natural fertility of their country, by the overflowing of the Nile, raised every year vast quantities of corn, were so sensible of the blessings resulting from agriculture, that they ascribed the invention of that art to Osiris, their chief God. They also regarded Isis, their second deity, as the discoverer of wheat and barley, which before grew wild in the fields. Their superstitious gratitude was carried so far, as to worship those animals that were employed in tillage; and even to the produce of their hands, as leeks, onions, &c.

It is also related of the ancient Persians, on the most respectable authority, that their kings laid aside their grandeur once every month, to eat with husbandmen. This is a striking instance of the high estimation in which they held agriculture. It was a saying of theirs, that he who sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater degree of religious merit, than he could have gained by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

METHOD OF CONVERTING VEGETABLE MATTER INTO MANURE.—Much has been said of late on the subject of converting leaves and other vegetables into manure. That leaves and other vegetable substances can be rendered of immense value to the farmer, by their conversion into manure, the experience of many has fully demonstrated. The following plan was recommended some years since, by H. BROWNE, Esq., a celebrated Chemist, who stated in a paper presented to the "Society for the encouragement of Arts," &c., that he had found from numerous trials, made for several years in succession, by many of his friends, as well as by himself, the very great utility of the composition, as well as its cheapness, with the capability of its being made in any situation and in any quantity. The mode of making it, is as simple as it will be found productive. It is nothing more than green vegetable matter, decomposed by quick or fresh burnt lime. Upon a layer of vegetable matter, about a foot thick, a very thin layer of lime, beat small, is to be laid; and so on, vegetable matter, then lime, alternately. After they

have been put together a few hours, the decomposition will begin to take place—and, unless prevented by a few sods, or a fork full of vegetables at hand, the mixture will break out into a blaze, which must, at all events, be avoided. In about twenty-four hours, the process will be complete, and you will have a quantity of ashes to lay on your land any time you wish. Any, and all sorts of vegetables, and weeds of every description, if used green, will answer the purpose. They will doubly serve the farmer, as they will not only be got at a small expense, but will in process of time render his farm far more valuable, by depriving it of all noisome weeds. Mr Browne states that he made a calculation with clover, grown for the purpose, and that one acre, at a single cutting, when decomposed by the above process, yielded a sufficient quantity of ashes to manure four acres. He states that the vegetables should be used as soon after they are cut as possible, and the lime as fresh from the kiln as the distance will allow. It appears that on these two circumstances mainly depends the goodness of the composition. We think this plan is worthy of further experiments, and we should be happy to communicate to the public the result of any trials made for the purpose of testing its utility.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

GRINDING OLD GARMENTS INTO NEW.—Sir George Head, in his Tour through the Manufacturing Districts, gives the following account of a new trade carried on at Dewsbury; literally tearing to pieces musty old rags, collected from Ireland, Scotland and the Continent, by a machine called the 'devil,' till a substance very like the original wool is produced. This, by the help of a small addition of new wool, is re-spun and manufactured into sundry useful coarse articles, such as the wadding which the Messrs Stulze & Co., introduce within the collars of their fashionable coats, and various descriptions of drugget, horse-sheeting, &c. The trade or occupation of the owner, his life and habits, or the filthiness and antiquity of the garment itself, oppose no bar to this wonderful process of regeneration, whether from the scare-crow, or the gibbet, it makes no difference; so that, according to the transmutation of human affairs, no doubt it frequently does happen, without figure of speech or metaphor, that the identical garment to-day exposed to the sun and rain in a Kentish cherry-orchard, or saturated with tobacco-smoke on the "back of a beggar in a pot-house," is doomed in its turn, "perfusus liquidis odoribus," to grace the swelling collar, or add dignified proportion to the chest of the dandy.—*London paper.*

ROASTED APPLES.—The following mode of roasting apples will make a rich dish, of rather an insipid one: Select the largest apples; scoop out the core without cutting quite through; fill the hollow with butter and fine soft sugar; let them roast in a slow oven, and serve them up with the syrup.

Mr Jabez Foss of St. Albans, has raised from one bushel of seed the present season, fifty-one and one-half bushels of rye, measured as it run into the half bushel from the winnowing mill.—*Somerset Journal.*

☞ We have been favored with a copy of the Address of Gov. Hill of New Hampshire to the Merrimack Co. Agricultural Society. We have read it with a view to giving some extracts from it to our readers; but the whole of it is in truth so excellent that we can hardly do better than to present the whole. The style of it is simple and perspicuous and the sentiments just, practical, and useful. We promise our readers both profit and pleasure in the perusal.

GOV. HILL'S ADDRESS

To the Merrimack Co. Agr. Society, October 1837.

What shall relieve the country from the despondency and gloom which enshroud its present pecuniary prospects? What shall restore its wonted prosperity? What shall again give confidence between man and man, and enable every one to discharge his obligations to his neighbor? What shall regulate exchanges between distant points of the nation, and between this country and foreign nations? It is PRODUCTION alone that must furnish that wealth which shall give comfort and ease. The world of late seems to have run wild in its notion of the acquisition of riches; the heads of a large portion of mankind have been turned from the objects of real thrift and prosperity to fancied riches which were to grow out of the rise of property and the adroitness of bargaining and traffic. Experience, which is often times a severe school master, can alone correct the worst errors of the world; and the present bitter experience will have the good effect that in proportion to the intensity of the suffering will be the benefit which the lesson shall afford.

"We are in the midst of a revolution?" and in that revolution although many industrious and careful and wary individuals may be sacrificed with the imprudent and indiscreet, it will be but an earnest of a better state of things hereafter.—That better state of things must result, not from the efforts of speculators to retrieve their fortunes by new schemes of circumventing and deceiving their neighbors as to the value of property—not from any artificial stimulus which shall lessen the value of the circulating medium at the same time it raises the prices of particular articles of use or necessity—not from combinations to keep up prices by buying up and holding on and making scarce any vendible articles of necessity—not from plans of insurers and usurious institutions first to make money plenty that the whole community may be stimulated to buy what they do not want, and afterwards to make it scarce that they may take advantage of the very necessity which themselves have created to wrest from the hand of industry the bread which it has earned; it is from none of these sources, that we can or ought to look for the great boon which all so much desire.

We are taught by the lessons of the past, and especially by the condition of all that surrounds us, that the productive industry of the country is the only salvation of the country. In fact we may bring the matter at once down to this point, that if the cultivation of our own soil shall be neglected, the foundation stone is taken away, and our national prosperity must come to an end.

Is there a farmer who by industry and labor from early youth hath gathered to himself what he ought to have considered competence and independence? That man perhaps commenced life with little or no property: by a progression

slow and sure he has brought up and educated a bright and promising family, and all the while continued to thrive. With property enough to make himself happy in old age, and that property in itself growing more valuable—with too little indeed, to give each of his children an estate to begin the world with, but having already given them their best estate, the art of earning for themselves a living—he sees others about him who have made their thousands by the speculations of a month, a week, or even a day. Accumulations of so great an amount, made in so short a time with so slight an effort, make his own gains, which have almost imperceptibly accumulated from year to year, and which have come only through severe labor and exertion, appear trivial and small indeed. The whole amount is less than a genteel speculator would comfortably spend in a single year.—The man is discontented and dissatisfied with what has constituted his greatest enjoyment, the life of labor that he has pursued—it is a hard case for him, that with doing so much he has gained so little. Throughout his whole life, it had been his great care not to run in debt; no man could at any time present an obligation of his which he had it not in his power to discharge. He sees others who are reported to accumulate ten times, an hundred times as much as he is worth, by making purchases, giving their notes for payment, and afterwards effecting sales at a great advance; and he at once concludes his own coyness about going into debt was but old fashioned folly which it was now time he should correct by imitating the new fashioned wisdom of those supposed to be much more shrewd than himself. He hesitates not to embrace the first offer of speculation that presents—he bargains for the purchase of timber lands, which, having in the course of a few months risen in value ten for one, must continue to rise till every standing tree should count its dollar; he gives his obligations for a greater amount than he is worth, payable in six months, one, two or more years, raising on credit, money from the bank and making for the first payment so large a sum as would at any other time have seized him with tremor to have passed through his mind as a reality. For the moment, the delusion is complete—the purchaser, even though the title to his land is not to be secured until his last note is paid, fancies that his fortune is made, by the side of which small indeed appears the whole accumulation of his former life. But even before the day for the second payment comes round, the prospect changes. He may have bonded his land, or he may have sold it at a great advance, and taken others' notes for payment. The bond has run out, and perhaps discovered that this was part and parcel of the fraud which had been practised upon him, or the purchaser's notes to him turn out to be worthless. The delusion not only vanishes, but the deluded man finds that the hard earnings of his whole life have been swept from him by the very act which was to satisfy his all-grasping avarice.

It would seem that one single lesson such as this ought to be sufficient for a whole community. But within the observation of many of us, there are hundreds who, while feasting in the anticipation of untold accumulations of wealth, have been stripped, some of every thing they possessed and involved beside beyond the hope of redemption, and others of much property that they could spare not without great inconvenience.

Such are the scenes that have been passing around us within the last two years. For a portion of that time, honest labor and the products of honest labor were almost hooted out of what would be considered respectable society. Indeed it has been but too apparent for years past that the fashion of this country has tended to the education of young men and women to live rather by their wits than by their productive labor.

Man is so constituted by his Maker, that no only is constant exertion necessary for his subsistence, but his greatest happiness consists in being steadily engaged in some useful employment.—Doomed to live by the sweat of his brow, there is no life more sweet than that of the laboring man and no man ought to be better satisfied with himself than he who contributes by the labor of his own hands to the support and comfort of his kind.

To the inhabitants of our own New England the necessity for labor is our greatest blessing. Here, as in other regions of the earth, the ground does not bring forth spontaneously, food for man and beast; the severity of the climate and the hardness of our soil render necessary habits of constant labor for the purpose of procuring a livelihood; and it is this constant labor and the enterprise attending labor, which have elevated the character of our people and placed them in the scale of intelligence and moral power very far above the natives of softer and more luxuriant climates.

Was it not that man is the creature of change constant in desiring something that he has not yet gained, we might suppose the farmers of New England could not be induced to alter their positions. Certain it is, that of all occupations callings in the community, theirs is the most independent and the most enviable. The farmer who is out of debt, who depends upon his own production, who raises enough for his own consumption, besides a sufficiency to dispose of for the means to purchase the necessities of life knows little of the anxieties and the tortures of the merchant, the mechanic, or the manufacturer managing a large capital, which is often at the mercy of the winds and waves and the fluctuation of the times. Every thing that pertains to humanity is uncertain; but that Being who has promised that seed time and harvest shall never fail, gives us assurance that he who industriously tills the soil is more sure of success than he who engages in any other human enterprise. The best directed efforts in commerce and trade, upon the ocean and land, in extended mechanical and manufacturing operations, and in the learned professions, are often unsuccessful. Very rarely does it happen, that the farmer, who is blessed with health, who exercises sound discretion and judgment, who is both able and willing to labor with his own hands, and who puts his hand to the plough without looking back; rarely does it happen that such a man, whatever may be his mental acquirements and his knowledge of men and things, does not thrive in his estate.

How few of the learned professions, of mechanics or mechanics, with no other means than their own hands, especially in the larger towns and villages, succeed in procuring a livelihood much less in accumulating estates? Of the first farmer-settlers of New Hampshire, six out of ten began the world with nothing—they ran in debt for the very forest which their own hands

leared; yet scarcely one in ten of these who did not succeed in making a good living and in the end a handsome estate.

Some persons who have visited the western world speak with amazement of the fertility of portions of that country. Sterile and hard as appears our soil, much of it when it was first cleared was scarcely less fertile than that of the West. A gentleman of Gilmanton not long since informed me that he assisted more than fifty years ago to clear the land on which he still resides—that day after day he felled with the axe his acre of hard wood trees—that the first crop on the ground, whether of wheat, or rye, or Indian corn, when corn and rye were twenty-five cents and wheat half a dollar a bushel, more than paid for the labor of clearing, sowing, and harvesting; and that in subsequent years, so great was the fertility of the soil, produced in such quantities that hay was pitched directly from the field to the cart without raking or cocking.

The first crops in all new countries are luxuriant; in many parts so productive is the soil, that seems as if the application of manure or artificial stimulants would never be necessary. I find the Legislative journals kept during the revolution, that grain, in quantities, was exported from New Hampshire to the Southern colonies. Licenses were from time to time granted by the House of Representatives to carry out ship loads of Indian corn from the port of Portsmouth. To the present generation it would seem wonderful that New Hampshire should produce corn for exportation while a large portion of her laboring inhabitants were engaged in bearing arms at distant different points to conquer Independence.—The extraordinary fertility of the soil at that time, made it easy to raise a superabundance of food.

Maryland and Virginia, and the seaboard generally, at the South, were scarcely less prolific in the first settlement than is now the country west of the Alleghanies. In the two first named States tobacco was produced in quantities, and this article was relied on as the principal resource to furnish money for carrying on the war of the revolution. Now much of the tobacco region, worn out by the application of slave labor, has become depleted and worthless.

The first cultivation of any country, being most productive, is most inviting; but it is not the first cultivation that calls into action the best talents of the farmer. There are not many sections of this young country where the cultivation of the soil is carried on in the greatest perfection. We are not, I trust, what we shall be.

The first clearing and settlement of a country, for a series of crops has been taken from it, is succeeded by a greater sterility of soil; the land becomes less and less productive under a system of husbandry, which, supplying at first plentifully, rendered the occupant careless of improving the ground while it was easy to resort to new.

The time has arrived in the greater part of New Hampshire when the forests have become too valuable to be cut down and wasted. The old ground cannot be relied on for cultivation. That ground that has been brought back by artificial means to its primitive fertility; at all events, if it be not kept in deterioration, it must fail to support those who expect to live upon it.

That our soil, even what is called our worn-out soil, is susceptible of improvement so great as to

sustain a population ten times as numerous as now inhabits the state, will not be disputed by those who have seen the improvement which have been made in some particular spots. That farmer will best thrive who, while he makes the present crop a principal object, looks beyond that to the production of succeeding crops from the same ground. The increased wealth of the farmer is not more directly derived from the sales of what he annually raises, than from the increased value of the ground he cultivates, by increasing its capacity of production.

The stimulants to production required by different soils are the results of different applications. It is not, as it would seem to many, that the land is to be invigorated by the intrinsic strength of the manure applied—it is not that the article applied contains all the elements of the crop produced; but the best application is that stimulant which will bring into action those qualities of the soil that otherwise would remain inert. The land, it is believed, contains in itself all the properties of recuperation—its fertilizing qualities are, in fact, at no time exhausted.

There are large districts of country, especially the tobacco and cotton regions of the southern States, where stimulating manures have never been applied, and where, from the nature of the soil and production, common manures cannot be obtained in quantities to be generally applied.—Those lands have been worn out—much of them has been given over and abandoned as worthless—other portions continue to be cultivated, furnishing but a miserable sustenance for the slaves who work them, and beggaring the white owners who know not how to work. Recently it has been discovered that these lands may be extensively reclaimed, and in some places good husbands are already beginning the work. The method is, what is called summer fallowing; that is, ploughing the exhausted land, sowing it with clover or buckwheat or other green crop, and ploughing that crop under. With the application of plaster of Paris or gypsum in the course of a few years, it is said most of the exhausted light soils may be restored to their original fertility simply by bringing into action their own strength.

Many people are incredulous of the value of gypsum, because they can see no innate virtue in the small quantity that is sown upon the ground. Others suppose that the plaster arrests and applies some quality of the surrounding air as food for the plant. Others again, believe that it brings into action at once the whole capacity of mother earth and deprives her of that fertility which might have lasted for years. I believe all three suppositions are in a degree incorrect. The plaster acts as a regulator, the value of which is more or less according to the nature of the soil and the season. In a light soil and a dry season, its effects are most visible on the crop, because its nature is to retain that moisture in the ground, without which in such a soil the plant must wither and become barren. In a wet season or in a damp heavy soil, its effect will be hardly visible; but apply to this wet soil a high stimulant, as common lime or strong stable manure, or common offal, such as will dry a damp soil, almost to burning, and plaster added to such a preparation would be scarcely less valuable in a wet and heavy, than in a light and dry soil, in assisting to perfect the crop. In every soil, be it even a heavy, wet and damp soil, if the ground shall be brought into

cultivation at all, the proprietor will sooner or later realize all the cost of the application of gypsum.

(To be continued.)

The primary importance of agriculture to all classes of community, and to all the varied and substantial interests of mankind, is pretty generally understood, and universally acknowledged, by all who give the subject a moment's consideration. But the pleasures and profits of tilling the earth, when compared with many of the other avocations of life, are not so well understood, nor so favorably viewed by the mass of young men, who are just entering and selecting their occupation for life. It is conceded that in the lottery of life, neither agricultural or mechanical employment offer the chances of great pecuniary prizes, equal to some other avocations, neither are the chances for blanks of misfortune, injurious fluctuations, sudden reverses, and total pecuniary ruin so numerous. Taking the whole together, there can be no doubt, but that rural industry can offer advantages and inducements, fully equal to those of any other occupation. A feeling of independence is and ought to be as dear to us as any other, of which we are possessed, and we hazard nothing in saying that of all men, the farmer, if he does his duty, can enjoy it in a greater degree, than he who follows any other avocation. He need fear no competition, but is sure of a market for all his products. His crops are so various in kind that the vicissitudes of the weather do not alarm him. What may seem to injure one, improves another, so that frequently he is a gainer by what he supposed would materially tend to his disadvantage. His occupation is of all others the most healthy, and from having upon his farm all the necessities and comforts, and many of the luxuries of life, he has within his reach, and at his command, more of the common enjoyments, which if properly appreciated and rightly used, constitute the elements of happiness, than any other state of equal mediocrity, while the contemplation of the works and economy of nature, incident to his occupations, will have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of his observation, expand his mind, and furnish him with an almost inexhaustible fund of amusement and instruction.—*Penn. Farmer.*

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.—*Mr Holmes:* Having seen in your paper a number of statements respecting the growth of wheat, the present year, and not having seen any one that has been so bountifully blessed with an increase as I have been, I thought I would inform you what I have done this present year.

The 27th day of last May, I sowed five Pecks of wheat, on one acre of burnt land—two pecks Red Bearded, and three pecks White Bearded, mixed together,—and I received from it *forty-one and one-fourth* bushels of good wheat. If there is any one that can show a greater yield, I should like to hear from him.

Corinna, Dec. 18, 1837.

JAMES HAWES.
[Maine Farmer.]

FILIAL DUTY.—There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquillity of an aged parent. There are no tears which give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1838.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society was holden at Topsfield for business on Saturday 30th ult. and was well attended. No Agricultural Society in the country with means not more ample, has managed its affairs with more spirit and intelligence than this. The spirit is kept up: and there is great activity in seeking and diffusing information. The principal objects of this meeting were to determine the question of an Annual Cattle Show; to inspect the financial affairs of the Society; and to decide on a list of premiums to be offered. The sum, which through the funds of the Society and the bounty of the State this Society is enabled to distribute, is considerable; and has been productive of great advantages. The sum received from the State Treasury, we think, amounts to six hundred dollars.

Our correspondent, who wrote to us, recently on the subject of the State's offering a premium on the cultivation of Mulberry Trees for silk, is informed that this Society has for many years offered four Premiums for the raising of White Mulberry of twenty-five, twenty, twenty and fifteen, making eighty dollars in all. These premiums are to be continued with this alteration, that instead of being limited to the White Mulberry they are offered for plantations and nurseries of any Mulberry that is proved, by ample experience, well adapted for the raising of silk. Other agricultural Societies in the country will without doubt, if they have not already done it, follow this encouraging example.

The Society has likewise determined to offer Premiums on Experiments made with exactness and reported in detail, in the use of marl, peat, lime, gypsum, and ashes of wood, peat, and coal.

They have likewise added to their premium list a prize of ten dollars for a well-conducted and exact experiment in fattening Swine.

To these are added premiums of ten dollars each, for the introduction within the County of an improved breed of sheep, not less than ten in number, best adapted to the two purposes of wool and mutton.

For the best experiments in fattening wethers for the market, not less than ten in number.

For the best experiment in raising early lambs for the market, not less than ten in number.

These experiments to be well conducted and reported in detail.

In other respects the bill of premiums heretofore offered was continued, and presents a liberal and judicious application of their funds. At some future time we shall take an opportunity to lay this list before the public.

A large portion of the population of Essex are occupied in Manufactures; a still larger numerical part in commerce and the fisheries, and in the trades and pursuits intimately connected with navigation.

Yet its agriculture is a most important interest and is managed in most parts with singular intelligence and success. In few parts of the State have there been more efforts or efforts more successful than have been made in this county in redeeming large tracts of wet and heretofore unproductive peat meadow. These have been attended with the most encouraging results and lands of this description, in which this county abounds, promise to become as profitable as the best upland; lands which

have been heretofore almost the only ones deserving of attention.

Extensive tracts of salt meadow have likewise been diked and redeemed. These experiments likewise, of which in another form we shall presently give a full account, where managed with proper skill and judgment, have been successful; and greatly enhanced the value of these lands.

The Society's annual pamphlet containing the Reports of their committees and some instructive communications from practical and observing farmers, will be issued from the press in the usual season under the supervision of their intelligent Secretary, whose good judgment, zeal, and assiduity in the improvement of the Agriculture of Essex and in advancing the reputation and interests of this Society, are deserving of the highest praise.
January, 1838. H. C.

THE WEATHER.

It is said that Dr. Johnson could never bear to hear a word said about the weather. The moment it was mentioned in his presence, the old fellow would show his dislike in his usual grumbling severity. If then this literary veteran were now living in Boston, we are sure that he would be kept constantly in a growl. The weather has always been a peculiar and perpetual yankee topic, and, for late years, it may well be so, there is something so very strange about it. Time was when we might depend on a steady course of business weather for weeks; but how strangely altered! Last year from November almost to April we were curling and shivering in blankets and buffaloes; now (Jan. 8th) we have the clemency of early spring; and ladies are tripping the sidewalks from shop to shop, as gay, as in rosy summer; while dandies are twirling their little canes and tapping their jockey brims at every corner, as grinnaceous as in dog-days. We cannot but rejoice that the season is so favorable to the poor, needy and defenceless, who have not wherewithal to keep them clothed and warm generally, during the often rigid season of winter in this climate. There are thousands in our cities who experience much suffering from cold and from hunger; and these, perhaps, are little thought of by many who enjoy an abundance; and yet these who have enough and to spare, it may be, do only need a *hint* to awaken them into active charity and a feeling recollection for those who are truly deserving of assentance.

Daily do we see the gleaners upon the common and elsewhere intently raking and rummaging the little heaps of ashes and embers there deposited by the city cart-men. Each one has his bag or his basket in which he deposits the trifling scraps of unburnt waste and cart away coal, yet not every one is fortunate enough to supply himself with so needy a pittance; many "go away sorrowing." "Many is the time and oft" that we have witnessed similar scenes in the country at this severe season. There the widow, in her forlorn and desolate state, is often obliged to support her little fire with fagots, brush and brambles gathered by her own hands, from the wasting woodlots of the churlish and unfeeling. How favorable then is a mild winter to those so destitute of the common comforts!

But, perhaps, the farmer will reply; "of what benefit are these mild winters to me? Ten to one, that my wheat and my rye will all be winter-killed; and then your poor will be crying for bread, and no one to relieve them. What becomes of my logging? and how am I to heap up such a lot of wood, as you have sometimes recommended? And, you know, we who live at a distance from the city and the market place, always find good

sleighing convenient for transporting our pork and poultry for sale; and on that account these broken winters as they are called, are always more or less expensive to us in very many respects." Very true, brethren; and we are far from wishing ill success to the farmer, to whom all the rest of the world so much depend. Still we are that "seed time and harvest" will come, although all years will not be equally favorable for all. What for one's gain may be for another's loss. What is for one's joy may be for another's grief. Every one must have his turn in the course of providence; and complaint is no argument.

The following is understood to be a copy *verbatim* of a letter not long since addressed to a Trustee of one of the Agricultural Societies, as he was making preparation for the Cattle Show.

SIR,—Please to enter my name among the cattle for bull.
Yours, &c.

Nota Bene—The writer of the above was not Irishman; but a real Yankee.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

WAR.—The events of the week past have been a highly interesting character. The disaffected party Canada have established themselves on Navy Island Niagara River, just below Grand Island, opposite C. Lewiston, and about three miles above the Falls. The British Royal force are encamped at Chippewa. The affected are represented to have received considerable accessions from the United States, together with arms and the munitions of war. A steamboat purchased Buffalo and employed for the conveyance of passengers and arms from the American side to Navy Island, lying at Schlosser on the American side and was attacked by the British in the night who came with a force of 150 men in boats. Of the persons on board the steamboat many were killed; and some few escaped after being severely wounded. The numbers on board the boat were variously estimated from nine to twenty two. The boat was then conveyed into the stream, set on fire, left to pass down the Cataract. To those, who are familiar with the localities of the place, who have observed these waters from the first quickening of the run until they lash themselves up into terrific surges by their descent into the abyss below the Cataract, upon presumption that any persons were left alive after the boat was set on fire and drifted into the rapids, it would be difficult to conceive of a situation more terrible. The only alleviation of its horrors is in the fact that the suffering must have been short.

THE COMMONWEALTH.—The State Legislature assembled in Boston on Wednesday last. The first was usually occupied in the organization of the two houses and the appointment of the regular Committees. The short session is expected. The representation, although under the new provision of the Constitution it is somewhat reduced, is still full. If there are disadvantages there are also many advantages in a large house; brings gentlemen of character and intelligence from parts of the Commonwealth, makes them acquainted with each other, cements the ties of brotherhood and friendship; and leads to the most useful interchange of views and schemes for the public benefit. The Senate and Executive department are understood to be unanimous in their political views. In the House there is a large majority of opinions coincident with the branches. There seems hardly leaven enough to duce even a gentle fermentation; and if it were not for the inflammable character of human feelings and passions it would seem as though the session would pass off sort of dead calm. Who can say however what will blow to-morrow. A gentle ripple on the water agreeable as well as wholesome; but Heaven preserve us from any violent political storm. The condition of the Banks and the Western Railroad will present of great practical importance. The freedom of the press, and of the right of petition, the rejection of the Congress of the resolutions of a sovereign state, of the glorious thirteen, so as even to deny them a re-

the abolition of slavery will afford exciting topics for the discussion and eloquence of the many young men of fine talents, who have been returned to the Legislature. Myron Lawrence of Hampshire has been chosen President of the Senate. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, Speaker of the House. The Clerks of two branches and the Sergeant at Arms have been elected without opposition. Massachusetts may well be proud of her position and history; and in looking at the elite of her state, she may say with the Roman matron—these are my jewels."

CONGRESS.—This body has as yet entered upon no important measure, though there has been much discussion on incidental matters. The House by a large majority, refused to permit any petition, memorial, or remonstrance relating to slavery, to be read in the House—resolutions of the State of Massachusetts on this subject, have, by the decision of the Speaker under this, been refused a reading. The Senate have been several days occupied in the discussion and passage of resolutions involving great principles of freedom; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; and freedom of commerce among the different States; all growing out of the absorbing and exciting question of the abolition of slavery.

Our columns do not admit of the introduction of these resolutions, which are given in papers devoted to politics. It does not appear, however, to what practical result they are likely to lead. As mere expressions of opinion on the part of the present Senate of the United States, they may serve to calm the excitement, which persons feel on this great subject. But as intensions of great constitutional principles, they can have no authority. The interpretation of the provisions of the constitution belongs exclusively to another department; and the Senate being an elective body, and subject to frequent changes, are not certain to adhere.—Evidence has shown, that the decisions of the present incumbents, though made in the most solemn form, be expunged by their successors. It is a remarkable fact, that a proposed amendment to one of these resolutions offered in the very words of the declaration of independence, and of the Constitution, with a view to save from the language of the resolution, all doubt its bearing and limitations, should have been declined and opposed by the original and highly intelligent mover of these resolves, John C. Calhoun, of S. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 350 Beef Cattle, 1,750 Sheep and 400 Pigs. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Sales were quite dull and no price was effected. We quote Extra at \$6 75 a lb.—First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality at \$6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 00 \$2 25, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 75.

Pigs.—Two lots were sold at 8 for sows and 9 for pigs. At retail, 9 for sows and 10 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Use of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded early exposure, week ending January 7.

JANUARY, 1838.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday	1	33	40	36 S. W.
Tuesday	2	34	40	38 S. W.
Wednesday	3	34	49	48 S. W.
Thursday	4	40	40	40 N. E.
Friday	5	38	54	53 S. W.
Saturday	6	34	41	36 S. W.
Sunday	7	28	47	46 S.

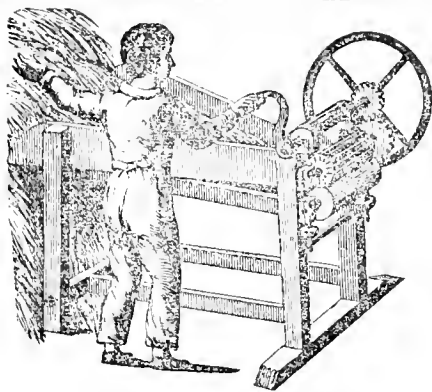
TAVERN TO LET.

The first of April next, that well known and long established House, on Waltham Plain, now occupied by Leonard Smith, premises are too well known to require a more particular description. Applications to be made to Leonard Smith, premises, or to Francis Winship, Esq. Brighton.

10 1838.

Horse Power and Threshing Machine. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Store: the above machines were highly recommended by committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



Joseph Breck & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street have for sale, Greene's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

Jan. 1, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 12 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

TO BE LET.

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and all other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays, and his companions in arms, to the four winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army, the friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and as many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at a fair rent, not to exceed five hundred acres—all the manure to remain on the premises, and more houses if wanted; no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for such an establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN CHANDLER, the old Farmer of Poston, the owner, G. A. TRUMBULL, Cashier, Citizens' Bank, Worcester, or Col. JONAS EOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.

Dec. 13.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor,

LEVI S. BARTLETT,

Dec. 20, 1836.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25
BEER, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
BEEFWAX, (Amuric n)	pound	26	31
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	9 12	9 12
FLAX, American,	"	3 20	3 25
FISH, Cod,	quantal	8 87	9 00
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	9 00	9 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 37
Baltimore, wharf,	"	9 12	9 37
Alexandria,	"	91	93
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	56	58
southern flat yellow,	"	85	88
white,	"	1 25	1 30
Rye, northern,	"	52	55
Barley,	"	18 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	45	52
Eastern screwed,	"	6	7
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	4	5
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	9	11
2d quality,	"	9	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	28	30
southern, 1st sort,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do country do,	"	20	21
Baltimore city do,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	10 25	10 75
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	3 25	3 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	24 00	25 00
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
clear from other States	"	20 00	21 50
Moss,	"	2 75	3 00
SEEDS, Horn's Grass,	bushel	87	1 00
Red Top,	"	2 50	2 75
Hemp,	"	14	15
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
FALLOW, tried,	lb.	3 50	4 00
FEATHERS, 1st sort,	pr. M.	50	55
Wool, prime, of Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	47
American, full blood, washed,	"	41	43
do. 3-lbs do,	"	38	40
do. 1-2 do,	"	33	38
do. 1-l and common	"	42	45
Northern pulled,	{	37	40
Pulled superfine,	"	28	30
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	13	15
BUTTER, (sub)	"	20	23
lump	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Poston, Holmes's Winnower Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnower Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

"She is what you would have her,
Fix yur eye here."

Who hath a happier smile than she
Who waits on yonder sward,
Beneath the spreading walnut tree,
The coming of her lord.

Who makes his hearth gleam fresh and bright
When daily toil is done,
And sheds around a holier light
As swiftly fades the sun.

Who, open hand and hearted, meets
The cheerless fainting poor
And kindly looks on all she greets
That pass her lonely door?

'Tis she, the merry farmer's wife,
Who sits his chair beside,
And tells him what a happy life
It is to be his bride:

And when misfortune's cares arise,
And earthly hopes grow dim,
She'll point him upward to the skies,
And place their trust in Him,

Who rich in love, with goodness rife,
Rules over land and sea,—
Then blessings on the farmer's wife
Wherever she may be!

Yankee Farmer.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS TO CHILDREN.

In looking over Mr Hill's collection of Police Court reports, lately published, we find the following remarks appended to an account of the detection of a theft by four boys, the leader of whom named Roach, had once been in the House of Reformation, the others were brothers. One of the boys was discharged, but Roach and the other two were sent to the house of Reformation. Mr Hill remarks:—

The father of the brothers was present at the trial, and exhibited that anxiety and grief which might naturally be expected. His general character is very good and he is considered a faithful man to his family; and perhaps he will be offended when we intimate the probability, that if he had performed all his duties as a parent, he would not now, be afflicted by the shame of his sons. We firmly believe, and from what we have observed, have reason to believe that parents in general fall very short of their whole obligations to their children; and, in fact, that they are much more defective in the great duty of uniformly inspecting, and vigilantly watching and disciplining their children than the latter are in rendering obedience. We do not remember an instance of an erring child brought into court, whose parent fulfilled all these duties with that unintermitted fidelity which their importance so imperatively demands. The physical wants of children—their food, apparel and health are usually carefully attended to, but every thing else is left to the minister and schoolmaster,

who cannot possibly bestow five minutes personal attention, in a day, upon those whom they are expected to instruct. There can be no apology for this neglect. Whether poor or rich, the father's duty is substantially the same; the only difference, however strange it may sound, is that the poor man has the easiest task! His children move in a more limited sphere, and he himself is less exposed to having his attention withdrawn from his family by the great world and its empty, but fascinating delusions.

Suppose that the father of the two brothers spoken of above had discharged the duties we have specified; would they have kept the corrupting company of Roach? Had he daily and systematically acquired into their in-coming and out-goings, would he not have been able to learn what they employed themselves about when not within his sight? Was he—is one father in a hundred—in the habit of giving distinct and specific cautions, commands and instructions, to his children in the morning, and then at noon, or night, inquiring and insisting upon an unequivocal account of the doings of the day? their attention at school; their lessons, employment, and deportment while there, and their prompt return? their recreation and amusements? what, where and with whom.

Are these simple but necessary questions put home to children generally? And is there aught in them that the most hardworking daily laborer cannot attend to? Can a parent omit this great duty of constant inspection, and not be arraigned at the bar of his own conscience when his neglected offspring go astray? These questions require neither learning nor skill on the part of the propounder—the *disposition* to ask them is the only qualification requisite. If they be put in a spirit of kindness, not only the acts of the child may be discovered, but its associates and affections—its thoughts and opinions—its hopes its wishes, and aspirations—so that its mental and moral condition may be as well understood as its physical; and if there be any thing in its state that requires assistance, either by advice or reproof, the appropriate treatment may be understandingly applied.

Let none answer that when the toils of the day are over, the laborer requires rest; for in the first place a change of employment—the exercise of the mental faculties and the domestic affections, after the body be fatigued—is rest—the sweetest rest; and in the second place, if this personal attention to children be esteemed labor, it is one which the parent is as much bound to undergo, to protect them from ignorance, crime, and moral death, as to protect them from death by starvation or cold. The man who omits either "is worse than an infidel" and may not reap where he has not sown.—*Boston Cour.*

FARMER'S EVENINGS.—In one respect the farmer has the advantage of almost all other classes of the laboring community, his evenings he has to himself. While the mechanic has to labor from morning till nine o'clock in the evening, the farmer's day commences with the rising and closes with the setting sun. Although the *industrious* farmer finds many little jobs of work, to which he very economically appropriates his evening leisure, yet the greater part of the long winter evenings he can appropriate to his amuse-

ment and instruction. In no place do we see more cheerful countenances than around the blazing fire upon the farmer's hearth. There at the merry apple peering, or at the neighborhood collection, or even in the family circle alone, do we find social happiness in its pure simplicity. What an opportunity this for an acquisition of knowledge! What farmer who improves these opportunities can but be intelligent. And what instruction so interesting as that which gives him a knowledge of his own employment. Here we would suggest the importance of every farmer having a supply of agricultural books and papers. It seems to us that no one can be sensible of their utility. If this should be a suggestion of self-interest, which we do not deny, still we believe it coincides with the interest of the farmer. We will not enlarge on this subject, as we apprehend it would not convey the knowledge which we recommend. We can barely say, that we expect our subscribers to increase as the evenings lengthen.—*Am. Grower.*

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, BLOOMING TREES, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums, Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry; at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The tree thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distances and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRIC

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 1837.

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs

E. SAYES begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay by six months in advance from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without postage being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORNBURN, 11 John-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bk. Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—J. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—ERENKZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1838.

NO. 28.

AGRICULTURAL.

A CARD.

It having been stated in some of the public papers, that the Subscriber has taken upon himself the Editorship of the New England Farmer, he feels it proper to correct this error. He has fully engaged to afford such aid, advice, and correspondence as he can render consistently with his official duties to the State, or as might partly be connected, with those duties. It will necessarily happen in the progress of his Survey of many useful facts connected with the agriculture of the State, will be gathered up, which it may be in his power to communicate to the public with advantage; but which would not be likely to find a place in his public Report. It may be as desirable likewise for him to communicate to the agricultural public through the medium of the New England Farmer; and to use it as the means of circulating important information to the farmers; but he will assume no responsibility nor management, which will in any way prejudice his duties as Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State.

HENRY COLMAN.

January 10, 1837.

We have thought it would do a service to the cause of careful and liberal cultivation to republish the Treatise of George Adams, first published in London in the year 1816. It was called a new system of Agriculture for which the inventor obtained Letters Patent from the Crown; and his works were sold at one guinea per piece. He sought to show the extraordinary amount of produce which can be obtained from a single acre of land under a proper system of cultivation, and manuring. He maintains that its productive capacity is equal to the keeping of 24 Neat Cattle or 240 sheep through the year. We deem it a great deal of extravagance and romance; and we publish it with no view to endorse its statements; but with a particular view to draw attention to one matter, the maximum product to which land can be forced; and profitably forced. This is a subject of inquiry. The actual amount, which can be obtained from a single acre under all the cultivation and the best cultivation, which can be given is most certainly not yet reached; this treatise will show that with us it has scarcely been reached. The question whether there is among us any occasion or encouragement for such cultivation here speak of is another matter. Our own

mind is fully made up; that there is not a more liberal or better paymaster than the earth; and that the intelligent, skillful, and faithful application of labor is no where better rewarded than in agriculture.

A NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE AND FEEDING STOCK.

BY GEO. ADAMS.

PREFACE.—It is not the intention of the author of this work, to engross the time of the candid reader with a long preface; but to give his opinion as concisely as possible of a "New System of Agriculture;" the most important subject, next to religion, that can occupy the minds of Englishmen. Trade and mechanics, though in a flourishing state, would soon fail, were it not for the support which they receive from Agriculture. To this subject, many learned and opulent gentlemen have of late years, much to their credit, turned their thoughts, and employed much of their time with a view to its improvement; hoping thereby to reduce the high price of every necessary of life; a consideration the more momentous at this time, when the ports that used to supply us with many needful articles are shut against us. Every one who is well disposed to his country, will give all possible encouragement to Agriculture, if, indeed he be convinced that our national stability depends more upon our own resources than any foreign aid.

The reader needs not to be informed that many of the first character in the kingdom deserve the highest praise for the assiduity they have shewn in the improvement of the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. They have, by their unwearied exertions, convinced the world, that they cordially adopted the sentiment of the celebrated Roman Orator, who declared, that "Of all the means by which any thing is acquired, there is nothing better, nothing more liberal, nothing pleasanter, nothing more worthy of a free man than Agriculture."

The Author has been a practical Farmer for the last twenty-six years, and has paid great attention to the different cultivation of land in most of the counties in England; and he assures the reader, that the following Treatise is the result of his own practical knowledge, without any relation to the opinions of any other writer on the subject.

The Author is convinced by experience, that in the general way of feeding stock in this kingdom, there is a waste of at least three parts of the manure that is used, and of as great a proportion of the produce of grazing land. He hopes he shall be able to prove, that by adopting the rules laid down in the following pages, three times more stock may be kept and fed upon the land employed for that purpose, than are now kept upon it; and that, consequently, two thirds of the land usually appropriated for cattle might be used for the growth of corn. By which means, it is obvious we should be less dependent on foreign

Great encouragement has of late been given to the growth of fine wool (which we can produce equal to Merino;) but let it be remembered, that if we grow enough of fine wool for our consumption without importation, we shall not be able to raise enough of coarse wool for our staple manufacture, unless we augment our *keep* for an increased number of sheep equivalent to the demand for both sorts of wool. The Author, therefore, proceeds to state the New System of Agriculture, by which he proposes to improve the land, raise more *keep*, and feed more stock, at less expense than has hitherto been attempted by any other person.

A NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE, &c.—Every experienced farmer will allow, that a great deal of *keep* is wasted by any kind of stock, and particularly by cattle and sheep in a wet season, especially in those counties where the land is naturally wet. I am convinced, that by the present mode of feeding stock, three parts of the *keep* is lost.—Every beast and sheep has six ways of destroying its *keep*; and it is well known, that to be kept in a thriving state, cattle should have a sufficient quantity of food to satisfy their wants in a short time, because they fatten quicker by lying much at rest. In some parts of the kingdom particularly near London, many persons adopt the economical plan of mowing their grass and taking it to the house. This method is a great saving to the *keep*, for as I have just observed, there are six ways by which beast and sheep destroy their *keep*, (viz.) by eating, walking, dunging, staling, lying down, and breathing upon it. To prevent these and other inconveniences, I would recommend all feeding stock to be kept in moveable houses, upon grass seeds, clover, cinquefoil, la lucerne, or any other luxuriant *keep*. These should be mown, and regularly given in sufficient quantities to the stock; by which means, not only four times the quantity of *keep* will be produced on the same land, but an opportunity will be afforded of properly disposing of the manure, made by the stock in feeding.—This is a very important consideration. I have no doubt, that upon the usual plan of feeding stock, three parts of their manure is wasted, if not entirely lost. For in or near most grazing lands there are brooks, rivers, or fords of waters. Now in the summer time, the cattle, after they have eaten enough, will get into the water and stand there the greatest part of the day; consequently the urine and dung which they void during that time will be entirely lost. And as it is well known, that nothing is more offensive to a beast than its own excrements, it is evident, that the *keep* is destroyed upon those parts of the pasture where the stock may chance to leave their dung or urine.—Again, in those lands where there is no water, the flocks and herds will be seen under the shade of spreading trees or hedges to avoid being tormented by the flies, and thus their manure will be deposited where it is least wanted, and unnecessarily wasted.

(To be continued.)

TO FARMERS.

Begin with the year, gentlemen, and take a paper devoted to agricultural improvement; let those be patronised who labor to promote your interest. It is too often the case that those journals which are of a peaceful nature, and well calculated to benefit the farmer and his family, by making their business more profitable and pleasant, are neglected by the very persons who should give them a cordial support, while other works are read with avidity which stir up strife, and keep the community and families in a turmoil. Your calling is peaceful, and you want peace in all your borders; you want useful journals which will enlighten you in your pursuits, and afford valuable instruction to your sons and daughters, that they may be contented and happy while with you, and their minds stored with that knowledge which shall render them useful members of society and a blessing to their parents.

Let farmers awake to their own interests and to the welfare of their families, and not be afraid to pay a few dollars a year for papers that will repay them tenfold, and beget in the minds of their children an interest in, and love for the most honorable, pleasant, and sure of all pursuits that ever engaged the attention of man.

Do not, like many fathers, fret before your children; always harping on your hard lot because you are farmers, and wishing you had been a mechanic, a minister, a lawyer, a doctor or a merchant. All these are well in their place, but they have troubles that ye know not of. I say do not by such an imprudent course induce your sons and daughters to rush to the cities of noise and bustle, to turn merchants and milliners. If you do, remember, in case they become miserable, degraded beings, as thousands have for want of experience when they exchange the country for the town, that your own repining has been a great cause of their ruin. Uneasiness and fretful complainings of this kind have been the means of ruining both the souls and bodies of some of the most lovely youth in our country.

Your daughters should be taught the pleasures of rural life, that show and fashion is not happiness, but the reverse—that there is no place of more happiness, than the fireside of the farmer, that no employment is more pleasant, useful or honorable than domestic industry. Here they can display their talents, ingenuity and taste with pleasure and profit. Let them be encouraged in the cultivation of plants and flowers; this will be an innocent amusement that will tend to improve them in industry, economy, neatness, love of order and good taste. If they are enterprising and anxious to earn money, let them raise silk. In some parts of N. England the females of a single family raise several hundred dollars' worth annually, and it requires but a small part of the year.

Begin then with the year, and take a paper that is devoted to the science and practice of agriculture; take an increased interest in your business, and show your sons that there is no business more honorable, none more sure to afford a good living, and none more conducive to health, happiness, and independence. Show them that the business of farming is becoming more and more profitable, pleasant and easy, from the great improvements that are making in labor-saving machines, improved methods of culture, and new and valuable productions. If they have superior talents, here is a chance for exercising them to advantage.

I have much to say to you, and thought best to begin with the year, but I will close this number by telling you what a farmer said to me. "Sir, I was very unwilling to pay the usual price for a paper on farming, in advance, thinking it would be of little or no use; but the year is ended, and each number has been worth to me one dollar, in my farming affairs, beside that, my wife and children have received much useful information, and I would not stop it on any account."

A FARMER'S SON.

[Yankee Farmer.]

January, 1, 1838.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.—From authentic reports we find that Pennsylvania has already expended, in public and private works, for Railroads and Canals, \$42,800,000.

The State has constructed 591 miles of Canal at the cost in round numbers of \$15,000,000. The Columbia and Portage Railroads of 119 miles to cross the Alleghany Mountains, are in complete operation, with eleven inclined planes, at an expense of 5,000,000.

The State Treasury received the last year from 1st Nov. 1837, by official reports, the sum of \$970,350, with a further estimated sum of \$130,000, to the close of navigation—say \$1,100,000, and this too, in the *unfinished and unconnected* state, of a large portion of the public and private lateral works.

To compare the receipts of Pennsylvania with the receipts on all our State Canals, *for we have avoided the consideration of Railroads*—we should add the sum of \$932,590 to \$1,100,350, being the published receipts, the last season, up to the 15th of November, on the Union, Schuylkill and Lehigh Canals. These three private incorporations have expended \$9,500,000 to construct 253 miles of Canal. The stock of the Schuylkill, or Gerard Canal, is 350 per cent above par, with a Railroad along side of it, nearly completed, (108 miles) to convey coal and equalize the price, *at all seasons of the year* to the steam manufacturers on the Schuylkill and in Philadelphia, and to furnish a regular supply.

In addition to the State, and three enumerated works, there are 18 incorporated Railroads with 600 miles completed, at the cost (per table) of \$13,300,000. To ascertain the income of these Roads, we have no official data, but as we know that they serve to convey, in one item, upwards of 900,000 tons of anthracite coal, to tide waters, the *estimate* of one and a half millions of dollars for the receipts, on these private works, is very moderate. This gives us the astonishing result, in round numbers, of \$3,600,000, received by Pennsylvania on her present disbursements, of 42,000,000 in 1830. The State only received \$27,012!!!

In the year 1820, the amount of coal received in Philadelphia was 36 tons. In 17 years to the 15th Nov. 1837, the total amount of coal received at tide waters, was 4,040,596 tons. Of this amount, 900,000 tons have arrived this season, being an increase of 201,000 tons, or, a little over one fourth of the quantity extracted from the mines per tide waters in 17 years! was received in one year.

In canals, public and private, Pennsylvania has expended \$24,000,000.

Wheat is selling in Hallowel at \$1.50 a bushel.

HINTS ON DIET.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

A reasonable indulgence in the abundant supplies of nature, converted by art to the purpose of wholesome food, is one of the comforts added to the maintenance of life. It is an indiscriminate gratification of our tastes, regardless of the consequences that may ensue from it, that is alone blameable. But so great is our general apathy in these respects, that even on the occurrence of diseases, from which we are all more or less sufferers, we scarcely ever reflect on our diet, as the principal, if not the sole cause of them—we assign them to weather, to infection, to hereditary descent, to spontaneous breeding, as if a disease could originate without a cause—or to any frivolous imaginary source, without suspecting or being willing to own, mismanagement of ourselves.

We derive the renewal of our blood and juices which are constantly exhausting, from the substances we take as food. As our food, therefore, is proper or improper, too much or too little, will our juices be good or bad, overcharged, deficient, and our state of health accordingly good or diseased.

By aliment or food, is to be understood whatever we eat or drink, including seasonings, such as salt, sugar, spices, vinegar, &c., every thing short which we receive into our stomachs. Our food therefore, consists not only of such particles as are proper for the nourishment and support of the human body, but likewise contains certain active principles, viz: oils and spirits, which have the properties of stimulating the solids, quickening the circulation and making the fluids thinner; thus rendering them more suited to undergo the necessary secretions of the body.

The art of preserving health and obtaining long life, consists in the use of a moderate quantity of such diet, as shall neither increase the salts and oils so as to produce disease, nor diminish them so as to suffer the solids to become relaxed.

It is very difficult, almost impossible, to ascertain what are the predominant qualities either of our bodies or in the food we eat. In practice therefore, we can have no other rule but observing by experience, what it is that hurts or does good, and what it is our stomachs can digest with facility, or the contrary.

The eating too little is hurtful, as well as eating too much. Neither excess, nor any thing else that passes the bounds of nature can be good to man.

By loading the stomach, fermentation is checked, and of course digestion impeded; for the natural juice of the stomach has not room to exert itself, and it therefore nauseates its contents, troubled with eructations, the spirits are oppressed, obstructions ensue, and fever is the consequence. Besides, that when thus overfilled, the stomach presses on the diaphragm, prevents the proper play of the lungs, and occasions uneasiness in our breathing. Hence arise various symptoms and depraved effects, enervating strength, decaying the senses, hastening old age and shortening life. Though these effects are not immediately perceived, yet they are certainly effects of intemperance: for it has been generally observed in great eaters, that though from childhood, a state of youth, and a strong constitution they have no present inconvenience, but have digested their food, suffered surfeit, and borne the immoderate diet well, if they have not been

ectedly cut off, they have found the symptoms of old age come on early in life, attended with many and innumerable disorders.

If we value our health, we must ever make it a point not to eat to satiety or fullness, but desist when the stomach feels quite easy. Thus we will be refreshed, light and cheerful; not dull, drowsy or indisposed. Should we be tempted to eat too much at one time, we should eat the less at another. Thus, if our dinner had been larger than usual, let our supper be less, or rather quite omitted; for there is no man, however careful of health, who does not occasionally transgress in this way.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN USING BRICKS IN DRY OR WET STATE, FOR MASONRY. Proprietors who are about to have brick buildings erected, should do well to attend to the following statement the purport of which is almost universally conceded, even by the few persons who are aware of its importance.

Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantages of wetting bricks before laying them. Bricks all twelve inches thick, built up of good mortar with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect, than one sixteen inches thick, built up of dry bricks.

The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its solidification; and, on the contrary, they will combine chemically with the mortar, and become as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if bricks are put up dry, they immediately take up the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when building of this description is taken down, or broken down of its own accord, the mortar falls like so much sand."

Masons or bricklayers are sufficiently well informed on this subject; but it would seem that many are very little about the durability of their work—and there is at least one reason why they are very unwilling to use bricks in a proper state. Bricks to be saturated, will absorb so great a quantity of water, that their weight becomes greatly increased, and consequently the labor of handling and laying them. And unless proprietors are willing to make a considerable addition to the price paid for laying dry bricks, the workmen will be greatly the losers by the change.

The proof of the above position may be seen in almost every instance of the pulling down of a brick house, of modern and ordinary construction. The bricks which form the walls above ground are easily detached from each other, and the mortar of the very weak and crumbling cement between them; while in the walls of the cellar, or of the foundation courses, which were always in contact with moist earth, and therefore the bricks kept moist, they are so closely cemented together, that they can scarcely be separated and the mortar of the old mortar.

The necessity of keeping up moisture until the plaster has had time to "set," is seldom more readily seen in the plastering of houses. This operation is often executed in the hottest and driest weather, so that all the moisture of each coat is evaporated in a day or two. Theory would insist, that if laid on in damp and cool weather, or during the close of summer, that plastering would be far more solid and durable.—*Farmers' Register.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

S H E E P.

Mr Editor: A year or two ago, that farmer felt himself most fortunate, and treading most rapidly and securely the road to wealth, whose farm was most heavily stocked, in proportion to what it would bear, with sheep. I speak, of course, of the wool-growing region. The prices which wool then bore, placed the business of producing it, first in the scale of profit, and therefore, perhaps it is matter of little surprise, that all whose means enabled it, rushed into it with indiscriminate eagerness. Another turn of the wheel has suddenly, for the time being at least, prostrated this lucrative branch of industry in the dust. In the grazing region, the dairy is now the all-absorbing object. Flocks collected with great care, and at uncommon prices, are in many instances, actually crowded off, by their former purchasers, at a moiety of their original price.

This is committing a double folly. It is a refusal to profit by the lessons of experience. In the first place, it was sheer folly for those to embark exclusively in wool-growing, who did it at the sacrifice of any other good business, in which they were then engaged, or who entered into it unprepared,—perhaps unacquainted with it. The man who, for example, had a well regulated dairy establishment, and whose farm was stocked with valuable cows,—or he whose barns and other fixtures were constructed in reference to grazing and stall feeding,—or, the man whose preparations had been made for the mixed husbandry of the country;—and who suddenly abandoned it all,—left pursuits with which he was acquainted, tore down and built anew—and upset the calculations of years, to embark in a new business, because that business incidentally held out a greater prospect of temporary profit, certainly acted with a want of discretion which deserves no milder epithet than 'folly.' And in the second place, having once engaged in wool-growing, having collected flocks, made the requisite arrangements for taking care of them, and required a degree of skill in their management, it is now equally absurd and injudicious, because something else holds out greater present inducements, to desert it, at the sacrifice which under such circumstances is always inevitable. In the language of the trite old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

Every department of industry has its ups and downs. When any one branch, from being overdone, or from other causes, ceases to be profitable, the very abandonment of it, which the discovery of this fact produces, brings it in due course of time (when the general desertion causes a scarcity of the article) again to the summit. It is an inevitable consequence. The question simply is, then "is it better by remaining stationary, to take our turn in being at the top, or to be, like the squirrel in his wheel, ever pursuing, and ever below, in these continual gyrations?" But wool-growing has not got, unless my observation has led me to form strangely erroneous conclusions, to go through the slow process of resuscitation from the depression consequent on over action.—The business has not been overdone. I will advert to this more particularly hereafter.

What is there, now let me ask, (and I should be happy to see my opinions controverted, if they are wrong,) to discourage the steady and systematic wool-grower? True, there is no present demand for his product, but there must be a demand

for it, or we must learn to dispense with woollens,—a thing not likely to occur soon, I think, in our climate. Experience has shown that we can manufacture in this country, in ordinary times, with profit. If this were not the case, we should hardly find the capital of a people so justly celebrated for thrift and economy, as our N. England neighbors invested in those noble manufacturing establishments, which give life and animation to so many of their cities. Experience has also shown that in supplying these establishments with the raw material, our wool-growers can compete with those of Germany, and still receive vast profits.—How can the fact be otherwise, when our sheep-master can grow as much (and as good) wool to one acre of land, as his German competitor—and when that land can be purchased by the American, at a tithe of what it costs the German? The difference in the price of labor is hardly to be taken into account, so little, comparatively speaking, is required in the management of sheep. Yet the German ships wool across the Atlantic—pays a heavy American duty—and after all those deductions, sells his wool at a profit, which leads him to set a five hundred per cent. higher value on his sheep than the American. At the Royal flocks of Stolpen, Reunersdorf, Lohne, etc., and in private flocks of equal celebrity, the first grade of sheep are valued at from fifty to seventy-five dollars a head! The profits of the American grower must be treble that of the German, yet the German is satisfied, or he would not send his wool here.

If the positions I have assumed are correct, it follows, I think, conclusively, that the business must be a good one, the moment that our pecuniary embarrassments pass by, and our manufactories are enabled to resume operations. He who thinks that day is very remote, knows little of the energies and resources of the American people. The business, moreover, must always continue good, until overdone by ourselves. That this has not yet occurred, I have already stated. It is shown by the fact that on the years in which the greatest clips have been taken, (1835, '36, and '37,) they did not meet our home demand, and large quantities were imported. And the very folly I complained of in the beginning of this paper—the abandonment of the business by the multitudes who have not steadiness and energy to withstand one hour of adversity, will put still farther off the time when it can be overdone. The full rise in prices of wool may not immediately follow the revival of trade, as the amount which accumulates in the interim, may overstock the market, and of consequence, play the game into the hands of the buyer. But this will be only temporary. Wants are also accumulating. The wardrobe has not escaped, in those curtailments of personal expenses, which the times have rendered convenient, if not necessary, at the hands of almost every one.

I will close my somewhat extended remarks, by saying to my brother wool-growers, "be of good cheer." The time is soon coming, when those who are so eager to desert a ship which they fancy to be sinking, will be back to beg a re-admission. Of course they will expect to pay for the privilege.

SOUTH HILL.

Bricklayers are getting \$3,50 per day, in Grand Gulf, Mississippi.

GOV. HILL'S ADDRESS

To the Merrimac Co. Agr. Society, October 1837.

(Continued.)

In passing through the country in the season of vegetation we are frequently struck with the misapplication of labor in attempts to produce a crop. In some instances we see the operation of ploughing, sowing, planting and hoeing where there is scarcely a possibility that the ground will return in quantity the seed which is bestowed upon it. The occupant is sometimes, from the want of judgement, or from some fatality, fixed to a spot where either frosts appear every month in the year, where the drought parches the soil, or where there is not substance in it even sufficient to be assisted in yielding a crop, or else where the ground is so stony as to be nearly impervious to the plough and the spade. The person unfortunately thus situated deserves our commiseration. Notwithstanding the forbidding aspect of a portion of terra firma in New Hampshire, there is abundance of land which is not brought into cultivation at all, that will richly repay all the labor and expense that may be bestowed on it—there is much that now yields little or nothing which may produce not only a first crop that shall pay the labor of reclaiming, but a succession of crops that shall make present improvements a substantial capital producing cent. per cent.

To make the cultivation of land all it should be, regard should first be paid to the necessity of feeding the soil. Not only should every thing in the nature of manure be preserved, but expedients should be devised for producing it. There are many ways for making manures that are but little practiced. Feeding the ground to enable it to yield an abundant crop is as indispensable as the feeding of an ox or a hog to render it fit for slaughter. The materials for feeding the earth are much more abundant than is generally supposed. The application of the most simple elements in many cases will work wonders. I have known the spreading of sand on a dead morass with the aid of ditching and draining make it produce for many years from two to three tons of good English hay to the acre; and I have seen the scrapings of the chip yard have a like effect on wet land that was bound down in moss. The interchange of sandy and light with a cold, wet and heavy soil will always have a good effect.—Deep ploughing will renovate worn out land, in many instances restoring it to its original fertility: deep ploughing is of great advantage to wet heavy soil, making it light; and it is also of advantage to a light, sandy soil, giving it a much greater capacity to withstand drought. Attention to these simple principles will enable the farmer to do much towards making his land productive with very little expense.

The proper rotation of crops will also come in aid of the farmer; the effect of these may be best ascertained by experiment. I have recently seen it mentioned that two pieces of ground alike prepared and manured were planted the first year one with Indian corn, the other with ruta baga—the second year both were planted with corn; and the result was, that the piece of ground where the crop was changed produced full twenty-five per cent. in amount beyond the piece where there was no change.

The reason farmers do not improve their lands so well as we might anticipate probably is, that

that the most of men have so much to attend to at home they do not notice improvements elsewhere. An extraordinary farmer in a particular neighborhood is sure to find imitators near him. We see some towns famed for their excellent butter and cheese—others for their fine cattle—others for their excellent sheep—others for the best swine—others for their great crops of corn, or wheat, or hay. This excellent production results from the effects of example. A farmer, with good gates and fences, smooth fields, neat barns and out houses, is sure soon to find others competing with him in the same line; so a farmer out of debt and with money to lend will excite imitation in a whole community of farmers. Twenty-eight years ago, on my first visit to the Shakers of Canterbury, the appearance of their neat village and the cultivation and growth around seemed to me like enchantment—it broke upon me in a region which I had supposed to be rough and forbidding. I was then pleased to see the Shakers had imitators in some of the independent farmers of their own neighborhood. The value of attending to every thing in its proper season is well illustrated in the steady growing wealth and prosperity of that esteemed community. More than the fourth of a century has changed all of us: it has carried those who were not then born to manhood—those who were just entering on active life beyond the middle age—those of middle, to extreme old age, and many of all ages to their graves—yet do some of the identical dwellings at that lovely village, constructed of wood as they were, bear the same youthful exterior; the church, which is now as it then was, has no marks of decay or change. The whole has been improved by the addition of rich and expensive edifices of brick, on one of which is the first slated roof made it is believed in any interior town of New Hampshire. If any man is at a loss how to cultivate his land to the best advantage, let him make inquiry of the United Brethren at Canterbury or Eosfield!

I wander from my subject, which was that of feeding the soil. In the first settlement of this State our soil did not need feeding—it was fruitful as that of the far West. We cannot be good farmers, if we neglect furnishing that material to the earth which shall cause it to bring forth fruit. It is scarcely possible that good land should be too highly stimulated. I have sometimes heard it said that a piece of ground had been manured too much—that the stimulant produced weeds that choked the crop or else produced blight and mildew to the crop itself. Even of this land I believe the notion was a mistaken one, and that the fault was that there was not manure enough.—Whoever has visited the farms near our seaboard will have perceived the matter is there better understood. Of late years every particle of manure from the stables, the back yards and the streets in the cities is preserved, and is transported from two to eight and ten miles into the country—purchased and transported at an expense which would indicate that too high prices can hardly be paid for it. The result of this expense and labor is, that the land to which this stimulant is applied, not only produces four fold the crop usual in the interior, but that crop is from one fortnight to one month earlier in its growth than it was wont to be under the ordinary cultivation. It is not uncommon for the farmers who follow the market to apply fifty, sixty, and sometimes an hundred loads of manure to the acre; and a part of this is

sometimes applied often in the same season, after the first crop is taken off, for the benefit of a second crop.

We cannot at present, far in the interior country, expect to fructify our soil in the manner have described; but we have it in our power gradually to find and furnish materials which shall cause our lands constantly to improve in fertility. In England the business of reclaiming and making lands fruitful is better understood than is even by the market farmers near our large towns and cities. It is said of the Isle of Wight with a dense population, that it produces more bread stuffs in a year than will suffice for the consumption of its inhabitants in six years. The agriculture of England, Scotland and Ireland, like their manufactures, is the growth of a thousand years. During the last fifty years the improvements in the British Islands have probably scarcely been exceeded by the improvements here. The great farmer of Holkham, Mr Coke, now between seventy and eighty years of age, has been celebrated nearly fifty years for his agricultural improvements; and his accumulation of wealth has kept pace with his increasing crops. The extent his farming may be estimated from the fact that he keeps more than three thousand sheep; that he has under cultivation this year more than five hundred acres of wheat, as many acres of barley and other crops in proportion. A late visitor of Holkham writes—"It must be borne in mind that Holkham has been completely made over by Mr Coke. When he succeeded to the estate it was a mere desert. There were no trees here, even, and it was believed the land would hardly let them grow. Mr Coke says, the rabbits were the only creatures living on it, and they were starving." It is said that employment is given as connected with this farm, to more than a hundred persons. The business is carried on with great system, and farmers far and near visit this eminent citizen for the purpose of copying his improvements. Mr Coke is a patriot as well as the best farmer probably in the world. At the time of the revolution he was the friend of America, and has ever since that time, frequently a member of Parliament, been the advocate of its principles. Much better than we, do the English understand the methods of renovating soils; several years a species of manure in that country has been made an article of traffic which has hardly yet been introduced into the United States. The bones of the thousands slain at Waterloo twenty-four years ago were taken from the field and carried across the German ocean to assist the British cultivation. It is said that two bushels of pulverized bones applied to the soil will cause that acre to yield a succession of crops without material diminution for twenty years. The bones of animals contain a composition of carbonate of lime with other substances that stimulate the ground to its greatest fertility. I hope I am not distant, when the use of lime and other stimulants will be both understood and practised here in greater perfection than they have been in England or any other country.

The use of lime, in its various shapes, is coming more common. There is a quality of lime that will adapt much of the soil of New Hampshire to the production of wheat. Its presence in the belief of more than one experienced chemist, will expel many of the worms and other insects that destroy the tender plants. As a stim-

and there is probably no article that will exceed the carbonate of lime; a solution of two pounds and a quarter of this carbonate in sixteen gallons of water, repeated a few times, upon cucumbers, melons, squashes, or other garden vegetables, will expel the little destroyers that infest them, forward their growth, and much increase their quantity. One of the Shakers recently told me, they had been in the habit of buying the best of the Thomaston lime, which with the transport cost them at least three dollars the cask; of breaking and slaking it and mixing it with mud collected from bogholes or turfs from the side of the high-ways, in the proportion of four or five casks to an hundred common ox-cart loads; and after due fermentation and mixture, they have found this composition not less valuable than an equal quantity of the best stable manure. It is said the sowing of lime, slaked or unslaked, directly upon the ground, will not produce the same good effect as when diffused in a heap of compost; the first effect of the lime is too much heat—it parches rather than fertilizes.

I am aware, gentlemen, that I am but a tyro in the business of farming, and that I address many who understand that business too well to be instructed by my experience. Born and educated first upon a small farm, I find I can do everything I learned to do before I was fourteen years of age: what I had not learned as a farmer at that time I find it extremely hard now to learn. I can of course weed in the garden, hoe in the field, rake and spread hay, and do a variety of such matters; but when I come to use the scythe, the sickle, or pitch a load of hay, I will confess you, gentlemen, my inferiority. Having since I was fourteen, learnt a part of the mechanical trade of a printer, and in the space of twenty years have set probably as many types as any other individual in the State ever did in the same time, you will excuse me if I say that the passion of my old age is rather for the cultivation of the land than a return to the composing stick. I have much better appetite for the vegetables that have grown before my eyes and under my own cultivation, than I should have for them if derived from any other source; and I would rather enjoy the life of a farmer—if it were possible for me to make farming profitable—than to live on the gains that might be derived from a printing office or in any other office.

I know there are old farmers who feel they have a right to laugh at the theories of such farmers as I am likely to be. I have been laughed in this way during the last year. Some few years ago twenty or more acres, comprising the principal part of what is called the "Frog Ponds," situated between my present dwelling house and Merrimack river, fell into my hands. The land of these frog ponds was property in common: it is often flooded so that it was supposed no fence could stand there. The cows of the village were there from the moment the grass was cut till the month of June. It was only about two months of the year that the grass had any opportunity to grow; for years, the two principal streams crossing the main street of this village run directly to the frog ponds until they should overflow in a freshet. The consequence was that the bottoms and shores of the ponds were a quagmire, and cold water from the streams prevented the growth of any valuable crop in the low grounds

near them. The wearing of the river and a little excavation for the last two years had taken the cold streams into the river before they arrived at the ponds; but a New England rum distillery sending down the refuse of poison, in an overflow of the freshets, had been as destructive to the grass near the ponds which it had touched as to the lives and health of those who had consumed the liquid fire. The distillery also has been got rid of, as some will contend through the efforts of the total abstinence societies, and as others suppose from that excellent public sentiment which is fast expelling drunkenness with no better aid than that of good example. I first attempted the improvement of fencing in that portion of the frog ponds which fell to me by inserting deep in the ground upwards of an hundred rods of chestnut posts about ten feet apart, and nailing to them with spikes, spars twenty and thirty feet in length. My more experienced neighbors assured me this was an expense thrown away, and that the fence never would stand. It did however stand through the ice and freshets of the first winter and spring; the next year I tried one day's deep ploughing with a heavy team, and directed during my absence at Washington the ground to be planted with potatoes. I was told that nothing valuable could be expected from breaking the turf of that land. But it turned out, I believe, to be the most productive field of potatoes on the intervalle—this day's ploughing was an acre and a half, and upon it was produced very near four hundred bushels of potatoes which sold last year for one hundred and fifty dollars. The whole expense of ploughing, cultivating and harvesting, probably did not much exceed fifty dollars.

The last season was very dry, and the turning of the water from the frog ponds left several of them entirely destitute of water. Covered as was much of my land with bushes and trees from the size of a pipe stem to that of a man's body, I was anxious to extirpate them: For this purpose they were cut down with the axe and scythe and burnt, and nine acres of the ground including portions of what had been the ponds were turned over with the plough ten inches deep; cutting the roots of water bushes asunder, and turning from the bottoms of the ponds large quantities of hilyroots. Where the bushes did not grow the turned up ground, composed of decayed vegetable and alluvial deposits, was rich as a bed of manure. In addition to this, I ditched the lesser ponds above to the larger ponds below, and all of them into the river, so that the water in all of them should fall to its level as the river fell. I was not disappointed in the effect of the ditching, for the ponds fell and left little water or ice in them during the last winter. I now and then heard remarks from my more experienced neighbors, that I was not treating the land right, and that I should do worse than get my labor for my pains. The last spring as soon as the snow was off and the frost out of the meadows, I set my men about carting manure which I had purchased at the stable. They had proceeded so far as to carry on near the river five, and near the larger pond, three good sized loads of stable manure, when the rain swelled the Merrimack to a freshet higher than had occurred for the last ten years. That portion of the manure near the river was nearly all swept off. When the waters were first assuaged before the flood had entirely gone down, I supposed the predictions of my friends in rela-

tion to sweeping off fences, soil, manure, &c. had been verified. Gradually I discovered when the water fell entirely, that only about ten rods of my fence had gone down the stream, and this I afterwards reclaimed, and set over again, beating stones down beside the posts in a manner that I think will withstand another such flood. The piles of manure next to the pond likewise disappeared; on examination I found they had not been carried off, but were covered up by an alluvial deposit some three or four inches deep, as was the entire ploughed ground, farthest from the river; while not only the manure but the earth of the furrows nearest the river were taken off leaving the fibres composing the roots of the interval grass like the warp of a weaver's web. The water had the effect of hardening the whole ploughed surface nearly as hard as solid dry clay mortar. The water continued so high that I found it impossible to carry on more manure in season for planting. The land was harrowed twice over, and softened at each operation upon the top of the sod; it was furrowed and planted as fast as the water fell. The last planting of corn was on the 12th June; and from this I gathered on the 15th September ripe ears of corn, which are traced up and preserved. The crop of corn was not so large from the impervious nature of the turned up roots on the furrows as might be expected.—This fall as fast as the corn was taken off, I have applied twenty stout loads of manure to the acre—spread and ploughed it in, cutting through the old furrows and turning up the decayed sward.—The land appears to be rich and mellow, and will without doubt be in excellent condition for a crop of corn for the next year if the water shall be low as usual—for oats or Indian wheat, if the spring freshet shall continue late. I may be disappointed in my anticipation; and I will concede my more experienced neighbors to be the best judges, if that part of this land which obtains the alluvial deposit, and which has been covered with water and flags and bushes from time immemorial, shall not produce two tons of good English hay to the acre.

(To be continued.)

SUGAR BEET FOR CATTLE.—An old farmer recommends a more general use of the French Sugar Beet for cattle, as it improves the quality of milk. Their use as food for his cows produced a great improvement in the quality of the milk, which was perceptible in two days after the cows began to feed on them.

This root, the pure white, a good deal resembles the Ruta Baga in shape and size, and it is thought by many that it will keep better and that it is heavier than the Mangel Wurtzel. 2 1-2 lbs. are sufficient to seed an acre.—*Yankee Far.*

A LARGE CROP OF MANGEL WURTZEL.—During the last summer while on a visit to Mr George Beltzover's farm, we were very forcibly struck with the fine appearance of a crop of mangel wurtzel, so much so that we were induced a few days since to inquire of him their product, and were highly gratified to learn that they had yielded 30 tons to the acre, which at 60 lbs. to the bushel is 1000 bushels per acre.

Mr Morrison, of Concord, N. H. realized this season from a piece of ground 8 feet square, vegetables, &c., to the amount of over \$42.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1838.

DOMESTIC MEMORANDA.

The Commonwealth Bank in Boston has failed; or that the farmers may understand, we should say is swamped. Its capital was 500,000 dollars. Its legal right extended to incurring debts to the amount of \$1,000,000. Its liabilities are reported to amount to \$1,400,000. There are few farmers, we apprehend, who even with spectacles of the highest magnifying power, can read these sums; or comprehend them after they are enumerated. It is remarkable that Banks, which have not even professed, nay, which have refused ever since last May to pay their honest debts, and do not redeem their own paper, can fail: but there is nothing too extraordinary to happen in these days of Animal Magnetism. For a non-specie-paying Bank to fail means that its condition has become too bad even for its associates any longer to trust it. Disorders in the currency are like disorders in the stomach, which affect at once the whole system. A man may have a pain in his foot, and still walk. He may even lose an arm or an eye, and have a pretty useful trunk remaining. He may submit to the amputation of all his limbs; and yet retain his mind and perform many a valuable service. But when the stomach is disordered, tortured with dyspepsia or agonized with the colic; or its functions in any way cease to be properly performed, the whole system is affected in every part; and unless a remedy is found, the condition of the digestive powers renovated, and the secretions made to proceed in their appointed channels, the last consequences are at hand. The currency of our community is in a most disordered and diseased condition. A specie dollar now is an affair only to grace the cabinets and museums of the virtuosi; and there it will soon require to be numbered and labelled that the rising generation may know what was the use of this round white thing with such strange letters and hieroglyphical characters upon it. And as to what is called money in the form of Bank notes a strange revolution has come over us and the order of human dispositions is completely reversed. Instead of seeking to accumulate these beautiful pictures with richly ornamented vignettes and all sorts of illustrations about agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, men holding ploughs, women leaning upon anchors, spinning jennies twirling round, steamboats sailing up canals and other charming illustrations; now no sooner does a man get one of these rags in his possession than he shrinks from its touch as if it were a piece of some poor Scotchman's shirt, or torn from the back of some miserable beggar in the Lazaretto of Naples. But he goes bustling about with a good deal of self complacency pretending a very anxious solicitude like an honest man to pay all his debts at once, to palm it off upon his unsuspecting neighbor, perhaps his butcher, his servant, or his washerwoman, but in truth lest the brat should die in his own arms. Every one perceives what a disagreeable inconvenience such a demise would be to a gentleman with a clean shirt on; but as to these poor ignorant creatures, who do not know a good from a bad bill, a genuine from a counterfeit, nor the bill of a solvent from the bill of a bankrupt corporation; they ought to lose for being so ignorant; it is good enough for them; besides they have no business to complain; cannot they work or beg for more? Now it not so with the speculator, the gambler, the man who lives upon the manufacture of mere promises to pay. If you will not labor for him he cannot labor for himself; if you do not

support him he cannot live at all; "he cannot dig; to beg he is ashamed." He must therefore live by plunder, or in commercial language by shaving. Farmers, independent, honest, and contented farmers; tho' a log house is your only palace, and a bundle of straw your pillow, though you have no astral lamps to reflect their soft lustre from your stuccoed ceilings, nor velvet sofas, nor turkey carpets to rest your weary limbs upon; nor the sweetest tones of the rosewood piano, and the bewitching airs of an Italian minstrel to chant your lullaby and soothe your slumbers; yet thank God every day and hour of your lives for your freedom; thank him that he keeps you back from the boiling and overpowering vortex of speculation. When you sit down to your humble meal with an appetite sharpened by toil, and rise from your couch of straw with invigorated strength to enter upon your humble but healthful and honest labors, adore him for the sentence, which some men will have it is a curse, that you must eat your bread by the sweat of your brow.

But we will end this long chapter with a few instructive facts, which have come under our own knowledge.

When the failure of the Commonwealth Bank was announced, a servant man, who had carefully laid up his wages, found himself in possession of one hundred dollars in its notes.

A driver of one of the Hackney Coaches, temperate, and assiduous in his duties, when he hears the announcement of this bankruptcy, discovers that he has fifty dollars of this precious currency, it may be some of it received for his attention perhaps after midnight in cold and storms, upon the pleasures of some of the officers or directors of this very institution at some brilliant entertainment.

A journeyman printer received for his wages but a short time before the failure one hundred and sixty dollars of this currency.

A butcher in one of the markets hearing of the failure of the bank, of which he is admonished by an honest customer, upon opening his pocket is met by the sight of one of these promises to pay in the shape of a five hundred dollar note.

A sailor returned from a long voyage received his wages amounting to two hundred and twenty dollars in this paper two days before the closing of its doors; and the money was given to him as being the money of one of the best banks in the city. Where are this poor fellow's family to get bread and fuel for the winter?

A woman in Marblehead who had saved of her husband's pension money by extreme frugality and self-denial fifteen hundred dollars, which had been paid her in this very money by the Government's agent and of which she had made a special deposit in the Marblehead Bank for the purpose of paying for a house, which she is building, is called upon to pay her bills, and has been compelled in order to meet these demands to sell her Commonwealth money at fifty per cent. loss, and to receive seven hundred and fifty dollars for her fifteen hundred.

But all these are mere drops in the bucket compared to the losses and distress and general alarm and distrust of the honest and solvent banks, occasioned throughout the community by such enormous and unmitigated defalcations.

We should like to understand what we are to infer from the reports of the Committee of the Associated Banks, who undertake weekly to inform the public of condition, that this same public may be secure. They gave currency to the bills of this bankrupt institution until the day before its failure. This institution has been rotten to the core for a long time. Was not their report or rather their support of this bank an implied

guarantee for its soundness? We say these things with no feelings of disrespect, but with a sincere desire to understand, what is the object of this Committee, if it is not to ascertain the condition of the Banks by actual examination. We should be glad to know whether a Bank with half a million capital can become insolvent in a day or a year?

There is not a man or woman in the community who has not a concern in these matters. There is not an honest citizen of Boston, who does not feel humbled and ashamed at the disgrace brought upon his own city, by the corruption of one of its public moneyed institutions, a city which has hitherto been so justly proud of its high and honorable standing. The credit system is the life blood of our community: the foundation of private enterprise and the great instrument of all public improvements. Let its true friends now come forward to recover it from abuse, to show its value, and to purify its honor. Will honest bankers and honest merchants consent to rest under the suspicions which must adhere to them, they do not demand an investigation of the condition of these public institutions; such a sifting as shall separate the chaff from the wheat? Will the people of Massachusetts consent to such wholesale plunder? If they will then must it be admitted they have longer ears than any quadruped that walks the earth; and are welcome like Issachar, to lie down under their burdens.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Since our last, the election of Edward Everett as governor of Massachusetts for a third time, and that by a greatly increased vote, has been announced. No State has ever been honored with a more assiduous, intelligent, conscientious and impartial discharge of duty, than has marked this gentleman's administration. He delivered his annual message, to which we hope for an opportunity of recurring at some other time. The great topic is the currency and the condition of the Banks; and the sound views which he gives, must engage the profound attention of the community. The Legislature having completed their preliminary organization have just entered upon business; but as yet have not proceeded to any important measure. The friends of humanity are anxious to find some efficient substitute for the terrible penalty of death in the prevention of crime. The friends of honest trade and a sound currency, are seeking some other help for a diseased community, than this Sargasso quackery of almost daily bleeding in the lower extremities. The remedies should be early and powerful or the patient may have passed beyond even the hope of cure, or become stark mad. The friends of universal freedom are pouring in their memorials and petitions from various quarters, that Massachusetts may do what she can for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and that the meeting-ground of the avowed friends of liberty, the only spot in the whole country which can properly be called a national domain, there where the stars glitter, and the stripes of our republican banner wave in all their glory, may no longer be a market for the sale of human flesh.

CONGRESS.—The Senate are still engaged in the discussion of southern resolutions respecting slavery and abolition. The House of Representatives refused to read of any petition or memorial on the subject of slavery, come from where it may; and the southern members left the House in a body, in the midst of a session, because they would not hear even the subject of slavery discussed. The subject has been urged upon the discussion of the Senate, by the southern gentlemen themselves. All this may be explained by one of No Webster's fables, in which the great result turns upon the point whether it be your ox that gored my cow;

or that gored yours. Another remarkable incident that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence becoming heretical; and a resolution couched in the very words of this old fashioned paper, have, by a large majority, been laid upon the table. We mean to state facts only—we have no comments to offer.

The Government have ordered out the militia to protect our neutrality on the northern frontier. The British officers boast of their enterprise in destroying the Steamboat at Schlosser; but the act of these subalterns is not the act of the British Government, who, unquestionably, will make prompt explanations and redress. The disabled continue in force at Navy Island, but are not likely to do any thing more than to bluster, and presently disbanded.

The Indians have triumphed in a battle with the Americans in Florida, and many of our brave officers and soldiers have fallen. We commiserate the fate of these noble young men, and weep over the disgrace of our country; but the ways of Heaven are just. A thousand such defeats cannot atone for the injuries which our abused sons of the forest have received at our hands; and centuries cannot wipe away the black stigma of having betrayed their chief under the plighted word, held sacred even among the lowest barbarians, flag of truce.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several valuable communications on hand, which shall receive early and due attention.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 15, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 425 Beef Cattle, 2,150 Sheep and 50 Swine. Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last weeks prices were fully reported. We quote Extra at \$6 75 a \$7 00—First quality at \$6 25 a 6 75.—Second quality \$5 50 a 6 00.—Third quality \$4 25 a 5 25.

Sheep.—We notice sales at \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$3 50, a few Cosset wethers at \$5 00, and \$5 50.

Pigs.—At retail, 9 for sows and 10 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending January 14.

JANUARY, 1838.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	8	46	50	36 S.&NW.
Tuesday,	9	20	36	33 E.
Wednesday,	10	32	34	28 W.
Thursday,	11	12	18	17 N. W.
Friday,	12	16	30	30 S. W.
Saturday,	13	20	36	34 S. W.
Sunday,	14	30	47	40 S.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, *low* by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed is tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we commend it with confidence to our customers. Proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the seed in pots which have been raised this winter from the Chinese.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TAVERN TO LET.

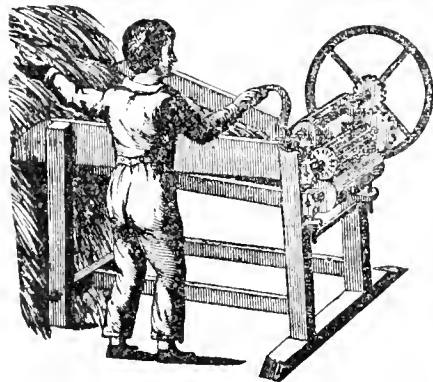
The first of April next, that well known and long established House, on Waltham Plain, now occupied by Leonard Smith, the premises are too well known to require a more particular description. Applications to be made to Leonard Smith, the premises, or to Francis Winship, Esq. Brighton.

Jan. 10, 1838.

“Horse Power and Threshing” Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



Joseph Breck & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street have for sale, Greene's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

Jan. 1, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

TO BE LET,

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and all other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays, and his companions in arms, to the four winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army, the friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and as many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at a fair rent, not to exceed five hundred acres—all the manure to remain on the premises, and more houses if wanted: no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for such an establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN CHANDLER, the old Farmer of Boston, the owner, G. A. TRUMBULL, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Worcester, or Col. JONAS BOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.

Dec. 13.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor,

LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Dec. 20, 1836.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 00	
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	31
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 87	9 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 87	9 00
Alexandria,	"	9 12	9 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	94	98
southern flat yellow	"	86	88
white,	"	84	87
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 30
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	55
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	20 00	
Eastern screwed,	"	18 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	45	52
Hors, 1st quality	pound	6	7
2d quality	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	11
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	30
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	27
do, dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do, dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 25	10 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask		3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
clear from other States	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	19 00	20 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	67	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do, 3-4ths do,	"	41	43
do, 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do, 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled,	"		
{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
{ No. 1,	"	37	40
{ No 2,	"	25	30
{ No 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	12	14
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	23
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	30	50
CIDERS,	barrel	3 00	3 25

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnower Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnower Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

ODE,

Sung at the Anniversary Celebration of the Chauvny Hall School, Dec. 30, 1837.

TUNE—"God Save America."

HUSHED is the Clarion's note—
No rustling banners float
Above the scene;—
The rolling drum is still—
No flashing weapons fill
Each plain and shadowy hill
With dazzling sheen.

Not such our offering—
A simple wreath we fling
At Learning's feet.
To bless her sacred name,
And praise with loud acclaim
God, who bestows her fame,—
For this we meet.

With grateful joy we come—
Let not one voice be dumb—
To greet this day.
One year has vanished by—
One gem is set on high,
Bright to eternity
With Learning's ray!

Thus may it ever be,
Where Truth and Liberty
United reign;
Upon each youthful head,
May knowledge radiance shed,
And may her flame be fed
At Freedom's fane!

O God! to thee we turn,
Our patriot bosoms burn
In Freedom's cause.
But prompted may we be
In bright reality,
By heartfelt love for thee
And Learning's laws.

Pour forth your voice in song—
Our notes the breeze along
In triumph swell.
Let learning be our guide,
With Freedom at her side—
Both are our Country's pride—
Oh! guard them well!

THINGS IN CANADA.

A correspondent of the Springfield Gazette, describes some peculiarities of the Canadians as follows:—

St Charles, denominated by some of our newspapers the Bunker Hill of Lower Canada, is a small village, situated on the right bank of the Richelieu, thirty miles below St Johns. The stage road which passes through it, from St Johns, at the head of the river, to Sorel at its mouth, is so little travelled as to be considerably overgrown with grass. The Queen's mail stage runs between these two important towns once a week; and is a clumsy covered wagon, drawn by two horses. The traveller in this region, usually mounts a horse cart, fastened by the thills to a tough little Canadian poney; and the driver, so seated that his feet dangle among the horses heels, whips him up with the end of the reins, and cries out *marche donc!* Every few miles and sometimes more frequently, he may observe a large cross erected in the field, near the road, commonly surmounted by a wooden rooster. A number of these crosses bear the date of 1832; and were erected to keep off the cholera.

Many of the people also protect themselves from all diseases by a sort of amulet, called the *Nouvelle medal*. At the house of an uncommon-

ly intelligent *habitant*, I found a book, which their priest had sold them, containing an account of its miraculous origin; together with the certificate of a great number of priests, both in France and Canada, stating some of the numerous miraculous cures it had effected by being worn upon the breast. In several of the cases, the physician had given the patient over; others were cases of cholera in its worst stages. I could not fail to envy those who enjoy the protection and instruction of Catholic priests.

The houses, are usually built of hewn logs. They have a comfortable, though rude appearance; and are apparently well stocked with tenants. It is said to be no uncommon thing for his son and grandson to rear up their successive broods together in the grandfather's cabin. The better class of dwellings are of unhewn stone.

The women, in short gowns and broad brimmed straw hats, may be seen in the fields gathering hay, pulling flax or reaping with the toon. They are hired to do haying and harvesting for about three shillings per week, while a man's wages are usually forty coppers a day.

Sometimes the women are also seen by the road side baking; the ovens being built at some distance from the house. Again they may be seen standing knee deep in the river, washing clothes by the side of a platform,—first plunging them in the river and then pounding them on the platform with a flat billet of wood. The people have no trouble of digging wells, as all their water for drinking and cooking is drawn from the river at this platform. As the stream is somewhat sluggish, the water near the shores is not very clear. The farmers have a convenient way of getting rid of their manure, by carrying it upon the ice in the winter. In the spring it disappears, and probably goes to enrich the water.

GRAPES. Much trouble has been taken to introduce foreign grapes and to render them familiar to our climate, whilst the native plant, of which our forests present a vast variety, is comparatively overlooked and neglected. Inasmuch as the circumstance of their growing wild shows clearly their fitness for our country, would it not be well to pay particular attention to their transplantation and cultivation? How much fruit is improved by proper culture is shown by every day's experience, and there can be no doubt that some of our native vines, if properly tended, would furnish fruit infinitely surpassing the product of other soils, which only dwindle when transferred to climes for which their peculiar organization unfits them. To show the effects of culture in enlarging vegetable growth and improving their flavor and delicacy, we need only refer to the cases of many of the vegetables, now in daily use and highly esteemed, which in their unimproved condition were scarcely fit to be eaten.—*Baltimore American*.

INOCENCE THE PARENT OF VICE. It is a fact, which cannot be controverted, that the want of mental and manual employment, often proves an incentive to vice, which infallibly will produce misery; and, so surely as the earth will bring forth noxious weeds, when left uncultivated, so surely will one vice beget another; which, if not eradicated, will multiply to an alarming extent, until its victims become a pest to civil society, and a disgrace to mankind.—*Bridgeman*.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noa Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mytic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitæ, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Nov. 15, 1837.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums & Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 *Morus Multicaulis*, or true Chinese Mulberry tree at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid *Pæon* and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. T.J.

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs, &c.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston in its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER. Nov. 1.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay weekly, say from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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Albany—WM. THORNTON, 347 Market-street.
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OL. XVI

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1835.

No. 29.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE AND FEEDING STOCK.

BY GEO. ADAMS.

(Concluded.)

There is still another way by which the *keep* is much injured; and that is, by the cows being about when they are bulling, and treading so much as to occasion considerable waste. Besides the breaking of hedges by the bull, which frequently happens where there is a feed-stock of cows, accidents often befall the cows in their thriving state causing them prematurely to their calves, to the great loss of the proprietor. Upon my new plan, all these inconveniences are avoided, and to a certainty much more stock can be fed than in the usual method.

I have given a plan and dimensions for housing, for beast and sheep; which will be found the best method of saving the manure and enabling the farmer to spread it upon the land that it needs it. How often is it seen in the spring, a good piece of grass is so wet that the stock cannot be turned into it without considerable loss, at the same time starving for want of proper food. Now a single trial is sufficient to prove, the produce of one acre of land given in the manner I have described, will keep three times as much stock than if the stock were turned into the field. It must be clear, then, that the better the crop, the greater is the waste in the usual method of feeding cattle; and that it is in vain getting a good crop if a farmer do not make the best use of it.

The method I here point out will be of general use, being suitable to every county and every estate. The grand object is to shelter the stock from the inclemency of the seasons. Let any man see how any kind of stock will endeavor to get shelter during a storm, and to find a shade from the sultry heat; and he will at once be convinced that it is congenial to their nature to screen themselves from the extremes both of heat and cold: swampy and wet lands, or keen gravelly or rye soils are equally injurious to them.

There are doubtless, many farmers, who neither understand the most suitable method of cultivating lands, nor how to make the best use of the produce. It is, therefore, my present intention, to point out how considerably more produce from the earth may be raised by my New System of Agriculture, than by any former method of agriculture. It will only be necessary to state the principle of my method of cultivating a single acre of land, the principle will of course apply to any number of acres which a farmer may choose to till by my plan.

In pursuing the following directions, a single acre of land will produce a crop sufficient to feed in one year 24 beasts or 240 sheep.

DIRECTIONS.—In September, or sooner, let your land be well manured, and properly ploughed so

as to raise a good deal of fine mould; then plant one third of an acre of the land with the large sort of early cabbage plant, viz. the late York, or Sugar-loaf; one third more in February or March with the same sort of cabbage plants; and the remaining third of the acre in February or March with the Ox, or Drum-headed cabbage plant. If the land be good, I would recommend that the plants should be set in rows three feet wide and two feet between each plant, that is, three plants in every square yard. Upon this plan, an acre of ground will require 14,520 plants, reckoning five score to the hundred; but if the land be poor, it will be advisable to set the plants thicker proportionally, according to the grower's judgment of the quality of his land. By the beginning of June, the first crop of cabbages will be in perfection.—Then put either six beasts or sixty sheep, in the manner here directed, according to the plan of the moveable houses herein annexed, either for cattle or sheep. Let the cabbages and leaves be carefully cut off, leaving the cabbage stalks cut across at the top to grow again. The cabbages upon good land may be expected to average 15 lb. apiece, which will be upon the acre 217,800 lb. or 108 ton, 18 cwt. at five score to the cwt. Allow to each beast or ten sheep, 13 1-4 cabbages and 1 1-4 lb. over, or 200 lb. every day and night, which will be 1200 lb. a day and night for six beasts or sixty sheep; in eighty-four days or twelve weeks these will be fat. Then put up six other beasts or sixty more sheep, which will fatten in the same time and manner, viz. at the end of the half year. Eighty cabbages will have been consumed daily, amounting to 14,520 cabbages, just the number planted upon the acre; which, taken at 15 lb. apiece, amounts to 108 ton 18 cwt. at five score to the cwt. so that the feed of twelve beasts or 120 sheep stands as under:

Days.	Weeks.	Cabbages.	lb.	T. C. lb.
For 84	or 12	6718	at 15 apiece.	50 8 0
— 84	or 12	6718	at 15 —	50 8 0
— 13 1-2	or 2	1084	at 15 —	8 2 0
181 1-2	26	14520	45	108 18 0

As soon as you begin to clear off a few rows of cabbages after the 1st of June, spread the dung and urine carefully over the ground, leaving all the cabbage stalks, which will soon sprout again; then with a small caff or hoe, kibble the ground regularly over so as to cover the manure, and sow turnip seed amongst your cabbage stalks as you clear off the cabbages, and continue to do so till you have gone all over the ground the first time. About the 1st of November you will have another crop of *keep*, as good as the first; and then as you clear off all the cabbage sprouts and turnips, you must again properly apply your manure all over the land as before; which is now either to be ploughed or dug, and planted as at first. Thus you will have a regular succession of good *keep*; and if the winter's produce be what may be ex-

pected from good management, the same acre of land will feed in one year 24 beasts, or 240 sheep. This, like all other crops, will of course vary with the seasons; but if the weight here mentioned be produced, the number of cattle above stated will hardly get through it. In case of a failure in the winter, a little hay or corn may be given to supply the deficiency.

I shall conclude my remarks with giving an estimate of the respective expenses attendant on the cultivation of the land, and the erection of suitable buildings: I shall also give a calculation, known to few, of the weekly increase of a beast or sheep, from a certain quantity of nutritious food. As I have reason to believe that this is the first calculation of the kind ever offered to the public, I trust it will not be unworthy of general attention.

I would recommend the houses built for the cattle to be 10 feet long and 5 feet high, with a large trough or manger to hold both meat and water, which are to be given occasionally at two folding doors made for that purpose to open in the front. The bottom to be not very closely laid, in which some holes are to be bored for the urine to run through from under the beast. A fall from the fore to the hind part, of about three inches, may be made by putting in the sloats at the fore part near the top of the sills, and near the bottom at the hind part. The houses are to run upon four cast iron wheels, with iron axletrees. The wheels should be eighteen inches high and two inches wide in the strake; and each house is to stand upon a cast iron railway of about half an inch thick, two and a half inches wide, turning up half an inch on each side. By having two spare cast iron railways, each about six feet long, the houses may easily be removed from place to place by alternately laying down one railway and taking up another.

The sheep houses, when the land is wet, and it is necessary to keep them on lands or ridges, should be made five feet by five feet in the clear; three feet high in front, and two and a half feet high at the back part. They are to be covered with feather-edged boards, by which means there will be a sufficient fall on the roof to shoot off the wet. Any common timber will do for the sills, sloats, uprights, and wall plates, but the top and bottom should be good; the latter being made convenient for carrying off the urine, that the sheep may lie dry. All the sides and cratch may be made with small round sticks. The cratch is to be made in the door at front; and from the framework of the doors some boards to outstretch as they go upwards. A light falling door is to be made at the top for putting in the meat. This machine, which will hold four sheep, is also to run upon iron wheels and railways. But for lands that are drier and commonly worked level I would recommend the sheep houses to be made five feet; the roof to fall with folding doors, and to have a cratch, &c. &c. as the other sort. A machine of this size will hold twelve sheep, and may easily

be removed from one place to another. I have made another house, quite close at the bottom, so as to fall six inches at the kind part, with a trough behind to catch all the dung and urine, which are to be mixed and put upon the land in a liquid state: this is best calculated for ewe sheep. Every person upon trial will soon find the good effects of manure thus properly applied. I am convinced, that in many instances land is improved by bearing crops, and will be enriched by this method, always producing fresh and regular keep for the stock.

As ten small sheep will eat as much meat as one beast of a small size, so ten large sheep will consume as much as one large beast, and will gain proportionably nearly the same in weight, with equal quantities of food.

There is a regular proportion between a given number of beasts and sheep, let the price of the markets be as it may, as will be seen by the following statement:

1 cow, at 5 score per quarter, the whole weighing 20 score, or 400 lb.	is equal to	10 sheep, which at 10 lb. per quarter, will weigh 20 score, or 400 lb.
1 cow, 7 score 10 lb. per quarter will be 600 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, at 15 lb. per quarter, weighing in the whole 600 lb.
1 beast, 10 score per quarter, will be 800 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, at 20 lb. per quarter, or 800 lb.
So if 1 fresh cow, 5 score per quarter, cost £10.		10 sheep, at 10 lb. per quarter, will cost £10.
Or if 1 cow, 7 score 10 lb. per quarter cost £15; or 1 beast 10 score per quarter, cost £20.		10 sheep, at 15 lb. per quarter, will cost £15. and 10 sheep, at 20 lb. per quarter, will cost £20.

The proportion of sheep to the number of beasts which any land properly managed will fatten is as ten to one; that is, for every single beast, ten sheep; or for ten beasts, one hundred sheep, and so on.

According to my calculations, one acre of land properly managed, will feed 24 beasts or 240 sheep, in one year. Now supposing we allow for each beast or ten sheep 200 lb. of good wholesome nutritious food in a day and night; and that each beast or ten sheep get only four pounds in weight in that time; this will be an increase of 28 lb. a week, or 16 score 16 lb. in 84 days or 12 weeks, the time I allow for feeding. Allowing, then, an average profit of sixpence per lb. each beast or ten sheep will produce a clear profit of £8. 8s. Total profit of 24 beasts or 240 sheep will be £201 12s.

The expense of cultivating an acre of land will be as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of one acre of land,	2	5	0
Title of ditto,	0	15	0
Ploughing and kibbling,	2	0	0
Taxes,	0	10	0
Plants, turnip seed, and planting,	10	10	0
Labour and looking after the stock,	10	10	0
Allowance for lime,	2	0	0
Allowance for the houses, which may cost £10, but which will last five years; yearly average, therefore,	2	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Interest for use of buildings,	0	10	0
For hay, in case of bad weather in the winter to prevent getting in the usual feed,	6	0	0
	37	0	0
From the profits of one acre of land,	201	12	0
Deduct total expenses as above,	37	0	0
Leaves a possible gain of	164	12	0

As I have made a moderate calculation of profit, and a very handsome allowance for rent and other expenses, every unprejudiced reader must be convinced of the advantages of this New System of Agriculture. Not that I mean to say that every acre of land will produce the same weight of keep; for it is readily admitted that there is a very great difference in the fertility of soils; but I will affirm that much depends upon management, and that the System now proposed will be found upon trial vastly superior to any other ever yet acted upon. Even this plan is, doubtless, capable of improvement, and it will give me great satisfaction hereafter to see it improved by any gentleman who may pay due attention to it.

It will be a great consolation to me, if by this information I have been in any measure able to serve my country; but I naturally hope, nevertheless, to receive some remuneration for the great anxiety, trouble, and expense to which I have been subjected by actual experiments to reduce my theory to practice. I am persuaded that my plan will not only produce greater crops than any other System, but also with greater certainty render different kinds of lands more fertile than any other method of cultivation.

For this discovery, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his letters patent; which patent was attended with very considerable expense. I will give every encouragement to all well-disposed persons who wish to raise plenty to supply the wants of their fellow creatures, by means of the portable houses, for which I have obtained the patent.

If stalls be fixed at any part of an acre of land, the expense of carrying the keep and properly disposing of the manure made by the stock, will at a moderate calculation amount to £15 per acre per annum, besides the injury done to the land thereby in a wet season. I will therefore permit any person to work any number of portable beast houses, upon the following terms, viz: for every such house not holding more than one beast at a time, 10s. per annum; and for every portable sheep cot not holding more than five sheep at a time, 5s. per annum; and for every such cot holding not more than ten sheep at a time, 10s. per annum, and so in proportion for any greater number of sheep each cot may contain. And I hereby give notice that all such portable houses shall have fixed upon them, a plate with the following inscription, "*Adam's patent portable beast houses and sheep cots*," which shall be signed only by the patentee. An agent will immediately be appointed in every county town, to grant the proper certificates (signed only by the patentee) to any person requiring and paying for the same; and likewise to sell the proper plates to be affixed to each house or cot, specifying the number of beasts or sheep allowed by the patentee's certificate.

Any person who shall attempt to feed stock portable houses, without my plate affixed, and without first taking out my certificate, will have an action commenced against him; as I am authorized, by His Majesty's warrant, to have exclusive right of this improved method of feeding stock, which is my own invention.

PEAT EARTH AND PEAT ASHES.

Important sources of fertility to the Farmer.

Peat earth and swamp muck from our mars and swamps, are composed principally of decayed vegetable matters, washed in from higher ground or the remains of aquatic plants, which have grown and decomposed on the spot. They almost invariably constitute a valuable manure for lands, and may be rendered fertile in their place of deposit—when brought into a soluble state by fermentation, or reduced to ashes by fire. The deposits of vegetable matter are often the accumulation of centuries, and have been preserved from ordinary decay, by the presence of too much water, and too little heat and air, until they have become so antiseptic in their quality, as to resist putrefaction in many cases, even when laid out until they are brought in contact with fermenting substances, or changed in their nature by the action of fire. These agents it is the province of the farmer to apply. And to instruct him in the mode of employing these great auxiliaries of fertility, is the object of this article, of other articles which we design to give in future numbers.

The first step in this process, is to drain the ground where this earth is deposited, or accumulated; or, if this is impracticable, to move the earth to dry ground.

The second step is, if the change is to be effected by fermentation, to mix with other substances which will readily ferment, or induce fermentation remotely. This may be done by top-dressing, or by composts. The latter is employed when the object is to enrich up-land, and the former when the intention is to render the drained marsh or swamp fertile. The best compost made of one part unfermented manure, and three parts of swamp earth, placed in alternate strata to the height of four to six feet. When the temperature of the centre of the mass has reached 80 degrees, which may be ascertained by a thermometer shoved in, and left to acquire the temperature of the pile, fermentation has sufficiently progressed, and the whole may be mixed and applied to soil with certain advantage.

Composts may in like manner, be made of lime, green vegetable matter and ashes, and fermentation accelerated by urine, soap-suds, water, kitchen-wash, &c.

Fermentation may be induced by carting swamp earth to the cattle yards, and spreading it to a depth of eight inches or less, to become incorporated, by the tread of cattle, with their dung, and the liquids of the yard. And it may be induced remotely, by spreading the swamp earth immediately upon the up-land, especially if sandy and dry, where it becomes mixed with the vegetable matters of the soil, and with them undergoes the desired change.

To induce fertility in a peaty soil, after it has been laid dry, a good dressing of long manure of lime, are effectual; and often a mixture of three or four inches of sand with the upper stratum, has proved highly efficacious. Paring

ing is another sure means of inducing fertility. In this operation, some inches of the surface, deep at least as to embrace the roots of out-lying and other growing plants, is pared off, and burnt, and the ashes spread and mixed with the soil.

These operations may be carried on at any season when the ground is not frozen, and when the hands on the farm find leisure. There are but few farms, and fewer districts, that do not find in this element of fertility.

Peat ashes constitute an article of commerce in Flanders, and vast quantities are transported from Belgium and Flanders, to fertilize the highly cultivated districts. These ashes cost about \$13 per ton. A bushel of the best sort are black and heavy, weigh about forty pounds, and the ton containing fifty-six bushels, cost of manuring with them, at the rate of fifteen bushels the acre, would be about \$4.50. The ashes, according to the analysis of Prof. Braconnot, contain, in 100 parts,

silicious earth,	32 parts.
sulphate and muriate of soda,	6 "
sulphate of lime,	12 "
carbonate of lime,	40 "
oxide of iron,	3 "
impurities and loss,	7 "

The mode of their application in Flanders, is as follows: They are spread upon young clover, in spring, in calm and hazy weather, at the rate of eighteen or twenty bushels the acre. They are so laid on pastures and on wheat in March and April; on oats and beans in the beginning of May, and on rye in October and November. Their employment is, however, for green crops; it has been found, on comparative trials in Flanders, that top-dressed clovers, where the ashes were used, were much earlier, heavier, and superior in every respect, to those which had undergone a top-dressing of horse and cow dung. One of the best evidences of their utility, is the fact, that the clover crop never fails when they are applied.

Besides improving the crop, they are also useful in preventing the injuries arising from insects, and when applied to pasture they are highly serviceable in the destruction of moss. To numerous individual declarations of their beneficial effects, Sir John Sinclair, to whom we are indebted for this part of our statement, adds the publication of eighty-three practical Flemish farmers to the effect, that "they know by experience, that when clover is not manured with Dutch peat at the rate of nineteen bushels per acre, the clover crop is very bad, notwithstanding any quantity that may be given to the soil; whereas, they always have an excellent crop of wheat, after, and, doubtless in proportion to the quantity of manure then used." The farmers who make this declaration, in most cases, carted the peat forty and fifty miles by land, after they had been transported by water from Holland. See Sir John Sinclair's account of the agriculture of the Netherlands; also, Radcliff's Flanders.

The use of peat ashes is not confined to the Netherlands. They are extensively used in Britain, and are produced in large quantities from the Newbury peat. We find in the following description of the mode of burning the peat, and statement of the application and utility of the ashes:

The peat is cut with a peculiar kind of spade, in long pieces, about three and a half inches

broad every way, after which it is conveyed from the spot where it is dug, in wheel-barrows, to a short distance, where it is spread upon the ground in regular rows, until it be dried by the sun and wind. It is thus cut down until the gravelly bottom is reached, if it can be sufficiently drained; but although persons are employed to pump the water, that cannot always be completely effected.

"After having laid thus to dry about a week the pieces are turned, and this being three or four times repeated, a small round heap is made in the middle of the place where the peat is spread, and in the centre, some very dry peat is put, which being lighted, the fire communicates slowly to the rest of the parcel. When it is completely lighted, an additional quantity is put upon the heap, and this is continued till the whole is consumed, which generally occupies one or two weeks, and sometimes still longer, as quick burning is not approved of, and rain seldom penetrates deep enough to extinguish the fire. The heaps are commonly of a circular form, and rather flat at top; at first, very small, but gradually increasing, until they sometimes become two or three yards deep, and six or seven yards in diameter. According as the peat is more or less dry, or contains more or less essential oil, or, as it is termed, more or less fat—according as the weather is favorable or otherwise, and in proportion as the heaps are more or less large, just so much a shorter or longer time will it take to consume. A fire regularly kept up, but burning by slow degrees, will retain more of the vegetable alkali in it than a more quick one; and in proportion to the heat of the fire, the same quantity of peat will produce more or less ashes: Thus it has been stated by Mr Malcolm, that in the parish of Frimby, in Surrey, three loads of dried peat, which is about the size of the usual heap, will yield from 6 to 7000 bushels, [of peat] which have been sometimes known to yield 2400 bushels of good ashes; though the peat is generally so reduced in measure by combustion, that the ashes seldom yield one-fourth of its original bulk. The ashes being riddled, are then conveyed away in covered carts, and put under sheds to keep them from the wet until they are wanted for the land; for, if kept under cover and dry, they are infinitely more strong and active than those which have been made some time, and have been exposed to the weather; the fresher they are, when used, the better. The usual time of applying them is in March and April, in the proportion of 12 to 15 bushels per acre, according to soil and crop, as too large a quantity would be injurious, though on meadow land, twenty bushels are often laid with advantage; and when not used as top-dressings, they are commonly spread at the same time the seed is sown, though for grass, many people prefer the autumn. For corn crops, however, they are not in much estimation; but on turnips, they are said to assist in checking the fly, and they are supposed to increase clover nearly a ton of hay the acre, beyond what it would have yielded without them. Their effect, however, is not calculated to last more than a couple of years, but they are of such benefit to that crop, and to the succeeding wheat, that when a tenant quits a farm, on which ashes have been laid the preceding year, it is usually customary to allow him one-half the expense." These ashes are sold at Newbury at about seven pence (a New York shilling) the bushel. They are found to contain from one-fourth to one-third part of gypsum, and sometimes even a

larger portion. The other constituent parts are a little iron and common salt, with various proportions of clay, sand and lime.

Our attention has been turned to peat earth and peat ashes, at this time, particularly, by a late visit to Staten Island, where we saw their utility as fertilizers of the soil, favorably developed in the practice of a gentleman, once distinguished in the business of the law, and now no less distinguished for his enlightened and systematic practice in the business of agriculture. He showed us the beds of several ponds or marshes, which he had drained, containing vast deposits of peaty earth, large quantities of which he was converting into manure, by some of the processes we have detailed, and also about 5000 bushels of ashes which he had made recently, by burning peat. His mode of obtaining the latter was as follows: He drained off the water to about three feet below the surface, and when the latter had become sufficiently firm, he went on with a six ox team, and turned ten or a dozen prairie furrows upon the outer edge of the deposit. As soon as the turf had dried sufficiently in the summer sun, he proceeded to construct the centres for his intended pits, by setting up a few sticks of wood and dry brush, at small intervals, around the border, like the centre of a coal-pit. Around these he piled his driest turf, and having fired the interior, fresh turf was added, as circumstances seemed to warrant, till the pile became quite large. In this way, with comparatively little labor, he had obtained his 5000 bushels of ashes, which were principally intended as a top-dressing for his grass lands. So abundant did the gentleman consider his resources of fertility—in his peat earth and peat ashes—his sea weed and his fish—in the dung of his animals, from his oxen to his poultry—and in the litter and wash of his yards and kitchen—that he calculates confidently, and we believe on safe grounds, that he would be able to manure 160 acres of land annually.

These hints cannot but be acceptable to farmers on the sea-board; and the highly commendable example which we have given above, we trust will stimulate them thoroughly to try these neglected means of enriching their lands. We shall offer further remarks upon this subject in our next number.—*N. Y. Cult.*

WHEAT FLY DRIVEN BY SMOKE.—Mr Jeremiah Stinchfield, of Danvers, informs us that he found the wheat fly very numerous on his wheat a little before sunset; the next day, about noon, he set fire to some brush that was piled up by the side of the wheat, and the wind wafted the smoke in abundance all through the wheat. He afterwards examined the wheat frequently, and did not find any of the flies. He thinks that the smoke must have been the cause of their sudden disappearance. They had already deposited eggs, and the worms have injured his wheat considerably. Perhaps he did not smoke them early enough to save all.—*Yankee Farmer.*

BOILED FLAX SEED.—This is the season of the year when cattle, horses and sheep, should occasionally have a little flax seed boiled in water, and mixed with their food. If they are fed principally on dry food, the flax seed, as well as the liquid from it, is the more necessary.

GOV. HULL'S ADDRESS

To the Merrimac Co. Agr. Society, October 1837.

(Concluded.)

That benefit frequently results from the notions and theories of men who have not been experienced farmers all their lives, is evinced by facts which are sometimes disclosed. Judge Buel of Albany, one of the best, because probably the most scientific practical agriculturist in this country, commenced business as the printer of a village newspaper, at Kingston, N. Y. The late Robert R. Livingston and John Armstrong, who yet lives, were his neighbors: they were both men of observation and science, and owned extensive farms on the Hudson river. They had both been in Europe and had witnessed the agricultural improvements there. Political associations, as early as 1801, 2 and 3, drew him into their acquaintance; they were great men—Mr Buel was a humble mechanic with scarcely the ordinary advantages of his profession. He printed a weekly paper, and did little else and consequently had considerable leisure. The village of Kingston was not then flourishing: in sight of his office window was some half an acre of waste ground not considered worth enclosing. He purchased it for a trifle, and commenced gardening according to the ideas he had imbibed in conversation with his friends Livingston and Armstrong. His more experienced neighbors wondered at his temerity in stepping out of his printing office into a business which they presumed to know much better than he did. In the course of two or three years he showed them such improvements in horticulture and common gardening as the oldest Dutchmen of Esopus had not before seen in that region. Judge Buel removed from Kingston to Albany in 1812, from which time to somewhere about 1820 he conducted with much ability a political newspaper. This he disposed of for a sufficient sum to purchase and commence the cultivation of a tract of about sixty acres, two or three miles out of Albany. This farm I have visited: I found its proprietor in his study with volumes of European publications relating to Agriculture and its improvements, about him. The soil of his farm resembles that of much of the pine land in New Hampshire: it had been considered of so little value that nobody had used it for cultivation. The greater portion of it had become in his hands like a well cultivated garden; and it was in that condition in which I do not doubt that the profits after paying all expenses, afforded its owner quite as good a support as any salaried office in the gift of the country. Judge Buel has brought his land to its highest perfection by the successful application of stimulants or manures exactly adapted to that kind of soil. From the description I have given, it will be perceived that gypsum retentive on lime would have its very best effect on his farm. The farm consisted of about sixty acres, of which only some half a dozen acres was pasture. His stock of horned cattle was principally subsisted in the summer by green feeding in the yard—a small field of lucern cut down daily furnished the greater part of the feed of the cows, which yielded milk in abundance. One source of much profit on this farm was its extensive nursery of fruit trees with which he supplied all the varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum trees, &c. being able to designate in the first shoot the particular kind.

The most gratifying luxury might be found in the fruits which our own soil can produce. The different kinds of apples last the year round; peaches, pears, plums and grapes, delicious when in the season of ripeness, may be preserved for the year. A small space will furnish the gooseberry and currant in abundance, which the good housewife can manufacture into a beverage the most palatable. Our sunken morasses incapable of being turned to the production of hay, may be made to yield the cranberry in abundance, which furnishes a conserve delightful to the taste of the healthy and grateful to the parched tongue of the sick. In the cultivation of most of the artificial fruits adapted to our soil and climate in horticulture, the state of N. Hampshire is yet in its infancy. May we not hope, as the practice of horticulture near our cities continues to spread a knowledge of its benefits, that gentlemen of industry and leisure, who possess the means, will try their hands in introducing the best and most approved methods of gardening?

There are few of our professional men, clergymen, physicians, lawyers or merchants, who would not only benefit their purses, but add to the stamina of their constitutions, by personally devoting a portion of their own time to the cultivation of the soil. There can be no great merit—certainly there cannot be so high satisfaction—in hiring or employing others to do what we may better than not do ourselves. The most hurried professional man cannot, or does not, profitably employ himself in that profession more than eight hours in a day. By a proper economy of time, he might labor on his land or in business connected with it, from two to four hours in a day, without detriment to his health, or neglect to his other business, and have twelve hours left for refreshment and sleep. How much better satisfied with himself would a man be to rise at four or five o'clock in the summer morning, and perform a task in the garden or in the field, than, by lying in bed and dazing the best three hours of the day, to be driven up only by repeated calls? If not for his own benefit, the example to others, to the children whose welfare he desires, to the young who justify their course by that of their seniors, would be invaluable. It may be set down as nearly certain that he cannot fail of success who rises betimes in the morning; and the chance is ten to one that he becomes poor and miserable, who folds his hands to more and a little more sleep after the sun has appeared.

The varieties of soil and climate, if the culture shall be properly adapted to them, can in very few instances be injurious. Even cold seasons would not be so much against us, if we always knew when to meet them. A wise Providence has left these beyond the ken of mortals. It is worthy of remark, however, that an unusually cold season, as that of the few last years, is quite as detrimental to the states south as to those of New England: crops there are as much affected as they are here. I mention this as a reason why a cold year or even a cold succession of years ought not to drive our people either to the West or the South; for after all the forbidding aspect of our severe winters, our backward springs, our frost in the summer, and the arrest of vegetation in early autumn, this is more a land flowing with milk and honey than that which is tempting us away. If the truth could be known in relation to emigrants to new settled countries, it will be discovered that

there is scarcely a family who occupied a comfortable farm and dwelling when they left, that has not since heartily repented.

If the easiest of our soil can be brought in proper cultivation, it may be made to yield sustenance for a far greater than the present population. But perhaps the most productive part of our State is that which need not be cultivated at all; the sides of our rough mountains even their tops are found to be excellent for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Some of the most rocky and uneven towns of the State furnish, in their horn cattle, horses and sheep, a greater profit than other towns which are both fertile and easy of cultivation with the plough. Farmers with their twenty, thirty, and even fifty milch cows secure profit from their butter and cheese and the amount given to the fattening of swine that cannot be given with the aid of good housewives to bring the wealth. These cows are kept on land which pays for itself and the clearing of the forest in the two or three first years of its improvement.

There are farms in this State at too great an altitude in the mildest seasons to produce a crop of Indian corn. Some of these are the most probable grazing farms, and turn out the fattest and the largest cattle. These farms are well adapted to sheep. So much has attention been directed to the latter, that the former of late are in the demand; at this particular time probably the encouragement for rearing the larger cattle is greater than that of sheep. As low as wool has been sold the present season, from 30 to 50 cents to the pound, it is still conceded that the raising and keeping of sheep is a good business for the farmer. Those who pursue either the rearing of sheep or cattle will do well not to change every depression of their business. Those who continue in the pursuit of one course steadily will find success most certain in the end. As a general rule it may be taken for granted that the time to manufacture or produce an article of general consumption is that time when the same article has been run to its lowest ebb. It will be found by the time it shall be prepared for the market, every such article will be in the greatest demand.

At each periodical return of depression in manufactures, commerce and trade, complaints reach our ears that those depending for subsistence on their daily labor must be thrown on the charity of the wealthy or starve. In a country of production like this, no man or woman in health ought to be in a condition of helplessness. There is a town or village in New Hampshire which is not the means of furnishing, within the distance of a few miles, from its own soil, the essential elements for the whole sustenance of its population. A proper direction and division of labor only are necessary to accomplish the desired object. Look at the poor farms in some of our towns: in many cases on these farms the labor of the more able portion is sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of all the paupers of the town. It might be a good municipal arrangement that all considerable towns and villages that should be provided for the employment of all persons as untoward circumstances shall throw them out of their particular calling: meat and bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked might be furnished and speedily repaid in the earnings of the subject which has found the relief.

Gentlemen, the business of farming, like every other business, must be pursued in earnest to be effectually and usefully pursued. The God of Nature never intended man should be either prosperous or contented without labor. The mere man of leisure who has nothing to do, is the most miserable man on earth. The old man who gives up business—who yields his farm to the care and ownership of his son on the condition that he is to be maintained without labor—is generally far more unhappy after than before his retirement. Every man, so long as he is capable, should manage and control his own business; ten to one, if he place it in the hands of one younger than himself, the favor will be requited in an unkind spirit; or bad management will deprive him who receives the gift of the ability to perform his obligations.

It has been supposed that the soil of this State is not adapted to the production of wheat. The gravel here has attacked and destroyed many early sown fields, and it has done the same in other wheat growing countries. And the late sown wheat is liable to be injured by rust. Our north swells are some of the best of land: here the frost frequently and generally holds off till October sometimes a full month after every thing has been cut down upon the plains and in the valleys. These high swells are peculiarly adapted to wheat, and when properly prepared with manure are almost certain to produce wheat. It has been mentioned to me that a farmer in the town of Canterbury (Mr Josiah Haines) this year raised seventy-three bushels of wheat on less than two acres of sowing, which was measured after it was threshed and winnowed. A sample of wheat from the same town has been exhibited this day on the farm of Thomas Ames, Esq. This gentleman has raised 37 1-2 bushels from 126 square rods, a little more than three-fourths of an acre, yielding at the rate of more than 47 1-2 bushels to the acre. This wheat was sown on the 29th of May: it is of the new kind called the *Black Sea Wheat*, and it is remarkable that this kind of wheat has produced a perfect crop, while the ordinary wheat along side of it has been deficient. The fact is here presented of as large an amount of wheat as ever grew on the like quantity of ground in any part of the fertile West; and, meagre as has been the exhibition this day, the presentation of this one article would pay us for all our trouble attending on this occasion. A traveller from Ratoga, N. Y. a few days since informed me that he saw more good fields of wheat growing in New Hampshire between this place and Connecticut river than he saw in all the distance between Boston and Connecticut river. Rich and highly cultivated land, especially if an ingredient of the manure applied be lime, in the high parts of this State will be almost as sure of a crop of wheat as any thing else.

Indian corn likewise, if the smaller and earlier kinds be planted, will in land that is not frosty, with the proper stimulants, be nearly sure of a crop.

But if Indian corn shall fail us, there are other crops which may be raised in abundance as a substitute, as oats, barley, buckwheat, &c. In buckwheat (differing somewhat from the ordinary buckwheat) will yield an abundant crop: it is as heavy as Indian corn, and it is said is worth as much for fattening hogs. On a proper soil, it will produce sixty bushels to the acre—it

is well adapted to dry and sandy ground—if well manured, so much the better. It would be well to sow it before the 10th of June. Ten or twelve quarts of seed to the acre is sufficient—the richer the soil and the thinner it is sowed, the more it will produce. It makes excellent cakes; for several of the last days I have morning and evening enjoyed a treat of cakes made from Indian wheat, the seed of which was sowed in the frog ponds in the month of July last.

One cause of the increased prosperity of the farmers of this State has been the great change that has gone over this community in relation to the use of ardent spirits. That change has been brought about by a correct public sentiment, the effect of individual example; those who have clamored and attempted to introduce the temperance question as a party question, in some places though they may have done good, in a majority of cases, have done the cause real injury. The fashion used to be for all to drink, and for all classes to offer as the first civility to visitors and friends, intoxicating drinks. Some had the courage to resist the fashion, and the bad practice became unfashionable. There is an article not yet out of fashion, that ought to be expelled respectable society—I mean tobacco, which is not only deleterious, whether in the shape of snuffing, smoking or chewing, as introducing a taste for inebriation, but is really of itself equally injurious to the nervous system and to the constitution as hard drinking. The constant use of common cider from apples several times a day leads as rapidly to drunkenness as the use of the strongest vinous liquors; the daily use of either may well be dispensed with.

You can calculate for yourselves, gentlemen, how much has been saved and how much life has been lengthened by abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks. It is now exceedingly rare to see or hear of a farmer in this State who is either running out his property or ruining his health by the use of alcohol. What is now saved of what was formerly spent, will in the course of twenty years make the whole community rich. Every father of a family cannot do a better service to the cause of temperance than by presenting a constant example of abstinence before his children.

Thus far our attention has been principally directed to the exterior management of the farm.—Turn we now to a no less important part, the economy within doors. As much, if not more depends on what is going on there as on what is doing abroad. In vain does the land produce, if that produce be not preserved after it shall be gathered—if it be not judiciously expended—if it be not applied to its proper objects. Upon a dairy farm, more depends on the management within than the management without. More than this, the due instruction of the daughters of our land in household management, in adapting their education to the business of after life, is of greater consequence than all that is gained at the boarding school abroad. To the credit of most of our farmers' wives it may be said, their daughters are equally well trained in the domestic duties at home as in the manners and accomplishments which make them interesting abroad. Both the sons and daughters of our land, "the strength which supports and the beauty that adorns" our country, received from their mothers those lessons of virtue and religion which preserve the bonds of civ-

ilized society, and which point to a brighter world. Without the aid which they have afforded all our labors would have been of little value. The beauty of a fertile cultivated field, its tender plants, its budding flowers and its ripened fruits, may well compare with the states of prattling infancy, of joyful adolescence, of bashful puberty, and of ripened age; but the interest of the latter, relating to "souls perennial which never die," transcends the former as heaven and beings immortal are higher than things terrestrial and perishable with the season that gives them birth. The tribute is due to the females of New England, that they have fashioned our sons and daughters as the population of hardly any other portion of the earth has been fashioned; for where else can we find a people so intelligent, so enterprising, so moral, so humane, so ready to afford relief to the indigent and sick, so ready to protect the helpless, so determined to maintain Liberty and Law, so sure to settle down on correct opinions, so able and capable of governing themselves? Saith the wise man: "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household and a portion to her maidens. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretched forth her hands to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land. She maketh fine linen and selleth it; and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed."

To sum up all, our sole dependence is upon that Being "to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid." How ungrateful is man to complain of unfruitful seasons, of drought, and frost, and mildew! Will not the least intelligent admit, that events are ordered for the best good of man—that his calamities and his privations are but blessings in disguise? The time of the earth's greatest apparent prosperity was the time when the sons of earth provoked the greatest degree of Divine wrath.—When the structure of this globe, its animate and inanimate nature, the slight change which would be sufficient to destroy all present animal existence, the manner in which human life is cherished and preserved as in the hollow of the hand of that Almighty Power which balances and regulates all;—when all things are considered; how ungrateful is man that he complains of those more inconsiderable evils that flesh is heir to. Without a blessing from God which man has never deserved, in vain will be all our labors to till the earth. "Let us, then be grateful unto Him and speak good of His name; for the Lord is gracious, His mercy is everlasting, and His Truth endured from generation to generation."

We saw some large apples in the market the other day and had the curiosity to examine some of them—they averaged 11 inches circumference and 1-2 lb. apiece.—*Maine Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1838.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey will address the members of the Legislature and others concerned on the Agriculture of the State, this evening, Wednesday, 24th inst. in the Representatives Hall, at 7 o'clock.

EDUCATION.

On Wednesday evening 10th inst. Horace Mann, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Education, delivered an address to an assembly of the members of the Legislature and others on the subject of Popular Education. Mr Mann spoke of the power of Education in forming the character; its influence upon individual virtue and happiness; and its connexion with the public welfare; its great consequences upon the present generation; and those, who, in the long line of time, should succeed the present. He pointed out the important objects of public education; the defects or faults but too generally prevalent; and the amendments and improvements practicable and consequently desirable. Of a discourse occupying in its delivery nearly two hours it would be vain to attempt to give any just account in the short space, which we can spare. It was listened too with profound and well-merited attention. Of the justness and truth of its sentiments in the main we entertain a strong conviction; of its pathos and eloquence, and especially its lofty moral tone and bearing, we can only express our delighted admiration. If we should find any fault we should say it was rather too gorgeous and too elaborately beautiful; and in its varied and profuse illustrations resembling those occasional showers of rockets, that are sometimes sent off suddenly at a pyrotechnic exhibition, which for a moment render every object visible and show the depth of the darkness by which we have stood surrounded; but at the same time, flying in every direction, and descending in innumerable exquisitely beautiful forms and colors, leave rather a vague feeling of their splendor, than individual and strong impressions of their shape, their size, their color, or their direction.

The subject of popular education is to no class in the community of more importance than to the farmers.—That all improvements in their art depend on knowledge we shall not undertake to argue. Knowledge lies at the foundation of improvement in any thing and every thing; and in no art or profession more than in agriculture, where almost every branch of human knowledge may be made to have an influence and become subservient to good.

The connection of knowledge and education with the improvement of the art of husbandry and the elevation of the agricultural profession is a large subject, upon which we are unwilling at present to enter, when we have no space to do it even a tithe of justice. But this we remark by the way, that education and knowledge are important to the Farmers, as aiding them in the systematic and intelligent management of their concerns; as exciting a spirit of observation and inquiry which is the essential element in improvement; in giving to the farmers that respectability of standing in the community, which they might claim, as due to this important art of life; as highly desirable in order to attach their children to the profession; and valuable especially as opening resources of innocent and useful recreation and pleasure in the long evenings of winter; and at those other frequently occurring seasons, when the inclemency of the weather puts a stop to out-door labors.

Education is most important in another point of view. In a republican community where our legislators are selected from the mass of the people it will happen, and it is most desirable it should happen, that the agricultural profession will be fully represented and many of our Legislators be taken from the plough. A large number of our laws directly bear upon the agricultural interests. Under these circumstances education and knowledge are essential that they may discharge their civil and legislative duties in an intelligent and useful manner; and that this great Estate should stand at least upon a footing of equality with the other professions, which are commonly so fully and often so ably represented in our legislative assemblies.

But it is idle to attempt to discuss in this brief space the advantages and importance of education and knowledge to the agricultural community. The farmers however are most particularly concerned in the condition of our common schools; because those are the places of education of whose advantages they are most likely to avail themselves, being most accessible, and open at that season of the year, when the labors of the field are intermitted.

We shall close our remarks with a single observation in regard to the nature of education. Education then is not so much concerned in communicating knowledge as in exciting the desire of its attainment and putting its subjects in the way of acquiring it for themselves. Its great object is to show us how and in what manner we may best educate ourselves; so we send an apprentice to a carpenter for example, not that he may at once be employed in building houses but mainly in learning the proper use of the tools and the great rules of the trade. That education therefore is best, which teaches us the best use of our own powers; calls them out; shows us their proper application; makes the exercise of them agreeable and delightful; and by every proper means stimulates and encourages their exertion. Education, when this is made its object, does not cease with our attendance upon school. We carry this impulse with us into our fields. We go on as long as we live in the education of ourselves. In the prosecution of our agricultural labors, our busiest hours are usefully filled up; and the delightful exercise of our minds alleviates and cheers our toils. Nature then every where opens to us her ample and varied pages, eloquent with lessons of wisdom and piety, written in bold and brilliant characters by a divine hand. The mind is then awake to the varied objects, which fill the crowded and mysterious laboratory in which the husbandman finds himself a co-worker with an invisible and almighty Providence.—The simplest operations of nature become matters of the most exciting interest and curiosity. The consciousness of intelligence and intellectual power, which then begins to be felt, kindles a self-respect most favorable to moral improvement and elevation and respectability of character. Man recognises in himself the privileged almoner of the divine bounty; and every curious operation in nature in which he is called to assist, the in-gathering of the fruits of the divine beneficence, which seem to be matters of his own spontaneous creation; and the countless and varied testimonials of the divine care and kindness, which crowd upon him in all the varied departments of nature where his labors lie, are all-powerful means of virtue, affecting excitements to piety, and sources of some of the purest and richest pleasures, which man can enjoy this side of heaven.

NE PLUS ULTRA IN TURNIPS.—We have it from a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed that he saw a flat turnip raised in Barnstable County this season (1837) which after the tops were cut off, weighed thirty-nine pounds.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.—The Senate of the United States have at length passed the Pro Slavery and Anti-Slavery resolutions with some unimportant modifications; and with the exception of one which is connected with the Annexation of Texas to the United States. This is reserved for discussion when that subject presents itself alone.

They have since been engaged in discussing the reception of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Vermont of an anti-slavery character. A diversity of opinion on the matter of receiving these resolutions prevails with those even who are opposed to the sentiments expressed in them. That the voice of one of the sovereign states of the confederacy should be refused even a hearing is not an inconsiderable event in our eventful history. By what means the abolition fire can be put out it is not easy for the most sagacious to discover; unless this could be done, all attempts at smothering it will only increase its strength, and it will find its way through the surface in some new place with more violence. It is not easy for persons at a distance from the scene of action to perceive the object of these resolutions, unless it be to overawe public opinion in the free states. The attempt, we apprehend, without meaning to commit ourselves in any measure in the case, will prove, as in every such attempt in the history of mankind, perfectly futile. It could only, we think, have been engendered in minds accustomed to the submission of slaves and familiar with the exercise of despotic power. They might as well attempt to chain the lightning or smother a volcano, as to attempt to arrest by any arbitrary measures the progress of opinion and the right of free discussion in states, where that progress goes on with a daily increasing impetus, and those rights are deemed the essential elements of civil liberty.

In the House discussions have been carried on respecting a doubtful election in Mississippi. The debates have sometimes been mingled with an asperity and vulgarity highly derogatory to the character of gentlemen and statesmen. Legislators should have no passions. They should permit no other feelings to pass over the threshold of the Hall of Debates, than a sacred regard to the honor of their country, and a spirit of entire devotion to its true glory and welfare as coincident with the glory and welfare of mankind and the universal happiness and advancement of human nature.

The arrangements for receiving all the revenue and making all the payments of the United States in specie, and of keeping the public treasure in locked-up vaults and chests is now presented to public consideration; and will occupy the deep attention of the people and of Congress. It must affect strongly all the financial arrangements of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Legislature have taken the Banks under their special care; and seem disposed to make a serious matter of it. Many have been found very severely diseased—some have died; and others seem to be given over by the most skillful physicians.—Quackery in this matter will no longer answer. The most thorough treatment alone will save the sound; and as to those who it restored, would not be able to pay the physicians, apothecary's and nurses' fees, it may be a hard sentence, but it would be best to serve them as Napoleon served his incurable prisoners at Jaffa. Why should the sympathies of the community, or in plain language, the purses of the community, be constantly taxed in this way?

THE NORTHERN FRONTIERS.—The disaffected have evacuated Navy, or as some of our contemporaries choose to denominate it, *Knavery Island*; and have restored the cannon and arms, which they had stolen, to the United States. A more unprincipled combination is seldom to be found. Their future movements are not conjectured. If the old proverb be well founded, that 'birds of a feather flock together,' we may next expect to hear of them united with their virtuous compatriots, who are struggling for Liberty to establish Slavery in Texas.

Messrs Editors.—Much valuable information is obtained through the medium of your publication. Will you allow me to call the attention of some of your contributors to the subject of garden walks, aisles, or whatever they may be called. I would like to know of the best method for constructing garden walks at a moderate expense. For the best method, Mr Cushing's at Watertown, I presume would be referred to; his is indeed what every person would like, and there is but one difficulty in the way, that is the expense. If some of your contributors will suggest some method at a moderate expense, particularly for the surface that will make a good finish, it will much oblige one of your patrons. L.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 350 Beef Cattle, 750 Sheep, and 30 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected. The quote a few Extra at \$7 00 a \$7 25. —First quality at \$6 50 a \$7 00. —Second quality \$5 75 a 6 25. —Third quality \$4 50 a 5 50.

Sheep.—We notice sales at \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 00, and \$5 00. —Wethers at \$5 00, and \$5 50.

Pigs.—At retail, 9 for sows and 10 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded shelterly exposure, week ending January 21.

JANUARY, 1838.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	39	48	36 N. W.
Tuesday,	16	24	40	41 S.
Wednesday,	17	42	55	56 S.
Thursday,	18	41	39	47 E.
Friday,	19	32	32	33 N.
Saturday,	20	16	22	18 N. W.
Sunday,	21	15	27	28 E.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

10,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Peonies Double Dahlias.

10,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

10 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered, transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

WANTED.

Farmer with a wife to take charge of a farm within 3 of Boston—an American—apply to E. FRANCIS, over Bank.

n. 24, 1837.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, low by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity can recommend it with confidence to our customers. Proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the in pots which have been raised this winter from the

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

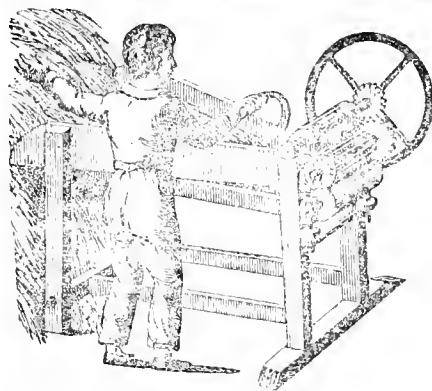
Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex running through it, and is bounded on one side by Myster, which afford great facilities for transporting manure. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few rods of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or

JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Marbletown, Nov. 29, 1837

Horse Power and Threshing Machine. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, and Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair, and by others who have used for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



Joseph Breck & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street have for sale, Greene's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

Jan. 1, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

TO BE LET.

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and all other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays and his companions in arms, to the four winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army, the friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and as many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at a fair rent, not to exceed five hundred acres—all the manure to remain on the premises, and more houses if wanted: no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for such an establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN CHANDLER, the old Farmer of Boston, the owner, G. A. TRUMBULL, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Worcester, or Col. JONAS BOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.

Dec. 13.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor,

LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Dec. 20, 1836.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 00	
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	21
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 50	8 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 75	9 00
Alexandria,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	91	93
southern flat yellow,	"	86	88
white,	"	84	87
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 30
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	55
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		20 00	
Eastern, screwed,	"	18 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	45	62
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	6	7
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	11
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	24	30
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	27
do, dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do, dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	19 25	10 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask		3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
clear from other States	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	18 00	19 00
SEEDS, Hero's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tined,	lb.	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do, 3-4ths do,	"	41	43
do, 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do, 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	"	42 45
	{ No. 1,	"	37 40
	{ No. 2,	"	25 30
	{ No. 3,	"	

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	16
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	12	14
BUTTER, (tub.)	"	18	22
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	40
CIDER,	barrel	8 00	3 25

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Wining Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Wining Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Token and Souvenir for 1838.)

THE FIRESIDE.

'What gift have you brought to your own fireside?'

'T was a mother's voice that spake.—
Without, the tempest doth fiercely chide,
But peace and joy shall within abide;
Oh cherish them for my sake.

A common stock is our happiness here;
Each heart must contribute its mite,
The bliss to swell, or the pain to cheer;
Son and daughter and husband dear,
What will you add to-night?

Then the student-boy from the lettered page
Raised a bright thought-speaking eye;
That knowledge was there which doth gird the sage,
And kindle a flame 'mid the frost of age
With light and majesty.

A blooming girl, like a rose on its stem,
Her bird-like carol poured;
Beauty and music their radiant gem
Shook from their sparkling diadem,
To swell the the treasure-board.

Then a pale, sick child her guerdon brought,
'Twas the smile of patient trust,
For stern disease had a moral wrought,
And patient and pure was her chastened thought,
As a pearl by the rude sea nursed.

A fair babe woke in its cradle bed,
And clung to its mother's breast,
But soon to the knee of its sire it sped;
Love was its gift, and the angels said
That the baby's gift was best.

Then the father he spoke, with a grateful air,
Of the God whom his youth had known;
And the mother's sigh of tender care,
Went up in the shape of winged prayer,
And was heard before the throne.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

Copy of a letter from Joseph W. Atkinson, Esq., of North Carolina, to William Prince & Sons, proprietors of the Nurseries at Flushing, dated

January 11th, 1833.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 26th December requesting me to make you acquainted with my success with the *Morus Multicaulis*, is before me.

The 2000 plants which we purchased from you in November 1836, were set out in April 1837, in ordinary soil, from which we have 10,000 plants of from five to six feet high. We have another nursery, the soil of which is *richer* than the one we set the plants in we purchased from you. The plants in this nursery are from seven to nine feet high. Our trees are standing in the nurseries without any protection, and have not received any injury from the frost, with the exception of some few buds near the end of the limbs, which did not have time to ripen. Experience has established the following facts touching the growing of the *Morus Multicaulis* in N. C.: that either from layers or cuttings, they will reach a height of from five to nine feet in one summer, agreeable to the quality of the soil: that it is not necessary to move them from the nursery, nor to protect them in any way

during winter: that those planted in a richer soil may be slightly injured by the frost, in consequence of their growing later in the fall; while those planted on poorer soil will mature sooner and receive no injury: that any person desirous of raising the *Morus Multicaulis* for the purpose of feeding the silkworm, may, from a small quantity of cuttings, produce any quantity they may stand in need of, in a few years, with as little attention as they could raise a crop of corn.

THE HAPPY MINER.

'There's danger in the mines, old man,' I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of the immense vault, absorbed in meditation,—'it must be a fearful life.'

The old man looked at me with a steadfast but somewhat vacant stare, and then in half-broken sentences he uttered, "Danger, where is there not on earth, or beneath it, in the mountain, or in the valley, on the ocean, or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot—where is there not danger?—where has death not left some token of his presence?"

'True,' I replied, 'but the vicissitudes of life are various; the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulf him; the hunter seeks death in the wild woods; and the soldier in the battle field; and the miner knows not but the spot where he now stands, to-morrow may be his tomb.'

'It is so indeed,' replied the old man, 'we find death in the means we seek to perpetuate life; 'tis a strange riddle; who shall solve it?'

'Have you long followed this occupation?'—I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's manner.

'From a boy. I drew my first breath in the mines, I shall yield it up in their gloom.'

'You have seen some of the vicissitudes,' said I, 'to which you have just now alluded.'

'Yes,' he replied, with a faltering voice 'I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me, and called me father. They were sturdy striplings! Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me, so proud in their strength, and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chasteneth the proud heart. Where are they now? I saw the youngest, he was the dearest of the flock; his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him, crushed at my feet a bleeding mass. We were together; so near that his hot blood sprang up into my face. Molten lead had been less lasting than those fearful drops. One moment, and his light laugh was in my ears; the next, and the large mass came; there was no cry; no look of terror; but the transition to eternity was as the lightning's flash; and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was an awful moment; but time that changeth all things, brought relief; and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They too were taken from me; side by side they died, not like their brother; but the fire damp caught their breath, and left them scorched and lifeless. They brought them home to the old man, his fair jewels; than whom earth's richest treasures in his sight had no price; and told him he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree, that the old plant should thus survive the stripling things it should, and for whom it would have died a thousand times. Is

it surprising that I should wish to die in the mine?'

'You have indeed,' I replied, 'drank of affliction. Whence did you derive consolation?'

The old man looked up; 'from Heaven; God gave and he hath taken away, blessed be his name. I bowed my head to the mine's pious prayer, and the old man passed on.

An amiable youth was lamenting the death of a most affectionate parent; his companions endeavored to console him by the reflection that he had always behaved to the deceased with duty, tenderness and respect. "So I thought," replied the youth, "whilst my parent was living; but now I recollect with pain and sorrow many instances of disobedience and neglect, for which, alas! it is too late to make any atonement."

If a youth may have such feelings in the recollection of his conduct to his earthly parents, (and who of us has not?) what should be our self reproach when we remember how much more frequently we have offended our Heavenly Father and with how much fewer returns of affection.—*Youth's Friend.*

ABOUT BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGEL.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

About Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)

Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,

An angel, writing in a book of gold;

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold:

And to the presence in the room he said,

'What writest thou?' The vision rais'd its head,

And, with a look made all of sweet accord,

Answer'd, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'

'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so!'

Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,

But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee, then,

Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night

It came again, with a great wakening light,

And shew'd the names whom love of God hath bless'd

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

A PURE HEART.

Oh, happy as the day is long,

Come rain, come shine, we hear thy song;

All to thyself thou hast thy tune,

When those who love to hear are gone.

Thy pleasant thoughts are with thee still,

They quickly come when thou dost will;

And, self-amused, thou 'st never known,

What 't is to be left all alone.

Oh lovely child so bright and free,

Must this cold world e'er narrow thee?

No—thou may'st live an endless youth,

If thou wilt early love the truth.

Then shrink from nothing but the wrong,

So thou shalt never want a song;

Sweet thoughts will ev'n unbidden start

While thou dost keep a simple heart.

Printed by Tuttle, Bennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1838.

NO. 30.

AGRICULTURAL.

We can have no doubt that we shall both gratify and instruct many of our agricultural readers in the subjoined selection from the Code of Agriculture of Sir John Sinclair, on the subject of soils. The treatise is not unknown among us; to many it is not easily accessible. Every thing that came from his pen on the subject of agriculture is of high authority and practical importance. He treats the subject in that plain, popular manner, which renders it intelligible to readers.

SOIL.

The surface, or outward coating of land, usually consists of various earthy matters, with a mixture of animal and vegetable substances in a state of partial decomposition, together with certain saline and mineral ingredients. Where favorably combined, it is admirably calculated to afford support to plants, to enable them to fix their roots, and gradually to derive nourishment by their tubes, from the soluble and dissolved substances contained in the soil, (as this mixed mass is called,) passing into it. The strata on which it is incumbent, are known under the general name of soil.

The importance of the soil has been described in various ways. By some it has been called the mother, or nurse of vegetation. By others it is represented as discharging functions to plants, similar to those which the stomach does to animals, in preparing their food, and fitting it for absorption by their roots. It furnishes the plant with heat; for a well cultivated, and highly improved soil, is much warmer than the surrounding atmosphere. The farmer, it is said, ought to judge of the relative value of the different soils, as a merchant does the worth of the several commodities he deals in. In short, a favorable soil climate, are declared to be, the first riches of a country.

The importance of a farmer's paying particular attention to the nature and quality of the soil he cultivates, need not therefore be dwelt upon. By knowing himself of the qualities it possesses, or by knowing its defects, his profits are much increased. He must, in general, regulate his measures accordingly, in regard to the rent he is to offer, the capital he is to lay out, the stock he is to keep, the crops he is to raise, and the improvements he is to execute. Indeed such is the importance of soil, and the necessity of adapting his system to its peculiar properties, that no general system of cultivation can be laid down, unless, all the circumstances regarding the nature, and situation of the soil and subsoil, be known; and it rarely happens if a farmer has been long accustomed to one species of soil, that he is equally successful in the management of another.

Soils may be considered under the following general heads:—Sand;—Gravel;—Clay;—Chalk;—Peat;—Alluvial; and,—Loam, or that species of artificial soil, into which the others are generally brought, by the effects of manure, in the course of long cultivation. After describing each sort, it is proposed to state, the modes of improving their texture; the crops for which they are respectively calculated; and the districts where they are cultivated with the greatest success.

1. *Sand*.—A soil that consists entirely of small grains of a hard nature, (siliceous,) which neither cohere together, nor are softened by water, nor soluble in acids, though it ought not to be totally abandoned, yet is too poor to be cultivated with advantage. It would indeed be hazardous in the extreme, from the risk of having the covering mould blown off the new-sown grain, in the spring, by high winds. Sandy soils, however, generally have a considerable mixture of other substances, by which their quality is greatly ameliorated.

The best mode of improving the texture of such a soil, deficient in retentive or adhesive properties, is, by a mixture of clay, marl, sea-ooze, sea-shells, peat, or vegetable earth; and it frequently happens, that under the sand itself, or in its immediate neighborhood, the very materials may be found, so essential for its improvement.

In some parts of Norfolk, they have availed themselves of these auxiliaries, for improving a sandy soil, in an eminent degree; by means of which they have created a new soil; and by the continuation of judicious management, they have given a degree of fame to the husbandry of that district, far surpassing that of others naturally more fertile.

The improvement of a sandy soil, is generally accomplished by fossil manures; but vegetable substances are likewise effectual; A top dressing of peat has been tried for that purpose, and the experiment was attended, not only with immediate good effects, but with permanent benefit.

Sandy soils are valuable, being so easily cultivated, and so well calculated for sheep, that most profitable species of stock. Where the land is hilly, rabbits are frequently kept, for the rabbit can easily throw down the light soil from the hole he excavates, where there is a declivity. Hence it has been remarked by some that *loose-soiled hills*, will pay better in rabbit-warrens, than under any other mode of occupation. Others consider planting to be a more profitable appropriation of such hills.

Rich sandy soils, however, such as those of Frodsham, in Cheshire, under a regular course of husbandry, are invaluable. They are cultivated at a moderate expense; and at all seasons, have a dry soundness, accompanied by moisture, which secures excellent crops even in the driest summers.

The crops raised on sandy soils are numerous, as the common turnip,—potatoes,—carrots,—barley,—rye,—buckwheat,—pease,—clover,—sain-

foin, and other grasses. This species of soil, in general, has not strength enough for the production of Swedish turnip, beans, wheat, flax, or hemp, in any degree of perfection, without much improvement in its texture, the addition of great quantities of enriching manure, and the most skillful management.

When under a course of cultivation, it is a great advantage to sandy soils, either to fold sheep upon them, or to consume the crops of turnips upon the ground where they are raised. These practices greatly contribute to the improvement of such soils, not only by the dung and urine thus deposited, but by the consolidation and firmness of texture which the treading of the sheep occasions.

The carrot husbandry, in the "Sandlings" of Suffolk, as they are called, is one of the most interesting objects to be met with in the British agriculture. After defraying all expenses, the clear profit, by feeding horses in the stables, is considerable, (5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per statute acre.) Some prefer to fatten bullocks with them; while others, who have the advantage of water-carriage, think it most beneficial to send their carrots to the London market. Carrots are likewise an admirable preparation for other crops.

In Norfolk and Suffolk, it is found that poor sandy soils, not worth 5*s.* per acre for any other purpose, under sainfoin, will produce, after the first year, about two tons per acre, of excellent hay, for several years, with an after-grass, extremely valuable for weaning and keeping lambs. How much more beneficial than any crops of grain that such soils usually yield!

In the neighborhood of Dunbar in Scotland, there are some farms originally of a light sandy soil, which have been rendered uncommonly productive; but they are situated on the coast, and accommodated with immense quantities of seaweed. For many years they were cultivated in the following course of severe cropping. 1. Turnips; 2. Drilled wheat; 3. Clover; 4. Drilled wheat. By cultivation, the soil has now become a species of light loam.

The management of sandy land, according to the system adopted by the celebrated Duckett of Petersham and Esher, in Surrey, has been strongly recommended by an eminent author. It was founded on three principles: 1. Ploughing very deep: a due degree of moisture was thus preserved in his light land, by means of which his crops were flourishing in seasons of drought, which destroyed those of his neighbors;—2. Ploughing seldom, but effectually, by a trench plough, or what he called a skim-coulter plough, with which he buried the weeds that grew on the surface; he has been known to put in seven crops with only four ploughings; and, 3. Occasionally raising a crop of turnips the same season, after a crop of wheat or of pulse.

In the Pays de Waes in Flanders, sand is likewise cultivated to great perfection. The soil of that district, which was originally a barren white

sand, by a slow but sure process, has at last been converted into a most fertile loam. The surface, to the depth of three or four inches, was at first alone cultivated, but the soil was gradually deepened, as it became progressively enriched; and now the ground, at the commencement of every rotation, is trenched by a *shovel*, (the soil being very loose,) to the depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches, the exhausted surface is buried, and the fresh soil brought up, enriched by the manure washed down to it, during the seven preceding years. It is then subjected to the following course of crops: 1. Potatoes; 2. Wheat matured sown in November, and carrots in February, for a second crop in the same year; 3. Flax, unmired, and sown with clover seed, for the next crop; 4. Clover; 5. Rye or wheat, with carrots for a second crop; 6. Oats after the carrots; and, 7. Buckwheat; at the end of which period the ground is again trenched.

The double crops raised in the sandy soils of Flanders, in the course of the same year, are attended with much advantage. The Flemish farmers thus obtain a greater quantity of manure, than they could produce under any other system, by which they are enabled to extract so much produce from soils, originally sterile, and which would soon revert to their former state of barrenness, without the greatest industry, and the most unwearied attention.

It is a rule, in regard to sandy soils, never to pick off any small stones that may be found in them, as they contribute to prevent evaporation, and to preserve moisture. It is another rule, frequently to renovate the strength of such soils, by laying them down with grass-seeds, and pasturing them for a few years, as they are so apt to be exhausted by aration, if corn crops are too frequently repeated.

It may be added as a general rule, that the fertility of sandy, or siliceous soils, is in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls, combined with the frequency of its recurrence. As a proof of this, in the rainy climate of Turin, the most prolific soil has from 77 to 80 per cent of siliceous earth, and from nine to fourteen of calcareous; whereas in the neighborhood of Paris, where there is much less rain, the *silex* is only in the proportion of from 26 to 50 per cent in the most fertile parts.

2. *Gravel*.—Gravelly soils differ materially from sandy, both in their texture and modes of management. They are frequently composed of small soft stones, sometimes of flinty ones; but they often contain granite, limestone, and other rocky substances, partially, but not very minutely decomposed. Gravel, being more porous than even sand, is generally a poor, and what is called, a *hungry soil*, more especially when the parts of which it consists, are hard in substance and rounded in form. Gravelly soils are easily exhausted, for the animal and vegetable matters they contain, not being attracted by the earthy constituent parts of the soil, which are seldom sufficiently abundant for that purpose, are more liable to be decomposed by the action of the atmosphere, and carried off from them by water.

Gravelly soils are improved by draining, where they are troubled with springs;—by deep ploughing;—by mixing them with coats of clay, chalk, marl, peat, or other earth; by frequent returns of grass crops;—by repeated applications of manure;—and by irrigation, if the water be full of sedi-

ment, and judiciously applied on a proper form of surface.

Sometimes the ground is so covered with flints and stones, that hardly any mould is to be seen. Land of this description is very troublesome to work, and is injurious to the implements of husbandry employed in the cultivation; but with proper management, it can be rendered highly productive.

The *stony-brash*, or *com-brash* soils, (as they are provincially called) of Gloucestershire, and the midland counties of England, may be included under the general head of *gravelly soils*, being so much mixed with small stones. They have frequently, however, more sand, or clay, or calcareous loam, in their composition, than gravelly soils usually possess, and on that account, are treated of by some authors as a distinct species of soil.

Gravelly soils, from their parting so readily with moisture, are apt to *burn*, as it is called, in dry seasons; but in wet ones, they usually produce abundant crops of barley, rye, tares, pease, oats, and even wheat; and even a thin stratum of gravel, if mixed with shells, and other marine productions, possesses many advantages for cultivation, in a wet climate.

A gravelly soil, free from stagnant water, gives such an additional warmth to the climate, that vegetation is nearly a fortnight earlier, than where other soils predominate. About Dartford and Blackheath in Kent, such soils produce early green pease, winter tares, rye, autumnal pease, and occasionally wheat, in great perfection.—When barley and oats are cultivated, they should be sown *very early*, that they may have full possession of the ground before the dry season sets in. Gravelly soils, in a wet climate, answer well for potatoes; and indeed, in Cornwall, in a sheltered situation, with a command of sea-sand, and of seaweed, they raise two crops of potatoes in the same year.

Poor gravelly soils, full of springs, and those sulphurous, are very unfriendly to vegetation; and are better calculated for wood than for arable culture.

3. *Clay*.—A clay soil is distinguished above every other for tenacity. It feels smooth, and somewhat unctuous. If cultivated in a wet state, it sticks to the plough like mortar, and does not soon become dry. It is often, indeed, of so adhesive a nature, that it will hold water like a dish. In a dry summer, the plough turns it up in great clods, scarcely to be broken or separated by the heaviest roller. It requires, therefore, much labor to put it in a state fit for producing either corn or grass; and though it will yield great crops, yet being cultivated at a heavy expense, unless when occupied by a judicious attentive farmer, it is seldom that much profit is obtained. The very superior management of clay soils, as practised in the Lothians, is fortunately an exception to this general rule.

The value of a clayey soil, depends materially on its having an open subsoil, which renders it more tractable and productive. Its texture is improved by a suitable mixture of common sand, sea-sand and above all, of limestone gravel, where it can be obtained. Peat moss also, that has for some time been dug up, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, may be used with advantage. It is likewise necessary to enrich it with putrid and calcareous manures in the course of its cultivation.

Under proper culture, clay soils are well calculated for growing crops of beans, wheat, oat, clover, and winter tares; but not for barley, unless immediately after a fallow; nor for turnips, potatoes, unless under very peculiar management. Clays become good meadow, though from the aptitude to be poached, they are, in general, unfit to be fed by heavy cattle in wet weather; but they do well for hay, or soiling. The after grass may be used to feed neat cattle till October, and she till March. A stiff clay, however, with a strong marl under it, is preferred in Cheshire and Derbyshire for the dairy.

Ploughing previous to winter's setting in, is a great use to clays, by exposing the surface to the frost, which mellows and reduces it in a manner infinitely superior to what could be accomplished by all the operations of man. In this state, the soil remains till spring seed-time, when it is either ploughed with a shallow furrow or scarified and sown.

In respect to fallowing strong clay, a (subject to be afterwards more fully discussed) though some eminent farmers think it unnecessary, provided particular attention be paid to the best crop, sowing early, horse hoeing regularly, and weeding completely; yet there certainly are many clay soils, more especially in Scotland, so tenacious and obdurate, so adhesive to every thing that comes in contact with them when wet, assuming, when dry, such a stony hardness, that they are but ill calculated, in that stubborn state for the purposes of vegetation. In that case, summer fallow is indispensably necessary every six or eight years; both to prevent such soils contracting a most injurious sourness and adhesion from wet ploughing, and in order that, by exposure to the sun and winds, during the summer months, they may be so thoroughly pulverized, as to be placed in a state fit for bearing abundant crops of grain and grass. There are certain soils and situations, indeed, where summer fallow cannot be advantageously relinquished for any other process of tillage whatsoever.

4. *Peat*.—This substance is unquestionably a vegetable origin. The difference between it and vegetable mould is this, that mould is derived from finer substances, as the leaves of the trees,—the remains of arable cultivation,—and the roots, as well as the leaves and stalks of the finer grasses which contain a large proportion of earthy matters; whereas peat is chiefly composed of various sorts of aquatics; which, instead of rotting on, near the surface, are generally immersed in stagnant water, and only partially decomposed. In valleys, peat moss has often a considerable proportion of vegetable earth washed from the higher grounds.

(To be continued.)

From the Northampton Courier.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in India under date of Dec. 7, 1837.

Sir—Having purchased last spring with a friend two papers of Mulberry seed of Mr D. S. Porter of Cincinnati, from which we had about 300 fine trees, many of which attained last season the height of 5 to 6 1-2 feet, and had leaves about 7 1-2 by 5 1-2 inches and under, and also had nearly as many trees from seed obtained of Mr Whitmarsh, sown at the same time, and no material difference; perhaps the leaves of the latter

a little smoother than the former; one of the trees attained to the height of six feet or more.

My friend before mentioned, set out last spring roots or stumps of 300 trees, the product of a purchase of Mr Whitmarsh, the year before. These roots have thrown up an average of 5 to 6 fifty shoots each, and have a very heavy weight of foliage. The leaves from one of these weighed around 3 ounces, and I think they averaged 3-4 pound. From a comparison of these trees with a lot of genuine multicaulis growing in a neighboring field, I think they yielded on an average an equal weight of foliage with the multicaulis. Their leaves, as to size, were about midway between the Italian and multicaulis, but much finer than the latter in proportion to the size, lying close together upon the stalks.

I wish to engage in the culture of rearing silk, consider it a matter of the first importance to me the best kind of mulberry trees. This is therefore my apology for troubling you with the following enquiries in relation to the trees produced from the seed purchased of Mr D. S. Porter, which he informed me you had procured in China.

1st. Are they of the same species referred to in your letter addressed to the Hon. A. T. Judson, which you denominated Canton Morus multicaulis, that those who have tried the experiments, have found that a leaf of the Canton of the same size weighs double to that of the Manilla multicaulis.

2d. Are they the same kind referred to in an article from the Northampton Courier, published in the October number of the Silk Culturist—stating the difference between cocoons fed exclusively on the white mulberry, and those fed wholly on the Canton mulberry, was very apparent to the naked eye, the latter being of a more brilliant than the former?"

3d. Do you consider them on the whole as valuable for feeding worms as any other species, especially the genuine multicaulis, produced from seedlings or layers?

4th. Is the silk produced by the worms fed on the foliage of these trees of as good quality from any other?

5th. I have heard it asserted, that the glossy surface of leaves causes the worms to reject them. Does your experience in feeding worms from these leaves corroborate this assertion?

6th. Are these trees probably of the same species with those produced from the seed imported from Mr Whitmarsh?

7th. What is their value in market compared with the genuine multicaulis?

Please reply to this immediately, if convenient, if you are willing, through the columns of the Silk Culturist or the Northampton Courier; if you reply through the latter, please send me one or two copies of the number containing your reply, oblige your obt. servant,

M. E. EDWARDS, JR.

Daniel Stebbins, }
Northampton, Mass. }

REPLY.

Mr Charles J. Hosman, going West, took with him several papers of Mulberry seed, which he distinguished from others, I called the Asiatic. Although labelled Canton, the seed did not come from the missionaries. Mr Hosman wrote me

he had left some of the seed with Mr D. S. Porter, of Cincinnati, and is probably the same seed about which you make the foregoing enquiries.—In reply to your 1st and 2d question, the trees from the seed referred to are not the Canton multicaulis mentioned in my letter to the Committee of Congress, nor are they the mulberry mentioned in your second enquiry, but are known by the name of Asiatic, to distinguish them from other seedlings, as the Chinese, so called, sold by Mr Whitmarsh in 1836, and the Multicaulis seed sold in 1837; also, from the Broosa and Smyrna; all of these have a great similarity in the shape of the leaf, and may prove a great acquisition to the mulberry feed.

But as you inquire particularly in your third question about the trees you have from the Asiatic seed—the leaves, although of less size than the Manilla multicaulis, yet they are more thickly set upon the stalk; each tree will probably furnish as much foliage of as good quality as the Multicaulis, and be found more hardy.

4th. I have no evidence of worms having been fed wholly on these leaves (the Asiatic.) I used them, however, for trial, and found the worms as fond of them as of the Manilla multicaulis, and have no doubt of its furnishing as good silk.

5th. I have had no personal experience in feeding worms with foliage having a glossy surface, except between the Black and Red mulberry, one of which is smoother than the other, and the worms did not like it so well. But an experienced gentleman who has tried such as you describe, confirms what you have heard. The leaves he referred to, however, were not only very smooth and glossy, but very thick like an oak leaf. In reply to you—

6th question, I would not undertake to say your trees are of the same species, yet the foliage is very similar to those of the roots which your friend set out last spring, and will, I trust, prove a very hardy tree, as has been well attested the first year, —unscathed by our early severe frosts. As to every good quality in the mulberry, I consider the Canton standing first on the scale; and if any reliance can be placed on the first year's development of quality, I think the Asiatic will be nothing less than the second, unless the product of seed just received from the Chinese mission shall prove equal to the Canton, which I imported in 1834, from the same source. The last supply I had requested to be gathered in the high districts of China. There is some mistake in relation to the seed you had which ought to be corrected. Not having been forwarded by the mission, but through another channel, I therefore called it the Asiatic. The seed I have recently received and tested, I consider the real Canton, and hope it may prove so. Great pains have been taken to procure it, and I should regret a disappointment. I can tell you more about it next autumn.

7th. Respecting the market value of the trees, (Asiatic) how much they may improve another year, I know not; but from the development of this the first year, it promises to be worth as much as the multicaulis. My seed was sown very late and very thick, therefore excluded in part from the benefit of sun and air, they could not, nor do I think they ever can attain here, such height as in your favored climate. A few trees, however, sown earlier in a shady part of my garden under the fence, without being soaked, did not come up until the expiration of eight long weeks. Yet from

this forlorn hope, some leaves have attained the size of 5 1-2 by 4 1-2, and none of the trees were over 2 to 2 1-2 feet.

THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR BEETS IN OHIO.—When the maple forests bow to the axe of the woodman, as they must in the tide of emigration flooding the west, Ohio must look to the Beet if she wishes a domestic substitute for sugar, and cannot get return cargoes of the article cheap enough for the produce she ships to Louisiana. A Mr Pugh, according to the Cincinnati Gazette, has already anticipated this culture on his farm, a few miles north of that city. He had raised this year, sugar beets 30 inches in circumference, and weighing twenty pounds, from seed procured in France, and mangel wurtzel of nearly the same dimensions, also from French seed. Mr Pugh thinks it as easy to raise fifty tons of these beets from an acre, as fifty bushels of corn. They are capital for cattle and stock hogs, and young sucking calves prefer them to milk when properly prepared with milk. Among the 56 head of his Durham breeds, those that had fed on beets could readily be distinguished by their fat and sleek appearance. The beets are infinitely better when boiled.

The apparatus and fixtures used by Mr Pugh, for boiling, or rather steaming food for 300, and 40 or 50 cows with other stock, cost about \$150, and consumes a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

Among the Durham cattle on the farm of Mr Pugh, was observed some very fine young males, and among them Lebanon, an animal of superior growth and figure.

Mr P. has not attempted to make sugar from his beets, but if its manufacture is profitable anywhere from this article, it would certainly be so here, for no soil can produce a better growth.—Two hands can prepare the ground, plant and cultivate five acres of beets in a season, and the product would doubtless yield many tons of saccharine matter.—*N. Y. Star.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—“The number of hogs slaughtered last season, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, amounted, according to Lynford's Western Address Directory, to five hundred thousand! averaging two hundred pounds each hog, the total amount being one hundred millions of pounds! which was in the market. The cost of the article varied. Up the Missouri river, the minimum price was \$3.50; in other parts of Missouri State, \$5 per hundred pounds. In Illinois and Indiana, the prices varied from \$4.50 to \$6; and in Ohio, and along the Ohio river, eastwardly from Cincinnati, the average price was \$7 per hundred pounds; total average cost about \$6,000,000 for pork and bacon, for sale in the western markets.”

A drop of the spirits of turpentine put into the mouth of a chicken, from the point of a feather, or otherwise, will cure the gapes; and by mixing salt with their food will prevent their taking the gapes.

Glauber's Salts, Sulphate of Soda, an ounce dissolved in about one quart of water, and sprinkled on vines, is recommended as a preventive against insects.

(For the New England Farmer.)

ON THE PRESERVATION OF MEAT BY SALT.

The antiseptic power of salt must appear to be the most fortunate of that substance when we consider how great a relish mankind have had for it in all ages of the world. Much better for us would it be to be deprived of all that remains of the tribe of condiments than this one. It should however be observed that salt is only an antiseptic in large quantities, and that a small quantity, so far from preventing, promotes putrefaction.—From this fact, it was concluded by Sir John Pringle, that as we use salt at table in small quantity only its use is to help digestion by its septic power, the meat being thus softened and dissolved.

The kind of this article most preferred in curing meat and first is the Bay salt which is obtained by spontaneous evaporation of sea-water. Meat salter's prefer that which is coarse grained or occurring in large crystals, and evidently of impure quality; and perhaps this very impurity adds to its antiseptic power. Different kinds of salt differ in their degree of saltiness. The coarse-grained salt possesses a greater degree of poignancy than the fine-grained, although the latter penetrates meat much sooner than the former.

In order to salt meat for long keeping it ought to be in the first place, of the best possible quality; for as the natural effect of the process is to deteriorate the meat, unless it was originally excellent a sufficiently good quality to render it agreeable will not remain. The main object to be kept in view ought to be to extract as much of the animal moisture as possible, with the least possible quantity of salt, and therefore with the least injury to the softness of the fibre. To effect this object with beef, select the meat perfectly free from taint; let all the kernels be cut out; sprinkle it all over with fine salt; lay it on an inclined plane for about six hours, so that its juices, which the salt will separate and dissolve in, may, as much as possible, drain off. Let it be then wiped, well rubbed with Bay salt, and placed between two strong boards, with a heavy weight on the upper one. The combined action of the salt and pressure will cause the extrusion of the juices.—In twenty-four hours, let the meat be wiped and rubbed again, and laid between the pressing boards. The same wiping, salting, and pressing, are to be repeated in twenty-four hours more. In this way, the weights being added to every day, the meat may be kept until it is salt enough for the purpose. The time will be shorter or longer according to the fancy of the consumer; but if the meat is to be kept for store, it must not be left exposed to the air between the boards more than a few days. After being removed from the pressing boards, the pieces must be packed closely in a perfectly tight cask, with salt between and around. Instead of using salt alone, it may be mixed with one eighth of its weight of saltpetre to render the meat.

In the *Journal des Connoissances Usuelles*, the following mode of making mutton hams is given, which perhaps might be followed with advantage and improved process for preserving meat:—The mutton must be cut in halves. Two ounces of sugar are to be mixed with one ounce of common salt, and half a spoonful of saltpetre. The meat is to be rubbed with this, and then placed in a tub. It must be beaten and turned twice a day, during three

consecutive days; and the scum which comes from the meat having been taken off it is to be wiped and again rubbed with the mixture of sugar, salt, and saltpetre, in the same proportions as before. The next day it should be again beaten and the two operations ought to be repeated alternately during ten days, care being taken to turn the meat each time. It must be exposed to smoke ten days. Hams thus prepared are generally eaten cold. There can be little doubt that this mode of preserving, if applied generally, would be found an excellent one; and it will be readily admitted that any process which preserves meat with so small a quantity of salt is valuable. It should always be kept in mind, that the true art of pressing meat by salting, is to do so with the smallest quantity of salt than can be made to answer the purpose.

It is a common opinion that salting greatly impairs the nutritiousness of meat, and, in proof, the fact is adduced, that all the juices of the flesh run out and form brine. It is believed that the nutritive qualities are scarcely impaired by a few days' salting, notwithstanding the great quantity of gravy-like juices which pour out. But there can be but little doubt that the action of long-continued salt is to corrugate and harden the fibre, to render it somewhat less easily digestible, and probably only lessens its nutritiveness in a small degree, for the liquid consists merely of water tinged with blood; and one use of the process is to expel from the meat this blood and water, which, if allowed to remain, would tend to promote its putrefaction.

When meat has been too long kept in salt the taste becomes disagreeably saline, and recourse is had to the expedient of exposing the meat to the action of water. In the way that this is generally done, the process is totally inefficient for the salt is retained with great obstinacy, probably by chemical combination in a slight degree, and the external portions of the meat defend the internal parts from the action of the water; and if the watering were renewed often enough to remove any salt from the central portions, the result would be, that the external parts must have been totally deprived of salt, which never happens.

All meats are not rendered equally salt or hard by exposure to the action of salt during the same time. Pork becomes much less salt than beef, and with that smaller portion it keeps as well, the principal reason of which is, that it does not take up salt so speedily as other meats on account of having a greater ratio of fat to lean, the fat taking up salt much more slowly than the muscular parts of the animal.

It is a curious fact, and one that it is useful to be acquainted with, that the saltiness of meat which has been preserved in brine, will increase, even after the meat has been removed from the brine. Thus, if, in winter, a large piece of fresh beef be cut into two equal parts and both are immersed during the same length of time in the same brine, containing more salt than the water can hold dissolved, suppose for fourteen days, one of them, when dressed, will prove sufficiently salt to please many palates. Let the other be taken out of the brine at the same time, and set aside for six weeks, and it will be found on being duly boiled that it has grown by far more salt than the former, although apparently they were both exposed to the action of the salt during the same length of time.

Many persons fail in preserving meat by using too little salt, the error arising from the vague notions which prevail in regard to the nature of brine. In many books, we find it given as quite a sufficient direction for the strength of brine, that it shall float an egg. According to Gay Lussac eggs are pretty nearly all of the same specific gravity which he found to be about 1,078. Now a saturated solution of salt bears an egg, and a saturated solution, diluted with almost double its bulk of water, will do the same; hence the floating of an egg is a very vague test of strength. To obtain brine that will be of the same specific gravity as an average egg, a saturated solution of salt, 65° F., is to be mixed with double its measure of common water at the same temperature. An egg put into this mixture will remain at the top, bottom, or middle; and the specific gravity of the mixture at 60° is 1,078. Brine should never be weaker than a saturated solution; and it will always be advisable that there shall be some undissolved salt present; for as meat is continually giving out juices, up to a certain period, these juices would lower the strength of the brine below the preserving point. But if there be an excess of salt present it will dissolve in the juices given out and thus the strength of the brine will be kept up.

It is because salt is the most agreeable preservative of meat that it is used for this purpose, and by no means because it is the most effectual. According to the experiments of Sir John Pringle, salt is the most feeble of all the substances tried. Saltpetre he found to possess no less than four times the preservative power of common salt. On this account, and on account of the properness which saltpetre possesses of giving a pleasing taste to beef, it is used as an ingredient in the brine with which meat is preserved. Some suppose, however, that it has also the effect of hardening the fibre. Among other substances which he tried he found that sulphate of potash possesses twice the preservative powers of common salt. Sal Ammoniac three times—carbonate of ammonia four times—carbonate of potash (pearl-as) four times—borax twelve times—succinic acid twenty times—alum (sulphate of alumina) thirty times—chamomile flowers one hundred and twenty times—and camphor three hundred times the power of common salt.

Mr Bahecock, an ingenious artisan from Warren, is exhibiting his beautiful little Circular Railway at the Town Hall. The Steam Engine leads a train of Cars, with baggage and passengers. At a given signal, they stop, a door opens and a man appears. He takes in the trunks, retires into the Car, the bell rings, and the train is again in motion. An engine is also put upon the track, which operates by machinery within itself and which is capable of regulating its own motions. He has also various little specimens of ingenuity, the product of his own skill, with some novel music instruments, all which go to make up a pretty and instructive exhibition.—*Northampton Courier*.

A man boasting in a company of ladies, that he had a very luxuriant head of hair, one of the damsels remarked that it was owing entirely to the FELLOWSHIP of the soil.

Try to spend your time usefully both to yourself and others.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

The subjoined, translated from the *Journal des debats*, will be read with interest by those of our citizens who have, of late, been devoting their attention to the culture of the Beet, and the manufacture of the Beet Root Sugar.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We propose, in our turn, to lay before the reader the authentic and fullest accounts, which we promised, relative to the important discovery made in the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the desiccation of the Beet.

Until now, the Sugar establishments have wanted the fresh Beets, which, when collected in October, begin to ferment and decompose towards the month of February. At the close of March

April, the manufacturers are obliged to suspend their work until the next crop; so that there remain only four or five months in the year for the full manufacture. Notwithstanding the most patient investigations, it has, hitherto, been found impossible, without injury to the beet, to obtain a desiccation that would allow its preservation throughout the year, and to work without interruption. Indeed we believe the solution of this problem had been almost abandoned as hopeless.

A German, M. Schutzenbach, who appears to be endowed with a high degree of inventive genius has discovered a process, by which to obtain its desiccation in large quantities of the beet.— Besides the uninterrupted work which hence becomes possible, assurances are given of other advantages not less important. The beet, when dried, occupies only one fifth the space it does when fresh, and the saccharine matter is in a state of double concentration. A hundred quintals of Beets, undergoing this preparation, give, in the final result, about ten quintals of a drained and refined sugar.

This discovery is no longer to be viewed as a mere theory. A society, formed in the Grand Duchy of Baden, with a capital of a million of francs (more than two millions of francs) and sustained by all the credit of the powerful house of Habsburg, has established a factory at Ellingen, where the process has been tried on a large scale several months. The experiments have been followed up by two commissions composed of scientific men and manufacturers, one from Bavaria, the other from Wurtemberg. After six weeks of work in the manufacture, the two bodies declared certain, the advantages announced. A particular circumstance permitted us to be present during the first experiments. The immediate desiccation of the beet, (a fact which M. Demareay had declared impossible) is done with a rapidity and ease truly wonderful.

The protection extended to national industry by the paternal government of Baden, is well known. Accordingly favors with all its support, this new undertaking. There is now being organized in Wurtemberg, a second society altogether as strong, carrying into operation the process of M. Schutzenbach, and the two companies, it is said, have entered into a sort of private contract, the first idea of which, was borrowed, perhaps, from the system of the Prussian Custom Houses. New associations in Prussia and Bavaria are also, according to accounts worthy of credit, on the eve of adopting the new invention; and of acceding to the plan of association. We think we can, also, assure our readers, that a patent is asked of France; and that several of our principal manufacturers are al-

ready in the way of an arrangement with the proprietor of this method.

It is impossible yet, well to rate the bearing and influence of this revolution in the manufacture.— But it appears demonstrated, that it will, at least, have the effect of rendering the business definitively commercial; while it is true that the present processes tend to render it agricultural. Considering the powerful machinery which the new method requires, the system in laying in the stock, (which is henceforward possible) and the regular continuance of the manufacture, we are led to the opinion that it will be a business reserved only for large capitals.

THE WHEAT CROP FOR 1835-6-7.

Statements of flour left at Albany, Troy and Schenectady, from 1st September to the close of navigation in the year 1835—36—'7—

1835.	1836.	1837.
590,213	457,040	728,839 bbls.

The wheat coming to Albany and Troy is included in the above estimate at the rate of five bushels for a barrel of flour.

The above statement shows the quantity of flour arriving at tide water, from the first of September, when the new crop commences coming to market, to the close of navigation, in each of the last three years. The quantity coming to tide water for this period in 1837, is greater by 138,626 barrels than for the same period in 1835,—and it exceeds the quantity coming to market in the fall of 1836 by 181,790 barrels. The average price of flour during the navigation season in 1835 was \$6 50—in 1836 \$9, and in 1837 it has probably been about \$9 per barrel. At these prices, the quantity brought to market after harvest and during the continuance of canal navigation, in each of the years before referred to, will yield to the flour merchants the following sums, viz:

1835—500,213 barrels at \$6 50—\$3,336,384
1836—557,010 “ at 9 00—\$5,413,360
1837—728,830 “ at 9 00—\$6,559,551

The crop of 1836, that is, the wheat and flour coming to market from the first of Sept. 1836, to the 21st of Aug. 1837, is less by 384,000 barrels of flour, than the product of the previous crop of 1835. But with an importation from foreign countries of several millions of bushels of wheat and other grains, and with an abundant crop of wheat and all the coarser grains, as well as of every description of vegetable food, and with nearly 730,000 barrels of flour already in market from the wheat crop of 1837, can the present high prices be maintained? Since 1814 the price of flour has nearly doubled. Can those who are interested in the flour trade explain the cause of this enormous increase?

POISONOUS CANDLES.—The attention of the Westminster Medical Society, at their last and at a previous sitting, was directed to a subject materially affecting the public health—that of white arsenic having been detected to a considerable extent in some candles lately come much into use. It appears that these candles, which are very much in appearance like wax, owe their beauty and brilliancy in burning to arsenic, which fact has been proved by experiments made by Mr Everitt, the lecturer on chemistry at the Middlesex hospital, and Mr Phillips, of St. Thomas's hospital.—Dr Scott also stated that two manufacturers of

these new German wax lights had acknowledged to him that the quantity used was one part of white arsenic to twenty-seven parts of fatty matter. Considerable discussion ensued in the society, as to the effect of such a quantity of a deleterious substance like arsenic being consumed in this way in houses or crowded churches—in some of which they had been lately introduced, as also in theatres. From the known ill effects of this mineral on those persons who are in the habit of using it in various manufactories, as well as the wretched breath and short lives of miners in Saxony and other parts from which it is procured, in combination with other substances, most of the members were led to consider that its effects would be exceedingly injurious to health, and that it was right the public should be made acquainted with the fact. One or two members stated that they had used the candles for some time, without experiencing any ill effects, while others, of a weaker habit of body had found them injurious. The candle may be known to contain white arsenic, if, on blowing it out, the wick smells like garlic; a fact indicating the presence of metallic arsenic, in which state a small portion only of the mineral is—the great proportion being white arsenic—the most deadly form of the poison. The lights in question are sold cheap, and in many instances a fraud is practised on the public, by the substitution of them for true wax lights; the fraud may be detected by the test we have mentioned.—[*Standard*.]

SILK.—The culture of the Mulberry and the production of silk, are now known to be well adapted to the soil and climate of this State. The care of the silk worm is also suited to the other employments of the mass of our population, and the manufacture of the article will add greatly to our wealth. The Legislature endeavored to promote it, by the act of 1832, authorising the establishment of one silk company in each county.— But the means adopted, seem not to have produced the desired result. A company has been chartered in each of the counties of Beaver, Chester, Cumberland, Lancaster, Lebanon, and Philadelphia, but without much apparent success. Nor is it perhaps desirable that they should succeed. The silk business will undoubtedly become of first rate importance among us, and will probably be the sooner fairly established if left to the unrestrained exercise of private enterprise, properly encouraged by the Legislature. With this view, I would recommend that a small premium be offered by the State, for a limited time, on specified quantities of the article, when the production of our own soil and industry.—*Message of Gov. Ritner, of Pa.*

A curiosity has been sent to our office by Col. George Ferree, of Marietta, which we deem highly deserving of notice. It is an ear of corn complete and entire, and solid at the stem or root, but at about an inch above the root, branching out into seven distinct, separate, and perfectly formed ears of various sizes—a large, full and very handsome one in the centre, and surrounded by six smaller ones of different lengths and bulk, and equally well formed as the large one. It seems like a stout and hardy parent, with her six little ones clustering around her and craving nourishment and protection.—*Columbia Spy.*

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1858.

INDIAN WHEAT.

This is the name applied to a grain, which recently has been brought into notice by its extraordinary prodigiveness, and of which as inquiries are constantly made of us, we propose to give what information we possess.

The plant referred to is, without question, the Tartarian Buck Wheat; or as it is called by others, the Siberian Buckwheat. It belongs to the tribe of the *Polygonum* from its many sides; and its name Buck Wheat is supposed to be a corruption of Beech Wheat from the resemblance of its seeds to the Beech Mast. The cultivation of this particular kind of Buck Wheat is not new in this country nor in this state. The recent excitement in regard to it seems to have been accidental; its value perhaps being more particularly brought into view by the failure of common Wheat through the grain worm and by rust; and the loss of the Indian Corn by the inclemency of the seasons. This particular kind has been several years cultivated in Pennsylvania; and a beautiful sample of it was brought to us from the north-western parts of that state three years since; but without any name by which to designate it, or any account of its cultivation or its yield. It has been likewise for several years cultivated successfully in Hampshire County in this State. It was said to have been introduced into Germany a century ago; and within a few years has been cultivated in Great Britain. It is supposed to possess considerable advantages over the kind that has been usually cultivated, not only because it is considerably heavier in the grain, but is generally considered more palatable. It is said to do well even in the poorest soils; is not affected by cold; and being more disposed to branch out and spread its stalks, requires not so much seed for its cultivation as the common kind of buckwheat. Some persons, who have cultivated it, demur to the fact of its being more productive; and complain of its flour as being blackish and rather bitter. These differences can only be reconciled by supposing differences in the modes of cultivation; in the nature of the soils, upon which it grows; in the kind of manure employed; in the manner of its being cured; and in the manufacture of the bread itself.

With a view to give the best information we have been able to obtain of its cultivation and history here, we subjoin some extracts from letters received in answer to our inquiries.

"Of its origin, says one of our correspondents, I know nothing; but report says some years since a traveller fed his horse at a public house in a town a few miles north of us (Hartland, Vt.) and that after he left, a few grains were found in the trough in some respects resembling buckwheat; and that these being sown produced the grain now known by the name of Indian Wheat. It produced 30 or 40 bushels to the acre on ordinary land, such as will not bear a good crop of any other grain; and sometimes yields 75 to 100 bushels to the acre."

"Our farmers differ much as to the quantity of seed that should be sown. Some put on a bushel, some not more than eight quarts. I should say from 16 to 25 qts. It may be sown any time till July. It requires from 2 to 3 months to come to maturity; if sown too early it will be in danger from late frosts. About the middle of June is the usual time of sowing here."

"The land should not be too rich. On common land without manure it succeeds well. Poor sandy land that

is not worth cultivating in any other grain produces a fair crop. The ground should be prepared as for rye or oats. If the land be poor it should be left as smooth as possible that the grain may be cradled low; as it generally branches out near the ground especially when sowed thinly or on poor land. The average weight is 18 to 50 lbs. per bushel. It is used for various kinds of bread stuff; also for feeding hogs, horses, cows, &c. When floured as it should be it makes good bread if eaten when new, whether warm or cold. It will mix well with rye and Indian meal for coarse bread. It is thought by some to be equal to corn for fattening hogs, bushel for bushel, but I think this is a mistake. I have known no experiments to test its value. It is fed to horses by some persons, but probably oats by weight are preferable. On the whole I think it a very valuable kind of grain, especially in places where the land is naturally poor or has become exhausted by long continued cultivation."

We have another letter before us, which states; "I suppose the right name of this grain to be Indian Wheat. It has been cultivated a number of years in Vermont, and in some parts of New York; but where it originally came from I cannot tell. I broke up last year about 21-8 acres of a piece of pasture land; sowed one bushel and two quarts, and obtained one hundred bushels, which was the greatest yield I have heard of. It has been raised on almost all kinds of land. I sowed it last year on the 16th of June. I think it should be gathered when three fourths of the grain are ripe. It will produce from 20 to 25 lbs. of flour per bushel. It is used as an article of food considerably in these times of scarcity, and is much used for fattening swine."

Such are the accounts we have received of the cultivation of this article of produce, which is comparatively new among us. We have been informed on authority on which we rely that it has this year yielded 75 bushels to the acre; but the circumstances under which this product has been obtained, have not come to our knowledge. It would be wrong to calculate upon any such amount as usual or probable. That which we have tested weighed 49 lbs. to the bushel. A farmer with whom we are acquainted, who has used it in his family, has obtained 35 lbs. of flour to a bushel of grain. A grain weighing this much, and yielding in a poor soil, without manure, even 25 or 30 bushels to the acre must be pronounced a valuable acquisition. It is advised by some farmers to use it for horses; but one writer says, he has known it to produce a stupefying effect. Young says a bushel goes farther than two bushels of oats. In fattening swine it is said that eight bushels of buckwheat will go as far as twelve bushels of barley meal. We give these statements entirely upon the authority of others, having had very partial experience in the use of it for feeding. Buckwheat cakes, which are almost a standing dish in Pennsylvania and Maryland, when well made, and eaten warm, are much esteemed by most people; are deemed nutritious; and have the advantage of not turning acid upon the stomach.

The plant is cultivated in many places extensively for its advantages in feeding bees; its blossoms containing a large quantity of honey and remaining a long time open, different plants in the same field, and different parts of the same plant opening in flower at different times. One writer says "the *hulm* of Buckwheat is more valuable than clover if cut while in flower." It is of little value as food for animals after the seed has ripened.

One person says he has seen hogs after having eaten heartily of it become so inebriated as to be unable to walk without reeling. How far the use of it for swine would under such circumstances compromise those good

men, who have signed the temperance pledge, is a question in casuistry, which we shall leave to them decide. Perhaps they will construe their obligations in this matter as applying to the furnishing the means of intoxication only to human swine.

On its value as a green dressing and for the purpose of ploughing under; and as a protection of the young wheat, we shall have something to add at a future or more convenient season.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

What are Congress doing? What are the Legislature doing? Talking—Talking. Strange it is that the human tongue should endure such perpetual motion; and that a road so much travelled, and travelled too by wheels oftentimes of such a rough and jagged construction, words of all lengths, all syllables and all languages, should not become gullied or rutted, or sloughed. Macadamized road that human skill ever formed we like it. Now there is a good deal of talking to so purpose, and there is a good deal to no purpose, but of the suffering of those, who are compelled to listen to it. We verily believe that if a faithful reporter could be found who would present a perfect *fac simile* of most of the public speeches that are thrown off at a sin heap with all their nothingisms and repetitions; and that I did not mean to speak, Mr Speaker, and I will detain the house but one minute Mr Speaker, and so and show up the orator as he shows himself up, verily believe many of our public debaters would themselves astonish, not that they so often move house; but that with such speeches they should move them at once right out of doors; which we apprehend they would do if they were not paid two dollars and eight dollars a day for taking lessons in patience and endurance.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature is engaged sily in looking into the condition of the Banks; and seeking to devise some remedy for evils, which distress every man in the community. There has been other deaths since we presented our last obituary but we believe there have been no interments; the doctors being engaged in an anatomical examination of bodies. The alarm seems almost as general as at time of the great Plague in London, and some, we hear, we believe, was "pretty well I thank you," I asked leave to die a natural death for fear of a public execution. We shall venture no farther on particular until the anatomical report is published.

The Legislature have determined upon their own compensation; and our hired men for the present at least agree to the old price and will work for two dollars a day and find themselves. Now this is all fair and aboard, and as most of the work is "in doors" and so at a season when the plough cannot run, we hope parties will be satisfied.

A Wheat party is getting up and promises to be in favor, who are disposed to try if Massachusetts can raise her own bread. Our grown-up daughter in Massachusetts set us a fine example.

CONGRESS.—Congress are reposing on their arms. They have voted a million of dollars for the prosecution of the war in Florida, because the Secretary of War spent his last copper. These Indians cost us a good deal of trouble and money. They are only fit to with the buffaloes among the mountains upon roa dogs and chicken pies made of the Eagles' young. Strange when we asked them to do it, they would at once cheerfully give up their lands and families and houses and cattle and burying places without making all this trouble, especially as we are civilized, an course have a right to every thing we can lay our hands upon, and they are uncivilized and have a right on the forests and prairies until we want them.

The sub-treasury project is fast approaching discussion in Congress; and to this will probably succeed discussion of the annexation of Texas to the United States, the difficulties with Mexico—and an adjustment of affairs with Great Britain growing out of the non-shipment of our northeastern boundary line, and the cession of Upper Canada. We design to keep Farmers, who are as much interested as any class of men, informed very briefly of the state of public affairs but we shall refer only to facts, and enter upon no discussion.

THE FRONTIERS.—The war in Canada has been transferred from Navy Island to the neighborhood of De

it, where the disaffected have attempted to establish themselves. They have suffered some losses by an attack from the loyalists on their encampment, or rendezvous on one of the Islands in the Detroit River in neighborhood of Malden. A schooner has been destroyed, several men killed, and 400 stands of arms stored.

FOREIGN. The only foreign news is the early convocation of the British Parliament, a fortnight before the winter time, because of the Canadian troubles. Another plan has been laid to destroy the life of the King. The more elevated the more exposed to danger. When the tall and haughty pine is riven by lightning because he pierced the charged thunder clouds at his top, the lowly shrubs may rejoice in their humility. A good deal of concern is expressed in the foreign journals because the Duke of Nemours has broken his arm. We are sorry for his misfortune, but it is this Porcelain China may break as well as our common pottery.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have a valuable communication on Nonantum Hill. It shall appear. "One good deserves another,"—now please send us more of the kind.

We have unfortunately mislaid the account of the School, so honorable to its Superintendent; but it will be forthcoming.

We have some queries about Bone Manure, which we will soon to answer at large.

We shall tell in our next what we know of the Rohan to.

We have on our files an Essay on the Culture of fruits, pomegranate, and on the Culture of the Potato Onion, the same intelligent source, both of which shall appear as soon as we can get room for them to sit down; we must make our apologies for keeping them standing long at the door.

We have inquiries about Live Hedges and Fences.—We have something about the Diseases of Swine. The subject is in progress. For the last matter we ask indulgence. We do not understand that the poor are sick and need an immediate prescription; if so, we would send them the Matchless Sensitive at once; if they are not sick, and we shall have our precious, pull-boxes and phials ready against the sickly.

We have prepared a full account of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and the bestowment of their premiums. We have not that the mouths of our farmers are watering to who have drawn the grand prizes. Lay the blame on the printer. He insists upon the old rule, "come first served;" and says we have got too company for our chairs. He promises that he will in next week.

We have some agreeable communications about the year. Who has not felt its deliciousness. January is a vernal month; and the winter seems to have out of the Almanac. To-day and yesterday, however, some frowns have come over his brow, and his smile a little harsh and petulant. Let us take it kindly, and think the old fellow for his uninterrupted good humor during the month so far. Another such season, and I shall think he is growing young again, and shall to see him tricked out in the wreaths and flowers of May.

HITON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 350 Beef Cattle, and 1075 Sheep. 40 Beef unsold.

Beef Cattle.—No particular variation from last week. We quote to correspond, viz: Extra \$7 00 —First quality at \$6 50 a \$7 00 —Second quality at \$5 6 25.—Third quality \$4 50 a 5 50. —We notice sales at \$2 38, \$2 62, \$3 00, \$3 50 and \$5 50.

—None at market.

Horse Power and Threshing Machine. We have at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store the above machines were highly recommended by witnesses at the late fair, and by others who have used the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending January 28.

JANUARY, 1838.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	22	14	22	N.
Tuesday,	23	8	25	E.
Wednesday,	24	25	40	S.
Thursday,	25	24	38	E.
Friday,	26	38	51	S. E.
Saturday,	27	34	37	N. E.
Sunday,	28	31	40	S. W.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED

A Farmer with a wife to take charge of a farm within 3 miles of Boston—an American—apply to E. FRANCIS, over Suffolk Bank.

Jan. 24, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from the seed.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BRASS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 00	
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	21
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
CHEESE, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	40	45
FLAX, American,	"		9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 25	8 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 37	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 25	
Alexandria,	"	8 25	
Rye,	"	6 00	
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"		
" " barrels,	"	4 87	5 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	87	
southern flat yellow,	"	81	82
white,	"	77	80
Rye, northern,	"		1 10
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	55
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	20 00		
Eastern screwed,	"	18 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	45	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	6	7
2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	30
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	26
do, dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, row,	barrel	10 25	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask		3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	23 00	
clear from other States	"	21 50	22 50
Mess,	"	18 00	19 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Hard,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-1/2 lbs do,	"	41	43
do. 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled,	"		
(Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	12	14
BUTTER, (tbl.)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	37	40
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

"AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey,

Dec. 27, 1837.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor.

LEVI S. BARTLETT,

Postmaster, Kingston N. H.

Dec. 20, 1837.

MISCELLANY.

From "Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl,"

BY MRS. EMBURY.

[Supposed to be sung by a blind girl, who refers all her ideas of the beauty of earth and sky to the sweet rural sounds she hears.]

Earth speaks in many voices: from the roar
Of the wild cataract, whose ceaseless din
Shakes the far forest and resounding shore,
To the meek rivulet which seems to win
Its modest way amid spring's pleasant bowers
Singing its quiet song to charm earth's painted flowers

Earth speaks in many voices: from the song
Of the free bird which soars to Heaven's high porch,
As if on joy's full tide it swept along,
To the low hum that wakens when the torch
Summons the insect myriads of the night
To sport their little hour and perish in its light.

Earth speaks in many voices: music breathes
In the sweet murmur of the summer breeze,
That pays amid the honeysuckle's wreaths,
Or swells its diapason 'mid the trees
When eye's cold shadow steals o'er lawn and lea,
And day's glad sounds give place to holier minstrelsy.

Earth speaks in many voices: and to me
Her every tone with melody is fraught;
Her harmony of tints I may not see,
But every breath awakes some pleasant thought;
While to mine ears such blissful sounds are given,
My spirit dwells in light, and dreams of yonder Heaven.

From the New York Evening Star.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MANDANS, AND
OTHER TRIBES BY SMALL POX.STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
New York, Jan. 3, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 2d inst. was duly received, and to your enquiry "whether the report of the melancholy fate of the Mandans be true," I am sorry to reply that the account you gave of them a few days since was literally correct.

Several letters have just been received from the Upper Missouri, written by gentlemen of unquestionable veracity (agents of the American Fur Company to their principals in this city, giving a most melancholy account of the ravages of the small pox among several of the Upper Missouri tribes of Indians. By the latest accounts from them, it seems that the disease was raging with the most desolating effects amongst the Assiniboins, the Blackfeet, and other tribes in that vicinity. Several thousands had already been destroyed, and of the interesting, friendly, and gentlemanly Mandans, nothing remains but a few straggling individuals, who must, from necessity and the custom of the country, merge into the ranks of their surrounding enemies, where they will be used as slaves. So terminates the existence of Indian tribes, who, from want of numbers become unable to stand against the assaults of their enemies. Such is unquestionably the result to which the Mandan nation has arrived, and their race (with their interesting, peculiar customs—their religion and social happiness) may be

said to be extinct. Poor noble, and gallant fellows! there are but few of the civilized world besides myself who know their virtues, and we alone well know how to extend our sympathies to them.

The Mandans, when I was in their country, lived all in two villages, in sight of each other, on the west bank of the Missouri, 1,800 miles above St. Louis.—They formerly lived further down the river, and then, in eight or ten villages, the marks of which I saw, and closely examined, while descending the Missouri river. They had suffered immense losses from the hostilities of the Sioux during the last forty years, and their numbers and strength were very much reduced.

The American Fur Company, not many years since, erected a formidable fort by the side of their principal village on the bank of the river, and probably had been the means of preserving them thus far from the destroying hands of the Sioux, as their village and the plains about it were under the complete protection of the guns of the fort. They have fallen victims, however, to an enemy that was ruthless and irresistible, and it is probable that little else of them is left for the world's instruction, than the memorials which I made and collected of them whilst living with them.

I became more charmed with this tribe than I did with any other, and, consequently, took more pains to portray their customs and peculiarities of character. I have views of their villages, (as those will attest who have visited my rooms,) their lodges, their festivals, their games, their religious ceremonies, together with a great number of portraits of their principal men and women, and also a full collection of their costumes and other manufactures.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me (and should be so to the world also) that I was lucky enough to snatch such memorials of these unfortunate people from oblivion at the time that I did: and their melancholy fate is one more sudden fulfilment of the prophecies which I have been making to the world—that these noble fellows are soon to be swept, nation after nation, from the face of the earth.

You ask me "how this disease was carried among them?" I cannot tell. There is no doubt, however, that its germ was, in some way or other, communicated from the civilized borders; for, although the small pox has been the greatest destroyer of the Indian race, it is a fact that it never had its origin amongst them. Almost every tribe of Indians that now exist, or ever have existed east of these poor fellows, who are now taking their turn with it, and as far east as the Atlantic coast,* have successively suffered under the desolating ravages of this civilized scourge. But a few years since the Pawnees lost one half of their nation; the Poncahs lost two thirds; the Omahas and Otoes, Missourians and Kanzas lost one half at least of their numbers by it. Only one year and a half ago I was at Prairie du Chien, on the Upper Mississippi,

* NOTE. Our readers will recollect the tradition among the Indians, spoken of by the Puritans on their first settlement of New England. These white emigrants were told that whole nations had been swept off before this country was visited, and the Puritans deemed it a providential circumstance.

where I witnessed its frightful effects amongst the Winnebagoes and Sioux—every other man amongst them was slain by it; and O-wa-peshaw, the greatest man of the Sioux, with half of his band, died under the corners of fences, in little (horrid) groups, to which kindred ties held them in ghastly death, with their bodies swollen and covered with pustules—their eyes blinded—hideously howling their death song in utter despair—affectionately clinging to each other's necks with one hand, and grasping bottles and tin pans of whiskey in the other! But let me stop. The actual ravages of this deadly disease (which, like other causes that have led to the rapid demolition of the numerous tribes of the West, and of which I shall give some more definite accounts ere long,) have heretofore been little known to the civilized world, and for the reason solely that these benighted people had no proper vehicle of knowledge or information that could reach beyond the oral legends of their wigwam firesides—they have had no newspapers. Yours, &c.

GEORGE CATLIN.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Birch, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, Sugar Maple, Arbor Vitae, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c. Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Me. or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Nov. 15, 1837.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORE
MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums, Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry tree at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

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Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRIC

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 13.

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston in his vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him in the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER. Nov. 1.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1838.

No. 31.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOIL.

(Continued.)

An author who has successfully explained the nature of peat, has adopted the following classification: 1. Fibrous; 2. Compact; and, 3. Bituminous peat; 4. Peat mixed with calcareous matter; 5. With sand or clay; 6. With pyrites; and, 7. With marine salt. Each of these he contends, differs essentially in its composition and chemical qualities; and above all each species requires different treatment, in order to convert it, either into soil, or into manure.

In converting peat into earth, it is a rule to dig and dig it in autumn, that it may be effectually exposed to the winter's frost. If this work not commenced at a proper season of the year, if the peat be once hardened by the summer's sun, it is hardly possible afterwards to decompose

The crops best calculated for a reclaimed peat or moss, are oats, rye, beans, potatoes, turnips, roots, cole-seed, white and red clover, and timothy.

Wheat and barley have succeeded on such soils after they have been supplied with abundance of calcareous earth; and the fiorin grass, (*Festuca stolonifera*), seems likewise to be well adapted to that description of soil, when moderately surface-drained.

The improvement of peat bogs, and of all wet lands, must be preceded by draining; stagnant water being injurious to all the nutritive classes of plants. Soft black peat earth, when drained, is rendered productive, by the mere application of sand and clay as a top dressing. When it contains ferruginous salts, calcareous matter is absolutely necessary to fit it for cultivation. When mosses or bogs abound with the branches, or roots of trees, or when the surface entirely consists of living vegetables, they must either be cut off, or burnt. In the last case, their ashes and ingredients calculated to improve the texture of the peat. For this soil, soap-ashes are an excellent manure.

In Leicestershire, and various other counties, there are great tracts of meadow land, which in many instances, are the sites of lakes filled up with soil of which is composed of peat and sediment; the former originally formed by aquatic vegetation, and the latter brought down by rains and streams from the upland. This forms a soil admirably calculated for grass.

The fens in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and several other districts in England, likewise consist of peat and sediment. They are pared and cut for cole-seed, to be fed off by sheep, whose manure enrich the soil. After two crops of rain, they are sown with grass seeds, (two pounds of rye-grass, and eight or ten pounds of clover,) and remain in grass for five, six, or seven years; the longer the better. In the fens, turnips, have been cultivated, but have

not been found to answer; nor can fen land be fallowed, for it does not bear much stirring. Potatoes, and above all, carrots, may be tried as an intervening crop, and with a prospect of success.

The great object however is, to adopt the most proper management of fen or peaty land for hay crops; and here it is proper to mention a modern discovery of great moment. It is ascertained, that by suffering the second crop of grass, that might often with difficulty be converted into hay to rot upon the ground, an immense produce of hay is ensured for the succeeding year, and that fen land may thus become a perpetual hay meadow. This important fact is corroborated by some experiments which have been tried near Oudenarde in Flanders, where the same effect has been produced, by leaving the second crop on the ground every second or third year; the grass produced the succeeding year being of extraordinary length.

5. *Chalk*.—Chalky soils principally consist of calcareous matter, mixed with various other substances, in greater or lesser proportions. Where clayey or earthy substances are to be found in such soils in considerable quantities, the composition is heavy and productive; where sand or gravel abounds, it is light, and often unfertile.

The crops chiefly cultivated on chalky soils, are pease, turnips, barley, clover, and wheat; and however much the soil is exhausted, it will produce sainfoin.

The means of ameliorating the texture of chalky soils, are, either by the application of clayey and sandy loams, pure clay or marl; or where the staple is deficient, by using great quantities of peat, or of water-fed earth. The chalk stratum sometimes lies upon a thick vein of black tenacious marl, of a rich quality, which ought to be dug up, and mixed with the chalk.

The ashes of a sort of peat produced in some parts of Berkshire and Bedfordshire, of a red color, and which abound with iron, are found to be highly beneficial to chalky soils, particularly when sown with trefoil, and other grasses; on such soils, these ashes are of use, not only for crops of barley, but likewise even of oats.

Chalky soils are in general fitter for tillage, than for grazing; for, without the plough, the peculiar advantages derived from this soil by sainfoin, (one of the most valuable grasses we owe to the bounty of Providence,) could not be obtained. The plough, however, ought not to extend to those fine chalky downs, (called ewe leases in Dorsetshire,) which, by a very attentive management, and in the course of a number of years, have been brought to a considerable degree of fertility, as grazing land, and are so useful to sheep in the winter season.

A chalky soil that has once been in tillage, is so retentive of water in winter, and previous to the sun's rays in summer, that it is the work of an age to make it a good pasture of natural grasses more especially when the chalk lies near the surface. Hence, in the western counties of England,

several thousands of acres of this soil, though not ploughed for thirty years, have scarcely any grass of tolerable quality upon them, and are literally worth nothing. Such soils ought to be cultivated in the following manner, as a preparation for sainfoin: 1st year, Pare and burn for turnips, to be eaten on the land by sheep, with the aid of some fodder; 2d, Barley to be sown very early with clover seed; 3d, Clover, eaten off by sheep; 4th, Wheat; 5th, Turnips, with manure; and, 6th, Barley with sainfoin. The corn crops must be carefully weeded, and in particular cleared of charlock. Under this system, which has been successfully practised by a celebrated Kentish farmer (Mr. Boys of Betschanger) the produce has been great, and the ground has been laid down in the highest order with sainfoin, or any other grass calculated for this species of soil. By adopting this system, many thousands of acres might be improved, now lying in a miserable state.

6. *Alluvial Soils*.—These are of two sorts; one derived from the sediment of fresh, and the other of salt water.

Along the side of rivers, and other considerable streams, water-formed soils are to be met with, consisting of the decomposed matter of decayed vegetables, with the sediment of streams. They are usually deep and fertile, and not apt to be injured by rain, as they usually lie on a bed of open gravel. They are commonly employed as meadows, from the hazard of the crops being injured, or carried off by floods, if cultivated.

Those fine alluvial soils, occasioned by the operations of salt water, (called salt marshes in England, and *carses* in Scotland,) are composed of the finest parts of natural clay, washed off by running water and deposited on flat ground, on the shores of estuaries, where they are formed by the reflux of the tide, and enriched with marine productions. They generally have a rich, level surface, and being deep in the staple they are well adapted for the culture of the most valuable crops. Hence wheat, barley, oats, and clover, are all of them productive on this species of soil; which is likewise peculiarly well calculated for beans, as the tap root pushes vigorously through it, and finds its nourishment at a great depth. Lime, in considerable quantities, is found to be the most effectual means of promoting the improvement of this species of soil.

7. *Loam*.—Where a soil is moderately cohesive, less tenacious than clay, and more so than sand, it is known by the name of *loam*. From its frequency, there is reason to suppose that, in some cases, it might be called an original soil. At the same time a constant course of tillage for ages, the application of fertilizing manures, and where necessary, mixing any particular substance in which the soil is deficient, (as clay with sand, or sand where clay predominates,) will necessary convert a soil thus treated into a loam.

(To be continued.)

Nothing will fatten sheep quicker than apples.

At the annual meeting of the *Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys*, Jan. 9, 1838, the following Report of the Managers was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The Managers of the Boston Asylum and Farm School submit to the corporation their fourth annual Report.

During the past year thirteen boys have been admitted into the Institution, and nine have been indentured as apprentices, and one withdrawn by his friends. The number now upon the Farm is one hundred and ten. No death has occurred on the Island during the past year.

There are 38 boys between the ages of 7 and 10 years; 50 between 10 and 13; and 22 between 13 and 15.

The same course of instruction has been pursued for the past year as had been previously adopted; and no change has taken place in the officers under whose direction the immediate management of the Asylum has been conducted. The Managers have the satisfaction of declaring, that the experience of the present season has strengthened their convictions of the value of the Institution to those who are inmates of its walls, and their belief that, before the lapse of many years, the community will reap the reward of the beneficence, which has founded and supported it.

The Managers avail themselves of this opportunity to express their obligations to those clergymen and others whose benevolence has prompted them to visit the Island on the Lord's Day, to lead the devotions appropriate to that season. The influence of public worship is too well understood to require any argument to force its importance, especially to the young. Although the Superintendent and Teacher have faithfully devoted themselves to the duties of that day in instructing the boys, yet it has lightened their labors, and been highly gratifying to the Managers, to receive the assistance of those whose studies and profession have best qualified them to speak from the pulpit; and the Managers trust that the appointment of a Chaplain will not long be deferred, as the want of such an officer in an Institution designed for the education of the young, and separated by its location from immediate connexion with any religious society, must be regarded as a serious defect.

The salubrity of the Island has been fully proved by the experience we have had of it since the boys were placed there, and under the skillful and judicious management of Captain Daniel Chandler, the Superintendent, its fertility has been much increased. The value of the produce raised on the Farm in 1836, was \$3,526 70; and in 1837, it was \$4,563 93. Of these amounts about \$1500 are realized from sales annually, and the residue of the produce is consumed on the Island.

The situation of the Finances of the Corporation require some especial notice, at our hands. The whole amount of property as charged upon our books is \$77,776 51, of which sum the Island, with its buildings, furniture, tools of husbandry and other articles, stands charged with \$40,832 44, leaving a funded capital of \$36,944 07. From this sum an income of \$1,800 per annum may be expected.

The annual expenses of the Corporation, with its present number of boys, amount to about \$9,000, exclusive of interest upon the sum ex-

pended upon the Island; of this sum the farm pays about \$4000, leaving \$5000 to be provided by income from funded capital and annual subscriptions. During the past two years and a half, we have encroached upon our permanent fund, as appears from the Treasurer's books, \$5630. There is on hand, however, at the Farm, the nett sum of \$2500 in value of produce, which will reduce this deficiency to \$3,130. Our sense of the importance of preventing the diminution of our capital, as well as the express provision of one of our by-laws, render it imperative upon us to restore the fund to its integrity. For this purpose it is proposed to make an appeal to the public to make up the existing deficiency.

Our annual subscriptions are an object of particular solicitude, and it is exceedingly desirable that our list should be much enlarged; a small sum from a number of subscribers, will much augment the income from this source, and it is respectfully suggested to each member of the corporation to endeavor to induce his friends to join us in our work.

From the state of the funds the past year, the Managers were compelled to pass a vote, March 23d, 1837, prohibiting the admission of any boys whose expenses were not fully and adequately secured to the Corporation. This fact will account for the small number of admissions since the third annual report. This vote is still in force, and it will even be necessary to reduce our present number, unless our income shall be increased.

From a comparison of the expenses of the Farm School with those of other institutions most similar to it in character, the managers find that the comparison is a favorable one for the school.

Expenses of Farm School with 110 boys,	\$9000
Proceeds of the Farm,	4000

Balance,	\$5000
or 87 1-2 cents per week to each boy.	

Expenses of the House of Refuge in New York, with 227 boys,	\$17,596 14
Earnings of the boys,	4,792 83

Balance,	\$12,803 31
or \$1 08 per week to each boy.	

Expenses of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, with 142 boys and girls,	\$15,192 26
Earnings,	3,283 02

Balance,	\$11,909 24
about 1,50 per week to each child.	

The Asylum and Farm School is believed to be the first, if not the only Institution of its kind in this country. Its object is to unite in early years the discipline of the school with a practical education in agricultural pursuits, and to offer a home to those who are friendless and morally exposed. The experiment, were it entirely untried, would recommend itself as worthy of attention to all who regard with any degree of interest the destitute boys who are among us, or the welfare of our community, whose happiness depends, in a great degree, upon the direction which may be given to their characters. But, although this Institution is a new one, the Managers are satisfied that it has shown itself capable of being eminently successful, under a judicious course of management. They are unwilling to use language, in speaking of its deserts, which might seem extrava-

gant or exaggerated. It has for two years past been visited by large numbers of our citizens; its character, its objects are well understood among us, and we are fully confident that it will not be suffered to languish for want of funds.

For the Managers,
WM. GRAY.

Jan. 9th, 1838.

Estimate of quantity and prices of Produce raised on Thompson's Island in the year 1837.

Corn, principal part sold for seed 75 bushels.		\$131 2
Potatoes, 950	part for seed,	415 0
Onions, 42	"	31 5
English Turnip, 100	"	20 0
Mangel Wurtzel, 530	"	174 9
Sugar Beet, 150	"	49 5
Carrots, 320	"	128 0
Blood Beet, 75	"	52 5
Parsnips, 12	"	8 4
Cabbages, 2000 heads,		80 0
Ruta Baga, 10 bushels,		5 0
Pumpkins, 5 cords,		20 0
Canada squash, 3 tons,		90 0
Field Beans, 10 bushels,		25 0
Seed Peas, 15	"	45 0
Asparagus roots, 11000		55 0
Mulberry Trees, sold		100 0
Spring Wheat, 28 bushels,		49 0
Oats, 40	"	20 0
Spring Rye 30	"	37 1
Green Peas, 25	"	18 1
Rye Straw, 1 ton,		10 0
Barley, 550 bushels,		435 0
Barley Straw, 8 tons,		100 0
Garden Seeds, most kinds,		600 0
English Hay, 32 tons,		640 0
Salt " 10 "		110 0
Corn Fodder,		10 0
Pork, 2000 lbs.		200 0
Veal,		30 0
Milk, 2920 gall.		467 0
Butter, 200 lbs.		40 0
Vegetables sold in summer,		190 0
Pigs sold young,		174 0
		\$4,563 93

During the Queen's progress from Guildhall Temple Bar, after the late memorable dinner given to her by the City of London, her Majesty is said to have observed to the Earl of Albemarle that she should like to know whether the hospital Cockneys were as well pleased with her as he was with them. "No doubt of it, your Majesty said the Earl, "you see each family speaks for itself in the affirmative. Not a house that has 'Ye are' (V. R.) blazing outside of it." Her Majesty ought, unquestionably, to have given orders for his immediate execution.

A DISCOVERY LATELY MADE IN ENGLAND.—The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the letters of the alphabet. We have concluded not to copy the verse, as it might prevent some from looking into their Bibles, who might be benefited by so doing. All the vowels occur in the order in the word *factionously*.

Cotton wet with sweet oil and paregoric, leaves the ear-ache very soon.

ROHAN POTATO.

We have had occasion to mention this potato a manner to draw public curiosity strongly towards it. We subjoin, therefore, the account given in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. Some of these potatoes have been raised by Mr Thompson of Catskill, and by Judge Buel of Albany, who received some tubers through the kindness of Mr Thompson. The circumstances under which they have been cultivated here, were altogether favorable; and the yield not so far as represented in the Journal from which we quote, but sufficiently remarkable to indulge the sanguine expectations of their extraordinary productivity. Their value for eating has not been ascertained. Their value for stock is undoubted. The Agricultural Commissioner was able through the politeness of Judge Buel to obtain a few tubers; and others by purchase, which he will endeavor to distribute among those who will give him a fair trial. We learn that Messrs Breck & Co. have the promise of a small quantity for sale, from Catskill, which may be expected as soon as the season will admit of their transportation.

The Rohan Potato, a new variety.—The following is an extract from a letter written from Geneva, dated 25th April 1834, by Prince Charles de Rohan to M. Jacquemot-Bonnefont, Nurseryman, Geneva, in the Ardeche.

"I send you, through my friend M. Romilly, a potato which I promised you; and to which the same name has been given in this country. The variety of this potato is not less singular than the potato itself. He who obtained it from seed four years ago shews it, but will not give it to any person; he has refused it to King William. He has planted it in a little walled inclosure; he only allows to see it in perfection, and the seed of the following year. He makes them to be taken up in his presence; keeps them under lock and key, and does not cook for himself and cattle before his eyes."

"It is at great risk that I have been able to procure two tubers. This exclusive amateur has learnt that I had got some cactuses, which he did much to have, begged me to give him some. I wished no money, but very much to have some of his wonderful potato. He gave me two, and made me give my word of honor that I would never send any of them to Holland, Belgium, England, Prussia, or Germany. Only he has not thought of Switzerland nor of France; for without this omission, I could not have had the pleasure of offering these to you."

"This is the mode of cultivating this potato: the earth is dug to the depth of twenty inches; the distance between the holes four feet, and there are two or three eyes, or sets, in each hole. Earth is frequently. The stalks, reaching six or seven feet in height, must be supported on transverse stakes. The kind being late, the tubers, which are very farinaceous, should only be taken up after Martinmas, when the stalks wither."

"To give you an idea of the extraordinary productivity of this potato, I give three examples at random. M. E. Martail, at Alias, gathered last autumn tubers weighing 13 lbs. 7 oz., 11 lbs. 9 oz., and 13 oz. M. de Montet, a proprietor near

me, asked me for tubers when I could not give him more than a single small tuber having four eyes. He weighed it for curiosity, and found that it wanted a few grains to make half an ounce.—However, this small tuber being planted, produced 48 lb. 1-4 lbs. The Attorney of the Abbey of Anterive, canton of Fribourg, to whom I had given two tubers two years ago, and who, delighted with his first harvest, after having eaten and given some to his friends, planted the rest, and obtained last autumn six double-horse loads and eight scutell-fulls. It is not the largest tubers which succeed best as seed."—*Le Cultivateur, Journal des Progres Agricoles.*

WINTER SCENERY OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—No. I.

A residence of a few weeks in a flourishing and pretty town about 18 miles distant from the range of the White Hills, has lately enabled the writer to visit that spot. Seldom any traveller, except the man of business, is wont to take such a journey, to gaze on the magnificent desolation of winter, which reigns for a great part of the year over the region. Ascent of the principle peak, the lofty Mount Washington, is made when the bland zephyr and the tardy breezes of summer have fanned its sides, and awakened into life and beauty the alpine plants, which in daring hardihood, peculiar to themselves, thrive and bloom amid the waste of rocks, and despite the influence of almost continual frost. I was informed, however, that the peak in question was ascended on the latter part of November of the last year, immediately after a snow storm, and on a very cold day, by an adventurous English gentleman, under the guidance of Mr Fahyar, who keeps the excellent house, formerly occupied by Mr E. A. Crawford.

It was in the evening of the second of January, that I rode down as far as the Willey House, through the stupendous rift of the "Notch." The moon was in silent beauty and majesty, shining directly over the abyss, and silvering with its mild light the precipitous mountain cliffs on either side. The evening star shone brilliantly over a range of peaks, now sinking for a moment beneath some culminating point, now twinkling amidst the feathery crest of shrubs and dwarfish trees, and anon resting as it were on some bold and bare level, according as I wended my way through the narrow defile. The denser and purer streaks of snow and ice down the ravines denoted the desolating track of frightful slides produced by rains. Scarcely a sound broke on the ears.—Nature was in its accustomed though silent beauty; the murmur and music of its thousand voices, of merry birds, and leaping, babbling brooks, and foaming waterfalls had ceased, under winter's imperious sway. And yet there was the music of harmony and perfection, the eloquence of creation, in the silent appeals of grandeur and sublimity. Deity was walking, as of old, amidst the scene; invisible spirits were in attendance to minister unto the higher capacities of man. I plucked a dried flower stem of the pearly "everlasting" from the rude but proud mausoleum of the humble family buried beneath the avalanche a few years ago, and retraced my steps to "mine in."

The mildness of the atmosphere denoted a change of weather, nor was I disappointed on the next morning to find the highest elevations enveloped in clouds and mist. A short but pleasant

ramble enabled me to catch a glorious and extended prospect from the summit of Mount Vision, (or Mount Deception, as it is sometimes called,) a hill rising to the height of 710 feet from the adjacent plain. The precipice of the "Notch," was the only unclouded portion of the White Hills, over which the sun was just breaking from the vapor, and illuminating with peculiar splendor, its snowy sides; while far down the gap, on the most distant horizon, a narrow but clear spot denoted fair weather beyond. It seemed a glimpse to some goodly and promised land, to the access of which were intervening dangers and perils.

I observed the "hibernal vestiges" of many interesting plants; while numerous beautiful mosses and curious lichens were visible on the rocks, now dripping with the humidity of the morning. A species of *Nyctostemum*, seemed the most abundant plant, while the withered leaves of the diminutive *Cornus Canadensis*, and the tall peduncle of an *Actea*, denoted the garbure of summer, of which these were sad but lingering mementos. Farther up, the broad footsteps of the gaunt and grim wolf, easily distinguished by the print of the two long claws projecting from the track, served as an excellent guide to the easiest ascent; while the recent marks of the timid hare, and the wild screech of the blue jay, reminded me that life was busy, even amid the seeming barrenness of winter. Nor was I unattended. A group of fairy minstrels, bedecked in a costume peculiar to their vocation, and suitable to the inclement air of the season, welcomed my approach. With their characteristic boldness, they twittered the cheerful "Chick-a-dee, dee, dee" as they flitted from branch to branch, now near and now more remote; a simple lay, but eloquent and touching. They were the black capped Titmice, the most agile and prettiest of nature's birds, so well known in winter, nor unobserved amid the gayer tribes of summer. What child has not noticed them, or their song, when the fast falling snow drives them to the door-step, or to the tall and dry stalk of the sun-flower—now with clenched claw grasping a plum seed, and anon splitting it with remarkable facility to extract the delicious kernel? A reception so gracious, was as pleasant as it was unexpected, and added in no humble degree to the enjoyment of the occasion. I could do no less than join in their cheerfulness and glee, for Nature was imprinting on my feelings the sensations of joy, and the luxury of existence, which elicit the constant chorus of praise and gratitude to the Author of All.—*Hort. Register.* (X.)

GARDENS IN CITIES.—For the plot in front, we should recommend *Aucuba japonica* as an evergreen, because this remarkable plant, although a native of Japan, endures the smoke of London better than any indigenous evergreen shrub whatever, and, as a deciduous shrub, the common purple lilac, which is both hardy and beautiful, and comes early into leaf. The trees in the back garden might be double-blossomed and scarlet thorns both of which will grow and look well for at least eight or ten years; the laburnum, the almond, the mulberry (which thrives admirably in the most smoky places,) and the weeping or allsaints cherry, which is one of the few flowering trees that prosper in the gardens of Lambeth Palace, though enveloped in the smoke of numerous houses and manufactories. Ivy, whether common, giant, or variegated, will thrive in the very heart of London.—*Louder's Suburban Gardener.*

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have great pleasure in announcing some of the Premiums of the Mass. Agricultural Society. The Society offered two most liberal premiums for the best and second best managed farm, which might be offered, requiring that the entry of these farms for premium should be made early in October, and that a full account of the whole condition and management should be given in detail. The first premium was 150 dollars, the second 100 dollars. It was hoped that these would have presented a sufficient inducement for many applications. The offer of premiums made by the Society, though the Trustees took great pains in extending it, did not reach all parts of the State; and in this matter it is to be feared great neglect is to be attributed to some persons in whose hands their prospectus was placed; and by which neglect the liberal and excellent intentions of the Society have been in a measure defeated. The conditions were as liberal as they could with any propriety be made; and we have many farms in the State, which might have honorably entered into the competition. Only three claimants appeared, and two of those not having been seasonably entered, the Trustees did not consider themselves at liberty to bestow on them either of the premiums; but bestowed liberal gratuities only. The claim seasonably entered was, for reasons detailed in their report, not deemed entitled to either of the premiums; but at the same time deserving of an honorable notice. We shall give the reports in full in our next paper, at this time we announce only the rewards.

- To Joshua R. Lawton, of Great Barrington, in Berkshire Co., a gratuity of seventy-five dollars. \$75 00
- To Joseph Howe of Methuen, in the county of Essex, a gratuity of fifty dollars. \$50 00
- To William Buckminster of Framingham, in county of Middlesex, a gratuity of fifty dollars. \$50 00

The statements of these several claimants with their particular accounts of their management and crops will be given, in due season with the Report. We presume that these premiums on the management of Farms will be continued, and we hope they will excite that attention among our farmers, which they deserve. If the pecuniary value of these rewards is not sufficient to rouse them, yet have they no public spirit? have they no interest in the improvement of that great art, to which they have devoted their lives? and what can more directly contribute to its advancement than an animated and public competition? When we came to present the detailed reports to the public, we shall take occasion to extend our remarks. We have only to add that Mr Howe of Methuen, Essex Co. who appears here honored by a liberal gratuity, obtained a premium on his farm of thirty dollars from the Essex Agricultural Society the current year. This returning home with two medals will, we hope, make his neighbors sufficiently envious to induce them to go and do likewise. If they choose to say, as we know they will say, there is nothing in Mr Howe's farming which any body cannot do, we only say then in reply, let any body do it. That is the very thing we desire.

We subjoin the Report of the Committee on Vegetable and Grain Crops.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, on Vegetable and Grain crops, respectfully submit the following Report.

Premiums they recommend as follows—

- To Eldad Post of Lenox, for the largest quantity of Spring Wheat, being 40 bushels to the acre. \$20 00
- To Maxwell Lowry, of Marshfield, for his crop of carrots on an acre, being the only claim for that article, 472 32-56 bushels, \$30 00
- To S. D. Colt and Robert Colt of Pittsfield, for the greatest quantity of vegetables for home consumption and not for sale, \$30 00
- Also for the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga, being 1080 bushels on 1 acre and 2 rods, \$30 00

The following claim was sent in too late to be admitted according to an indispensable rule of the Trustees, but as the crop was uncommonly good, the Committee recommend half the amount of the premium as a gratuity.

- To Peleg S. Gardner of Somerset, for his crop of Rye, on one acre, being 35 1-2 bushels, \$10 00

The Committee notice with pleasure the following claims which, though not entitled to premiums deserve to be mentioned, as evidence of the increasing attention of our agriculturists to the raising of wheat, and as showing the practicability of growing to advantage this essential article of bread stuff, in Massachusetts.

- Payson Williams of Fitchburg, had to the acre of wheat, 38 1-2 bush.
- Jos. S. Leland of Sherburne, 32 14-32 "
- Frederick Knight of Newbury, 32 14-32 "
- All these were Spring Wheat.

Mr Benj. Cleveland of Somerset, had 79 1-2 bushels of oats. No premium was offered on oats.

Mr Peleg S. Gardner had 40 1-2 bushels of Barley on one acre. The quantity required was 45 bushels.

Signed,

P. C. BROOKS, Chairman.

The crops of wheat rewarded and noticed are excellent. Samples of some of them have been sent here; and present a beautiful grain. These are most important results in various points of view. It is desirable that we should understand our capacity of raising our own bread. For some years past we have been rather too much engaged in making pictures, beautiful engravings on silk paper; and have been as much pleased with them as if we were all children. It would be well, if a large part of our population would go to producing something else, apply their ingenuity and industry to something more substantial, and see if they cannot induce the earth to make liberal dividends upon fair investments of manure and labor. The above results show what she can be made, or to speak more gratefully, what she is willing to do; or rather what she can be persuaded to do; and where shall we find any better investment than that which returns sometimes thirty, sometimes sixty, often a hundred fold for one.

The crops from Somerset are the effects of liberal manuring with fish. The effects of this manure, which is well known on many of the maritime parts of our state are very powerful. But the farmers complain that is soon over; so is every thing else in human life soon over. I think, said a person to President Daggett of Yale College, on his introduction to him, you are President *pro*

tempore—yes said he with some tartness of reply would you have me President *pro eternitate*?—Every thing with us is for a *time*. Use it for that time and be thankful that it does well; but do not complain that its effects do not last forever. They were not meant to last forever. The pretence, that it impoverishes the land, is idle; and amounts to this, that the land will not produce so much without the manure as it did with it. The complaints of its being so transient, when its liberal returns are admitted whenever it is applied are the complaints of selfishness and indolence.

The crop of carrots upon which a premium has been awarded is only an ordinary one; and we think the Board must have stretched their liberality as wide as the mantle of christian charity has honored it as they have done. We presume however that they were bound by their rules, though being the only claimant. At any rate we have no doubt they judged uprightly and well. It would it ought to make some men ashamed of their own neglect. We know several who have raised their six hundred, and eight hundred bushels of carrots to the acre, and we know some who have grown a thousand, who will say on reading the award, "Well, I might have got that premium, I had tried." Why did you not try then? Try next time, and try until you do get it; and then keep a trying until you get it for a larger crop than was ever raised before. This is what farmers ought to do; and not be laying down in despair at the foot of every small hill, which they come to, which are often not higher than a man can look over, and crying out in despair, as I never can get over. Move on, Mr Faintheart! Wake up, wake up! you sluggard!

Mr Payson Williams of Fitchburg, one of our most successful farmers in Massachusetts, who knocks every year at the door of the Massachusetts Society, and whom they are obliged to admit because he shows his sufficient warrant to enter in and take the best they have, has we believe been formerly honored with a premium for raising 55 bushels of Black Sea Wheat on an acre. We have known in Massachusetts two hundred bushels of Wheat gathered from four acres; 170 bushels of rye grown on an acre; 190 bushels of oats. What may not industry and skill effect. Barley is a crop, which ought to be much more cultivated than it is. The sect, which for some time, made fatal depredations upon it, has disappeared in a great measure. It was brought to this country in some importations of Barley from Holland made some years since by a large brewer in Newburyport. Farmers for two or three years in that vicinity gave up the cultivation of Barley, as they were advised and indeed obliged to do, and he became extinct. It ordinarily, to good cultivation, yields well. It does not mind a cold season, and fattens swine, when intermixed with other feed is probably as good pound for pound as any other grain.

A ray of light on the Author of Junius.—Liverpool Mercury, of Nov. 24, says, "In the library of the late Sir Philip Francis, is a register of the Public Advertiser newspaper, during the period when *Junius's* Letters were published in that Journal, in which nearly every letter corrected, and the regular stops inserted by Philip Francis, in his clear and very distinct topograph."

We are happy to present to the public the Report of the Legislative Committee on the subject of giving a bounty upon Wheat. The report is extremely well drawn up and embodies facts of great moment. We are persuaded that it will strongly commend public attention; and if the effects of the proposed measure should correspond with the hopes of the Committee, and we cannot think them unreasonable, incalculable benefits will result to the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of Representatives, Jan. 30, 1838.
The Committee on Agriculture, having by instruction of the House, considered the expediency of allowing a bounty for the production of Wheat, ask leave to submit the following Report:

It has long been a subject of deep regret, if not reproach, that the state of Massachusetts—a state, whose soil is believed to be capable of sustaining more than double its present population—could be indebted to other states, and to foreign countries, for a very large part of the material, which forms the first and most necessary article of subsistence,—BREAD. The stubbornness of some portions of her soil; the supposed incapacity of other portions to produce sufficient crops of grain to recompense the cost and labor of cultivation; the severity and long continuance of winter; the slow and reluctant approach of summer; and the early return of disastrous and fatal frosts in autumn, have operated as a discouragement to the farmer; and, if he has not been seduced by fair promises to hazard the success of his skill and industry in the milder climate and kinder soil of the western states, he has in too many instances, it is believed, suffered his attention to be diverted from it, which should be the primary object of his pursuit, by hopes of realizing speedier and greater profits in more flattering yet not less doubtful experiments.

An opinion that the soil of New England can be made to produce grain enough to feed its population, has too long been prevalent in this Commonwealth. We believe this opinion to be erroneous. We believe that the owners of the soil have been too ready to admit its soundness, without that they have not examined the ground on which it rests, with that intelligence and shrewdness, which they are wont to exercise on subjects generally presented for their investigation. We wish to prevail upon them to examine this question more, to review the circumstances in which it had its origin,—and to bring it to the test of a bold and faithful experiment. With this view, and to effect so desirable an object, we are unanimously of opinion, that the Legislature would wisely to encourage the agriculturist once more to turn his serious attention to the cultivation of wheat; and, because success in such an enterprise is a blessing, in which the whole Commonwealth can participate with the successful individual, it seems to be just and proper that the Commonwealth should, for its share of the benefit, reward the individual, by the granting of a liberal bounty on his exertions as a public benefactor.

The committee regret that they are not in possession of any returns of a recent date, from which they can make a satisfactory calculation of the quantity of grain raised in the State for several years past. The returns of the assessors, made to

the Valuation Committee in 1830, is the only document of this character to which they have had access. From the statements in those returns, no warrantable inference can be drawn as to the amount raised the last year;—for it is not doubted that the production of all the grains, which are used for human food, has greatly increased since that period. According to the returns above mentioned, the entire quantity of wheat raised in the Commonwealth in 1830, was only 16,073 bushels. Of this quality, 5,177 bushels was produced in the county of Berkshire; and of those 5,177 bushels, the town of Sheffield had the honor of producing 1,014. Of the whole amount of wheat raised in that year, as above stated,

The County of Suffolk produced

"	Essex	"	3,916
"	Middlesex	"	312
"	Worcester	"	3,075
"	Hampden	"	1,746
"	Hampshire	"	587
"	Franklin	"	960
"	Berkshire	"	5,177
"	Norfolk	"	41
"	Bristol	"	16
"	Plymouth	"	29
"	Barnstable and Dukes	"	214
"	Nantucket	"	

It is not in the power of the committee to state, with perfect accuracy the amount of the flour, which is imported into the state for the consumption of its inhabitants; but they are in possession of facts, which lead to conclusions that cannot be far distant from the truth. During the year 1837, there were imported into the port of Boston alone 423,246 barrels of flour. During the last eight years, the aggregate of the importation was 3,108,942 barrels—making an annual average of 388,619 barrels. The details from which we have prepared this statement, show, that there has been, for four years, a regular annual increase of importations of flour, and that the importations of other coarser kinds of meal and grain, such as rye, corn, oats, &c. has increased about the same ratio.

It was presumed that the imports of flour into Salem, Newburyport, New Bedford, Nantucket, and other smaller ports, equal at least one-third of those at the port of Boston. Large quantities of flour find their way up Connecticut river, for the supply of the towns on its borders and those in the vicinity. And there is, finally, an almost perpetual transportation by means of wagons, from Troy, Albany, and Hudson, into the county of Berkshire, for the supply not only of the inhabitants of that county, but for consumption by the people of many towns in the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden. When all the imports by these various channels are taken into the calculation, it is presumed that the amount of the flour thus brought into the state, is not less than that which is known to be brought into the port of Boston. But, admitting that the quantity equals only two-thirds of the Boston importation, it will then appear that our annual import of flour is 705,410 barrels.

Now, if we suppose that a part of the flour imported into Boston, should be transported (as it undoubtedly is) to the adjoining states of Vermont and New Hampshire, and possibly a larger quantity to Maine, yet it is not believed that the whole amount thus carried out of the state exceeds 5410

barrels. There then remains for consumption in our own Commonwealth, 700,000 barrels; and it will be perceived that this number corresponds (within a very small fraction) to the number of our inhabitants—giving one barrel of flour for the annual consumption of each individual; and this is believed to be a very near approximation to the actual truth.

The average price of flour, for the last three years, has been a fraction over ten dollars a barrel; but placing it at the lowest possible average, (ten dollars) it is manifest that the inhabitants of Massachusetts pay for the article of flour alone, to other states, the very handsome sum of 7,000,000 dollars a year. This declaration may, at first, appear startling, and almost incredible. It is one which should make the ears of every farmer who hears it tingle; but the committee have no doubt that its truth is demonstrable, and that any intelligent man, who will take the trouble to review the facts, and compare them with these calculations, will arrive at the same conclusions. The committee, themselves, would have doubted, if investigation and research had not placed the result beyond all questionable limits.

Viewing this subject in its relation to the interests of all classes of our population; the committee have no hesitation in recommending to the House of Representatives, the passage of a law, that shall give a bounty on the production of wheat; and they, accordingly, herewith report a bill for that purpose. If it should be objected, that the bounty proposed will produce a call on the treasury of the Commonwealth, disproportioned to the value and importance of the improvement, which it is desired and expected to effect, let it be remembered that the amount of bounty cannot, in any supposable case, be more than an insignificant trifle in comparison with the immense sum, which the people pay for imported bread stuffs. Admitting that the call upon the treasury, for this bounty, should amount to \$100,000—although it would not probably amount to more than \$80,000—what is that, when it is considered that it is so much abstracted from seven millions of dollars, which we pay to the farmers, or to the speculators and monopolizers of other states? Let it be remembered, too, that this sum of 100,000 cannot be drawn from the treasury, on the principle of the bill reported, for a less quantity of wheat than 750,000 bushels; and in the same proportion for a larger or smaller amount. Furthermore, be it remembered, that whatever sum may be paid out for this purpose, is distributed among our own people, and to a class of citizens, whose labors will produce an effect more permanent, than may be apparent to a hasty and superficial observer.—The proper preparation of land for a crop of wheat will ensure a succession of crops of the same article for several years. If the soil be suitably manured with lime, and arrangements made for an alternation of crops, no further manuring will be required (if an inference may be deduced from the successful practice of the great wheat-growing state of Pennsylvania,) for a term of ten or twelve years. Once more, let the people be reminded, that, in the case supposed, after admitting that the plentifulness of the crop of wheat may reduce the price, as it naturally will, the crop of 750,000 bushels would still, in any possible event, be worth that number of dollars; and, consequently, after deducting from the value of the crop the sum paid out in bounties, there is then remaining the

sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be added to the aggregate wealth of the community.

If the utility of legislative encouragement to agriculture has ever been questionable, it is presumed to be so no longer in this Commonwealth. The incalculable benefits that have been derived from the premiums awarded by agricultural societies, for a series of years, sufficiently manifest the wisdom and forecast of the Legislature in thus liberally endowing those institutions. The bounties more recently offered for the encouragement of the culture of silk and the sugar-beet, equally demonstrate the wisdom of that paternal policy, which induced the civil fathers of the Commonwealth to extend a fostering care and guardianship to those branches of husbandry. The institution of an Agricultural Survey, and a generous appropriation for the support of a Commissioner, is also an illustration of legislative munificence, which is entitled to the grateful remembrance of the community. The example of the state of Maine affords an argument, which should not be kept out of sight, in the consideration of this subject. The operation of the law of that state, passed in January, 1837, has been most salutary. The committee learn from a letter in their possession, from the Secretary of Maine, that though the amount of wheat raised in the state during the last year has not been officially ascertained, it was believed to be nearly a million of bushels.

In thus presenting this subject to the House of Representatives, the committee are not aware that their views are in any degree extravagant or their calculations fallacious. They have been desirous that their enthusiasm should be qualified with sobriety; and that their zeal for the improvement and success of that art, which is most natural to man, and without which all other arts would avail but little as means of happiness and comfort, should not overstep the limits of prudence and good policy. Without further comment or apology, they recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

By direction of the Committee,
JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—At last the long talked of attempt to navigate the Atlantic by steam is certainly on the point of being made.—Lieut. J. Hosken, of the Royal Navy, arrived here on Thursday from Liverpool, in the *Garrick*, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for reception of the "great western steam ship," and for keeping up an intercourse by her means, with Great Britain. She is already built, and is now in London taking in her machinery. Having accomplished the object of his present voyage, Lieut. Hosken will immediately return and assume the command of this vessel, in which he expects to arrive at this port in the course of the month of April next. Her points of departure are Bristol and New York. She is about 1350 tons burthen, and it is calculated will carry about 600 tons of coal.—*New York Courier*.

An Ohio paper thinks that the editor of the *Lancaster Eagle*, a fellow weighing 300 pounds avordupois ought to be "tried by a court of justice." He had better be tried by a tallow chandler.—*Prentice*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1838.

THE WEEK.

No public news of any particular importance has occurred since our last number.

In Congress, the collection and safe keeping of the Revenue occupies the attention of the Senate. An important bill has likewise passed that body, giving the settlers on the Public Lands (vulgarly called Squatters) the right of pre-emption or first purchase, when these lands are brought into the market. Public men, equally disinterested, differ greatly in opinion as to the effects of this law. The amount, which any one is allowed to purchase, is limited to one quarter of a section, or 160 acres; and the person claiming the right of pre-emption must be an actual settler. Persons in favor of this law say, that it will prevent speculation; its advantages being limited to actual settlers. Those opposed to it maintain, that it will favor speculation by inducing persons to take up temporarily, and without any intention of remaining, the best lands in the market, that they may secure the right of pre-emption; and sell out their rights at a great advance. In many instances without doubt, enormous abuses have occurred; and persons, without any serious intention of settlement, have been hired by speculators, by making small clearances, and putting up a mere brushwood shantee, to secure the right of purchase, when they come into the market, at Government price, of some of the best lands in the West. We do not profess ourselves to be well informed on this subject; and therefore give no opinion.

The House of Representatives have been occupied in settling a contested election; and have reversed a decision made last September in the case of the members from Mississippi. They have ejected those whom they admitted at the last session; but have not yet decided whether they will receive those, who are waiting to take their places.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature have made some progress on the bill to abolish Capital Punishment; but are still at sea and not even in sight of land.

A bill has been introduced and passed to a second reading proposing a bounty on Wheat. We give the able Report on the subject, and the form of the Bill reported, in the present number. It probably will pass; but not without opposition.

Reports have been made on some of the Banks. The breaking-up plough of the active and searching Committee on this subject, has turned up some carcasses absolutely putrid, and intolerably offensive in the nostrils of any man accustomed to breathe the air of common honesty.

The Reports on the Franklin and Lafayette Banks, two names which in common times ought to have saved them from crime, have disclosed systematic and continued frauds and violations of trust, of the most infamous character; and which ought to subject their perpetrators to condign punishment. But we remember the story of the cobwebs, which held fast the small flies, while the great ones burst through them. "I am called a robber," said the Seythian pirate to Alexander, "because I command only one small boat; but you a hero, because you command vast fleets and armies." There is often so much of glitter and magnificence in villany on a large scale, that the moral sense of the community is dazzled and confounded; and its perceptions fail to do their

office. The miserable fellow brought before the Police Court last week for stealing a loaf of bread and some cold meat, was sent to the House of Correction, without pity, and in pursuance of the law. No to, gue said even "Poor Richard;" nor once inquired what part the community may have had in his crimes. But the men who rob the community by thousands and tens of thousands, are too often allowed to put its laws at defiance. Will justice never awake to its duty? We have no desire to see any suffer; but there is a fearful responsibility resting upon those, who have the power of prevention, where prevention is possible. Legislators! Conservators of public morals! Look to this!

The Middlesex Bank has fallen likewise under the just reproach of gross violations of law; and cunning evasions of responsibility, which it is important for the public to understand, but which we shall not characterize. Let the public pronounce their judgment. The Legislature must be some time longer occupied in these financial matters.

THE FRONTIER. The United States troops under Lt. Col. Worth, have made a descent upon a body of armed men assembled at Dunkirk under the pretence of emigration; and have taken from them their arms and munitions of war. This is a new style of emigration; and these men, pious souls! were possibly looking for the commencement of the millenium by the time they should get into Canada, when their spears should be converted into pruning hooks. The Canadian war, if not at an end, is at least frozen up for the present. Whether it will break out again, when the spring thaw comes, remains to be seen.

MASSACHUSETTS HORT. SOCIETY.

BOSTON, JAN. 27, 1838.

Apples by Joseph L. Smith from Newbury, Flat Sweetings, a desirable Winter Sweet Apple. Also Spreading Sweet, a smaller Apple, medium.

From Mr J. Clapp, South Reading, a handsome Red Sweet Winter Apple, supposed to be the Camfield.

For the Committee,
B. V. FRENCH.

DEAF AND DUMB.—It appears from the sixteenth annual report of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, that the whole number of pupils is 159, of whom 112 are supported by the State 14 by the Institution, 3 by the Corporation of New York 2 by the Supervisors of Montgomery County, 1 by the Supervisors of Dutchess County, 8 by the State of New Jersey, and 10 by their friends. The expenditures in 1837 amounted to \$27,873 48. Receipts 26,866 33, including \$14,926 55 from the Comptroller for State pupil and 5,000 from do. under the Act of April 3, 1834.—[*New York Journal of Commerce*.

NEW YORK STATE PRISONS. The expenditures of the Auburn prison for the year ending September 30, 1837 were \$70,081 80. The earnings during the same period were 46,469 65. The appropriations drawn from the State during the year were \$25,000.—The expenditure for the support of the Mount Pleasant prison were 71,523 17. The income for the year was \$62,66 14.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a highly valuable communication from Columella, which shall receive our early and most respectful attention.

We design to give the Massachusetts Farm Reporter our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, and 2050 Sheep, and 40 vine. About 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Former prices were hardly reported. We quote Extra \$7 00—First quality \$6 50 \$6 75—Second quality \$5 75 a 6 25.—Third quality 50 a 5 50.**Sheep.**—Dull and several lots unsold. We notice at \$2 25, \$2 42, \$2 62, \$2 75, \$3 00, \$4 25, and \$5.**THERMOMETRICAL.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded shelterly exposure, week ending February 4.

February, 1838.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	29	22	24	21 S. W.
Tuesday,	30	5	8	10 N. W.
Wednesday,	31	3	12	14 N. W.
Thursday,	1	6	18	20 N. W.
Friday,	2	11	19	16 N.
Saturday,	3	6	18	15 N.
Sunday,	4	8	16	16 N. W.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK.

The Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co. New York.

Numerous applications having been made to purchase this, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a opportunity to those who have already made inquiries and desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 2d of May next.

which day will be sold twenty Improved Durham Short Horns, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst former is the famous Bull "ROVER," which was bred by Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Terfel, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was airfax, dam (Maria) by Young Albion; gr. dam, (Lady) by Pilot; gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, ALEXANDER, ORION, SPLENDOR and others. And of the Cows Heifers, BEAUTY, PRIMROSE, own sister to Reformer, E, LADY BOWEN, BRILLIANT, &c. &c.

See full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare FALCONET, by Falcon, by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcerer American.

Mare Miss ANDREWS, sister to Caroline, by Catton, by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's by Herod, &c.

Stunt Mare JESSICA, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Stud colt, HUMPHREY CLINKER, by Allen's Humphrinder, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

Well known stud horses TURK and ALFRED, whose for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, which he paid 300 guineas.

Whole of the above stock were selected from the higher of blood in England by their present owner who im-

it direct to this country, and can be recommended as of the notice and confidence of breeders.

Agrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, their information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING

less and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jew-

booksellers, Salem, Mass.; The Book of Fruits, with

being a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable

s of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for

England and France, by Robert Manning, to which is added,

oseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with

odes of culture, &c.

Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs,

7, 1837.

OIL MEAL.

Subscribers have reduced the price of the Oil Meal, as

ty eight dollars per ton at the mill, in Medford,

y dollars, delivered in Boston.

G. L. STEARNS & CO.

10, Commercial street.

CLOVER SEED.

Received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse

Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Jan. 31.

NATHAN WARD.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnower Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnower Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED.

A Farmer with a wife to take charge of a farm within 3 miles of Boston—an American—apply to E. FRANCIS, over Suffolk Bank. Jan. 24, 1838.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or

JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from the seed.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor.

LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Dec. 20, 1837.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash Pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	barrel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	14 75
No. 1,	"	12 50	12 75
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
BEEFSWAX, (American)	pound	26	31
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	42
southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, American,	quintal	3 25	3 37
FISH, Cod,	barrel	7 75	8 37
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	8 00	8 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 00	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 00	8 50
Alexandria,	"	8 00	8 50
Rye,	"	6 00	6 12
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,	"	4 37	5 00
" " barrels,	"	86	88
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	80	82
southern flat yellow,	"	77	80
white,	"	1 10	1 10
Rye, northern,	"	52	54
Barley,	"	20 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,	"	45	52
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	5	6
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	3	4
2d quality,	"	9	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	28	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	24	25
do country go,	"	25	26
Baltimore city do,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 25	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	3 25	3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	23 00	23 00
clear from other States	"	21 50	22 50
Mess,	"	18 50	19 50
SEEDS, Horn's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	87	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	13
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	"	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pr. M.	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	pound	45	47
do. 3-4ths do,	"	41	43
do. 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do. 1-1 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	9
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (rub.)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	5 00	3 25

"AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct.

Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country.

ROBERT MANNING

Salem, Feb. 5, 1838.

MISCELLANY.

THE WORLD WE HAVE NOT SEEN.

There is a world we have not seen,
That time shall never dare destroy;
Where mortal foot-steps have not been,
Nor ear hath caught its sound of joy.

There is a region, lovelier far,
Than sages tell or poets sing,
Brighter than summer's beauties are,
And softer than the tints of spring.

There is a world, and O how blest!
Fairer than prophets ever told;
And never did an angel guest
One half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene,
The land of glory and repose,
And to dim the radiant scene,
The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not fann'd by summer gale,
It is not refreshed by vernal showers;
It never needs the moonbeam pale,
For there are known no evening hours.

No: for this world is ever bright,
With a radiance all its own;
The streams of uncreated light
Flow round it from the eternal throne.

There forms that mortals may not see,
Too glorious for the eye to trace,
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with unutterable grace.

In vain the philosophic eye
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtain'd sky:—
It is the dwelling place of God!

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

The Supreme Court of the United States are now engaged upon the case of the *State of Rhode Island vs. the State of Massachusetts*. The facts of that case are briefly these. By the Charter of Massachusetts Bay the Southern Boundary of that Colony was fixed at a line running East and West through the head of Charles River. A century ago or upward, Commissioners were appointed to run the line and they fixed upon the head of Charles river, and run the line accordingly.—Rhode Island complained at the time, that the Commissioners did not fix upon the true head of the river, but that another head further north, was the true head; and she now seeks to set aside the old boundary, and to establish a new one, which would give her a little strip of territory with about five thousand inhabitants on it.

THE COTTON CROP.—The recent advance of one penny a pound on the price of cotton in England, if maintained, will prove of the utmost importance to the commercial operations of this country. The force of this remark will be better understood after reference is had to a simple calculation made on the subject by the Philadelphia United States Gazette. Estimating the crop of 1837 at 1,800,000 bales, and allowing 400 pounds to a bale, the result is an aggregate of 720 millions of pounds of cotton—on which the advance

of a penny sterling a pound, or two cents, would produce fourteen millions of dollars. A sum sufficient to relieve us in a great degree, if not entirely of our indebtedness to Europe.—*Balt. American.*

INSPECTION OF LEATHER.—By the annual return of the number of sides, quality, and weight of Sole Leather, inspected in this Commonwealth, from Jan. 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1838, we learn that the weight of all inspected, was 1,989,754 pounds. The largest amount, after S. Howe, the Inspector General at Boston, is returned by *Joseph Dalton*, of Salem, who has 235,225 pounds good, 38,051 damaged, 1815 bad; do. n manufactured out of the State, 9122 lbs. good, 3296 lbs. damaged. *J. Peabody* and *Nathan Poor*, Danvers, return of leather manufactured in the State, 184,082 lbs. good, and 50,495 lbs. damaged.

OILS AND LOTIONS.—Macassar Oil is merely oil of almonds colored red with alkanet root; Russia oil, the same thing rendered milky, by a small quantity of ammonia of potash scented with oil of roses. The nostrums for eruptive diseases called Gowland's Lotion, Milk of roses, Caledonian cream, Kalydore, &c. consist merely of a solution of the oxy muriate of mercury in almond emulsion, with a proportion of sugar of lead or white oxide of bismuth. They are thus possessed of certain stimulant and repellent properties; and though blunted, in part, by the medium in which they are involved cannot fail to be highly active on the skin and consequently injurious.—*Stevenson & Churchill's Medical Botany, No. XI.*

A SCIENTIFIC JOKE.—The Society of Arts in London have been handsomely hoaxed. A carriage with but one wheel, and to be used without horses, was advertised to be exhibited at a certain place, and the members of the Society, and the Public in general, were invited to come and examine it. The ardor of their expectation was somewhat dampened when they were shown a wheelbarrow.—*N. O. Picayune.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Horse-radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption.

Some one asked a lad how it was he was so short for his age? He replied, 'father always keeps me so busy, I han't time to grow.'

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

By *Edward Sayers, Landscape Gardener*. Published by *Joseph Breck & Co. Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.*

The American Flower Garden Companion will be printed on a fine medium paper with a clear type, and will contain from 150 to 200 pages 12 mo. Price 75 cents.

The object of the work is to assist those persons who are desirous of cultivating flowers, by giving practical hints on the culture of the different Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Shrubs, and such other kinds as generally find a place in the Flower Garden. To each class a list will be given, describing the height, color and time of flowering, of the kinds recommended. To which will be added useful hints on the propagation of Plants, with a monthly calendar on the culture and general management of the Flower Garden; with a descriptive plan of a small Green-House, and the general management of green-house plants. Also, a treatise on the Camellia and Geranium, with descriptive lists.

The work will conclude with miscellaneous articles appropriate to the purpose, and a glossary of the most useful terms to be known by those who cultivate Plants and Flowers.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, cold bud, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Man Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Map sugar Maple, Arbor Vite, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Nov. 15, 1837.

Joseph Breck & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street have for sale, Greene's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cut operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bales a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which it cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw eater.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

Jan. 1, 1838.

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs,

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay by the month, or by the quarter, are entitled to a discount of 50 cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without postage being made in advance.

Printed by Tuttle, Bennett & Chisholm

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

L. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1838.

NO. 32.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOIL.

(Concluded.)

ains are the most desirable of all soils to oc-
They are friable; can in general be culti-
at almost any season of the year; are plough-
with greater facility and less strength than
bear better the vicissitudes of the seasons;
seldom require any change in the rotation
ted. Above all, they are peculiarly well
ed for the convertible husbandry; for they
be altered not only without injury, but gener-
with benefit, from grass to tillage, and from
e to grass. They should not however, be
in tillage too long, nor while they are in cul-
on, should two white crops be taken in suc-

ains are of four sorts; 1. Sandy; 2. Grav-
3. Clayey; and, 4. Peaty.

A sandy soil and a sandy loam, are easily
gnished. A sandy soil is always loose and
pling, and never gets into a clod, even in the
weather; whereas a sandy loam, owing to
ay that is mixed with it, retains a degree of
on or cloddiness, after wetness or drought,
it not suddenly crumble down, with the ap-
on of machinery for that purpose.

ellow, rich, crumbling sandy loam, adhe-
ough to fear no drought, and friable enough
in off superfluous moisture, if incumbent on
d subsoil, is the most profitable of all soils,
managed with much less expense than any
soil, and raising with advantage, every spe-
crop that the climate will admit of.

Gravelly loams, when warm, sound and dry,
e from springs, are useful soils, more espec-
a wet seasons and climates.

A clayey or stiff loam, is nearly allied to
earth. Though the soil might have origin-
en poo, cold, and hungry, yet if it be well
d, according to the Essex system, and highly
ed, it will yield great crops. It is found
dapted for the dairy in Cheshire.

eat, in some of its varieties, may likewise
verted by culture, into a species of black
un, and, in that state, it becomes highly fer-
d productive.

ins will produce hemp and flax, in the great-
fection and abundance, besides the other
usually cultivated in this country; and in
ams, where the substance is both dry and
ucerne might be more generally grown than
preference to other grasses.

ore the subject of soils is dismissed, there are
miscellaneous particulars which merit atten-
ts, 1. The means of ascertaining their com-
n; 2. The nature of mould so essential for
ertility; 3. Their color; 4. The importance
ivating good soils; and, 5. The general
les on which their improvement may be
t.

hat the most efficient methods for improv-

ing soils may be adopted, it is necessary that their
composition should be known. A distinguished
philosopher has suggested a plan for that purpose,
which can easily be carried into effect, by any
person at all conversant in chemical researches.
But the generality of farmers have not the means
of entering into such researches; yet they are
able, by observation and experience, to discover
the most important deficiencies of the soil they
cultivate. This may be effected, by comparing
their own soils with each other, and with the
most fertile in their immediate neighborhood. The
great object they ought to keep in view is, to ren-
der a soil capable of receiving and retaining such
a due quantity of moisture, as may be sufficient to
nourish the vegetables that grow in it, and to ab-
sorb or to throw off, that superfluous water which
would prove injurious.

2. Mould, which contains a mixture of animal
and vegetable remains, particularly from putre-
faction, is an essential ingredient in all fertile soils.
It arises from the decomposition of the roots and
leaves of vegetables on grass land, and the stubble
and roots of grain crops, on arable. This process
on grass lands is very slow; for it is calculated
that it proceeds at the rate of only one inch in a
century. Considerable accumulations of this
mould, are likewise produced from the leaves of
trees, amassed for a number of years, and rotted
on the surface. When in addition to vegetable,
there are animal remains, in a state of decompo-
sition, the soil is distinguished for its fertility.

3. It is of essential consequence, when the sur-
face is bare and exposed to the rays of the sun,
that the color of the soil should be such, as to at-
tract and absorb the greatest heat from the sun
and the atmosphere, more especially in spring.

Soils are of various colors; the principal are
white, black, and red.

White stiff clays are heated with difficulty, and
being usually very moist, they retain their heat
only for a short time.

A black soil, containing much vegetable matter
is most easily heated by the sun and air. Its tem-
perature has increased from 65 to 88 by expo-
sure to sunshine for an hour. A chalky soil, un-
der the same circumstances, was heated only to
69. In the shade, however, the black mould lost
its heat more rapidly.

The red color in soils, is owing to iron in vari-
ous combinations. It is favorable or adverse to
fertility, according to the nature of the combina-
tion. That which approaches nearest to the me-
talic state, is considered by some the most favor-
able.

4. It has been justly remarked, that too much
can hardly be paid for a good soil, and that even
a low rent will not make a poor one profitable.
The labor of cultivating a rich and a poor soil, is
nearly the same; while the latter requires more
manure, and consequently is more expensive.—
Poor soils, at the same time, may have such a
command of lasting manures, or even of tempo-

rary sorts, like seaweed, as may render them prof-
itable to cultivate.

5. There are various modes of improving soils.
Soils with acids or salts of iron, may be amelior-
ated by the application of lime, or chalk. The
sulphate of iron is thus converted into a manure.

If there be an excess of calcareous matter in
the soil, as in chalky soils, it may be improved
by the application of sand, or clay, or earthy sub-
stances.

Soils too abundant in sand, are benefited by the
use of clay, or marl, or vegetable matter.

A deficiency of vegetable or animal matter must
be supplied by manure.

An excess of vegetable matter is to be removed
by burning, or to be remedied by the application
of earthy materials. The substances necessary
for improving soils, are seldom far distant. Coarse
sand is often found immediately upon chalk, and
perhaps always under it, while beds of sand and
gravel are commonly below clay, and clay and
marl generally below sand.

The labor and expense of improving the tex-
ture or constitution of the soil, it has been justly
observed, are amply repaid by the great perma-
nent advantages they produce. Less manure is
afterwards required, the future fertility of the soil
is ensured, and capital, thus, expended, secures
for ever the productiveness, and consequently the
value of the land.

HOW TO SAVE IN LITTLE MATTERS.—Procure a
book and keep an exact account of all your ex-
penditures. At the expiration of 3 months, review
the account and see how much you have expend-
ed in fourpenny and ninepenny items which you
could have done without as well as not. Then
see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus
just those things. In many cases the aggregate
would be found more considerable than you would
be aware of, unless you kept such an account.

The true economy of housekeeping is simply
the art of gathering up all the fragments so that
nothing be lost. I mean fragments of time as well
as matters. Nothing should be thrown away as
long as it is possible to make any use of it, how-
ever trifling it may be; and whatever be the size
of a family, every member should be employed
either in earning or saving money.

The maxim of Bacon, "Knowledge is power,"
is never more true than in regard to agriculture.
Hence no farmer who does not avail himself of
the fruits of others' experience, and who does not
improve his knowledge by perusing the ablest
works on agricultural subjects, can expect to be
successful. The prejudice of many farmers
against agricultural knowledge in a printed form
is absurd.

"Count that day lost, whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand, no worthy action done."

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND GARDEN.

Within a few years, the science and art of useful and ornamental cultivation, have become subjects of general inquiry and attention, throughout the United States; not only by practical farmers and gardeners, but by statesmen and legislators, the illustrious in letters, and the enlightened and patriotic, in all the diversified professions and occupations, in which our enterprising citizens have been engaged. Precept and example have combined to extend information, and excite a passion for the noblest employment, in which man can labor; for it is from the earth, that he derives food and raiment, as well as the comforts and luxuries of his existence, both physical and intellectual.

The industrious arts and navigation are the vigorous offspring of agriculture, the secondary means of perfecting, increasing and rendering available, the products and interesting developments of rural labor, genius and taste; but it is the teeming and exhaustless earth, which furnishes the materials for the works of the mechanic, the construction of the vast fleets of commerce, and chiefly, the rich lading, which they transport, from one hemisphere to another. The acorns planted by Evelyn, in the reign of Charles II. supplied the timber for that navy, whose thunders were so triumphantly directed by a Collingwood and a Nelson; and the immortal author of *Marmion* and *Waverley*, when embellishing his extensive grounds of Abbotsford, with forest trees, ingenuously declared, that besides the immediate gratification, which that most interesting of all his employments afforded, he could not but acknowledge, that he was stimulated in his exertions, from the reflection, that it was possible, his groves might furnish the ribs of oak, for some future squadron, which would rival the victories of *Aboukir* and *Trafalgar*.

All the nations of antiquity, as well as those of modern times, most distinguished for their advancement in civilization, attained their grandeur from the resources of agriculture. The husbandman furnished the *material*, as well as the *personnel* of armies; and monarchs have been powerful, in proportion to the prolificness of the soil, over which their sceptres extended.

So much does the true and practical independence of nations,—the increase of their population, happiness and wealth, depend on the indigenous means of support, that it is only when the supply is augmented, to meet the general demand, and increases with a rapidity equal to that of the inhabitants, that they may be considered, as in a flourishing and progressive condition.

Why is it then, it may be asked, that improvements in agriculture have always remained in the rear, of the other great branches of art? *Jovellanos*,* a distinguished Spanish author, has assigned the reason. "Because it is an art more difficult to be carried on, and requires more knowledge and understanding, than those which admit of greater division; for it is, in fact, much less an art, than an admirable reunion of several of the most distinguished arts."

Before the reign of Elizabeth, England was mainly dependent upon France, Holland, and other nations for bread and clothing; but that talented and energetic queen, and her royal successors,

—especially after the revolution of 1668, gave such an impulse to agriculture, by a bounty on the exportation of wheat, and other encouragements, that the cereal grains soon became staples of exchange for foreign articles of trade; and the wool-len manufacturers were so abundantly supplied with the native raw material, that they were enabled not only to meet the demand for home consumption, but have, ever since, made nearly the whole earth tributary to them, for their various, innumerable and beautiful fabrics. Indeed, the history of the agriculture of Great Britain, since the middle of the seventeenth century, reveals the causes of her mechanical, manufacturing and commercial prosperity,—of her wealth, power and grandeur. It is the universal diffusion of intelligence, among the cultivators and proprietors of the soil, which has rendered that island more productive, and its whole surface more beautiful, than any other portion of the globe,—which has covered its hills, plains and valleys, with well-tilled fields, luxuriant gardens, and magnificent villas.

While Bacon, Locke and Newton enlarged the bounds of exalted philosophy and Watt and Arkwright facilitated the labors of the artist, by their wonderful mechanical inventions, Evelyn, Smclair, Young, Coke, and Knight, with a host of zealous compatriots—cheered on by nobles, princes, and sovereigns, came forth, as the illustrious apostles of husbandry; and announced to the shepherd and the ploughman, that their vocation was among the most useful and honorable of the realm; and from the baronial castle to the cottage, the mighty influence of their teaching and example, has been conspicuously evinced,—thus fully establishing the correctness of an axiom of Davenant, one of the earliest writers on political economy, "that the real and effectual riches of a country, are its native products."*

So general and emphatic is the inclination and taste throughout England, for a residence in the country, that no one lives in a large city, except for the purpose of acquiring the means to become a proprietor of land; and it may be truly said, that the dear and proper home of an Englishman, whether noble or commoner, is under his own roof-tree, in the midst of green fields and majestic groves. It matters not, why, or where, he may have been compelled to adventure, for fortune or honors; whether amidst the tumults of London and iron din of Birmingham, or in distant colonies,—on the ocean, or in the battle field, he is animated, encouraged and cheered on in his arduous and perilous career, by the fond hope, that he shall, one day, be restored to the venerable mansion of his ancestors; or enjoy the quiet of a cottage, in some well remembered, "blissful haunt" of his youth, when,—

"High over hills and low adown the dale,

He wander'd many a wood, and measur'd many a vale."

It was in the midst of such a country-loving people, that, experiments were eagerly made, by the wealthy enlightened and patriotic, either for enriching the land, perfecting the implements and modes of tillage, or improving the breeds of sheep, cattle, horses and other domestic animals; while others with equal zeal were successfully engaged, in developing the capabilities of the soil and climate, for the introduction and multiplica-

tion of the varieties of culinary vegetables, fruit flowers and other plants, in the different useful and ornamental departments of horticulture. Besides these very efficient means of diffusing information, numerous agricultural and horticultural societies were established, by whose generous and active co-operation, a knowledge of the science and art of farming and gardening has been universally disseminated; and now there is scarcely a county or large town, that has not its experimental or botanical garden, as well as extensive nurseries and plantations, of all kinds of fruit forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and every kind of useful vegetable production, which can be reared in the open air, or under the protection of Walls, Green-houses, Stoves, Conservatories and Vineries.

Like causes and measures have produced same happy results in portions of France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and even Russia; and becomes our duty to profit by these examples. It is not expected that the practical operations of large land owners, or that those dearly cherished rural propensities, and that long cultivated taste which have embellished the scenery, and give general aspect of comfort, ease and substantial happiness, to the great mass of the people of England and Scotland, can be immediately eradicated in this country. We are, as yet, not sufficiently sensible to the grandeur, and beauties of the works of nature, or ambitious of that dignified independence and honorable distinction, which spacious, and well tilled farm would confer on proprietor; so far from it, there is a too general proclivity and custom among the rich and the wealthy, to hold the country in such terror or contempt, that they either avoid, or gladly flee from it, to congregate in the thronged emporium of commerce; rather than seek, like Sallust, Cicero, Washington and Madison, Webster, Clay, Scott and Wilson, true domestic pleasures, to manly exercise, exalted occupation and intellectual enjoyment, on the borders of some of the spacious bays, noble rivers, romantic mountain streams, or numerous forest embowered lakes. Still those other and efficient means, which have been so beneficially employed in Europe, should be adopted here; for they are admirably calculated to awaken a vigorous spirit of inquiry, create deeper interest for those exalted pursuits, which they are intended to illustrate, effect an amelioration of condition among the hardy sons and the daughters of Massachusetts, and exert a powerful and salutary influence, on all the branches of the industrial industry, throughout New England.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, those of the several counties, have done much to advance the great objects for which they were formed, and the Horticultural Society has more than answered the expectations of its founders, but to fulfil all the conditions of such institutions, an extensive Experimental Farm and Garden is indispensable, which shall embrace most of the advantages of those, of a like character, that have been successfully established, in many of the European nations,—either by individual enterprising liberal associations, on regal patronage.

The Experimental Gardens of the London Caledonian Horticultural Societies, of Chiswick and Inverleith, the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, which is more than seventy acres in extent, the *Institute Royal Horticole* at Fromont, the *Field of Rural Economy* at Alfort, and the No-

* His excellent work, on the Agriculture of Spain, was published in French in 1806.

* His "Discourses on the trade of England," was printed in 1698.

arm at Ramboillet have been deservedly celebrated, as among the most useful institutions of modern times. The invaluable nurseries of Professor Van Mons at Brussels and Louvain, for creating new varieties of fruits from the seed, have verified a novel and most important theory in vegetable reproduction, and established a memorable epoch in the history of arboriculture. The Botanical Gardens of Chelsea, Cambridge, Oxford, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin, and those of Leyden, Florence, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Moscow are well known for the great advantages, which the countries in which they are situated, have derived from them; and the facilities they have afforded for the acquisition and diffusion of intelligence, upon all subjects connected with the vegetable realm.

The best model of an Experimental Garden, and school of instruction, is that at Fromont in France. It was founded in 1829 by the Chevalier Jules Bodin,—one of the most eminent horticultural authors and practical cultivators of the time. The Garden is at Ris, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, and contains about one hundred and thirty acres of land. It embraces the study and knowledge of all plants reared in nurseries and gardens;—their multiplication and their applications both to our wants and our amusements. Lectures are delivered and illustrated in botany and physiology, as applicable to horticulture;—the culture of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, culinary and other plants, indigenous and exotic;—and the theory and composition of landscape gardens. To complete the studies, there is a library, a cabinet of demonstrative instruments, models, implements and an herbarium. For practical studies and employments,—besides the various labors of the grounds, which are performed by the pupils, there are groups of plantations, for the experimental operations of the Forestry and Pomological Departments, and for the examination and verification of the species, and values of fruits, and the comparison and management of forest trees.

The pupils are admitted at fifteen and remain from three to five years. No compensation is required, as their labor is considered sufficient to pay the expense of instruction and support.

The establishment, which is required in this country, should be so far enlarged as to include, besides a branch, like the superb institution of Fromont, farming in all its details, as applicable to soil and climate, and a spacious Botanical Garden, scientifically arranged.

Each of these three Grand Divisions of the institution, to be under the management of well educated and practical professors, with able assistants, who are thoroughly acquainted with the theory and art, and capable of giving instruction and directing the labors of the several departments, in each of the chief divisions, and the whole to be under the control of a General Superintendent.

The means for carrying such a plan into successful operation, it is confidently believed, are immediately available,—for there is a spirit abroad among the people, as enlightened, patriotic, and energetic, as the demand for such a movement is urgent and imperious. By a union of the funds of the Massachusetts Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and the Botanical department of Harvard University, with the generous co-operation of the officers and members of these three

institutions, as well as of the affluent, intelligent and liberal throughout the state, an establishment of the character proposed, could be formed in the vicinity of Boston, which would do more to diffuse a knowledge of the science and art, and a taste for husbandry, gardening, and botany, and to advance the general weal, than has been accomplished, or it is possible to effect, while each of those very valuable institutions is acting with limited means, and independent of the others.

There is a tract of land in Brookline, owned by the Hon. David Sears and Ebenezer Francis, Esq., near the termination of the Western Avenue, where from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres could be selected, remarkably well adapted for the various purposes of a spacious farm, and Horticultural and Botanical Gardens of Experiment. Its topographical features, and proximity to the capital, recommend it in preference to any other, within a proper distance for the convenience of those persons who may be the most active in the foundation, and interested in the success of the establishment.

Is not such a project worthy of serious consideration?—and as a first step, is it not expedient that committees be appointed, by the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies above named, to deliberate on, and report what measures may be most effectual for accomplishing so desirable an object? Conferences could be held by those committees, with the officers of the University, as to the propriety of the plan, and if sanctioned by each of these institutions, a public meeting might be called, and all persons invited to attend who were disposed to aid in the undertaking. If prosecuted with zeal, there can be little doubt, that the legislature would afford generous encouragement. To what more appropriate purpose can an endowment in land be made, out of the vast tract, owned by the Commonwealth in Maine? It will not only enhance the value of the cultivated land within our own borders, to an amount far beyond that for which the former may be sold; but add thousands of acres to the domain of agriculture, which are either uncultivated, or so very imperfectly as to afford but little more of subsistence than the wilderness, which it proposed to render tributary to the immediate wants and comforts, and the future prosperity of the whole people.

By experiments which have been made during the past year, it has been clearly shown, that large portions of the northeastern States are capable of yielding, with proper management, as bountiful crops, as those more naturally favored districts of the country, which have been significantly designated as the "Wheat growing regions" of the Union. If the Middle and Southern States seek, as fertilizing materials, the ashes of the East and the gypsum of the British provinces,—and the farmers of England collect the bones, which are wastefully scattered over continental Europe, and even import them from this country, to enrich their lands, why should not Massachusetts make her distant possessions subservient to that intellectual cultivation, experience, and practical skill, which will render her soil as prolific, as that, from whence we annually receive, such a vast amount of the first necessities of life. Intelligence and practical skill can convert the most barren earth into luxuriant fields; and for the attainment of those indispensable prerequisites of good husbandry,—to accomplish an object so momentous, the state will not fail to afford the most ample assistance.

Industry, guided by genius and science and aided by art, have triumphed over all the obstacles which impeded man in the march of civilization; they have unveiled the wonders of astronomy and the mysteries of chemistry,—explored the three vast realms of natural history,—embalmed and perpetuated the wisdom of ages in letters,—illustrated the splendors of architecture, sculpture and painting,—discovered and approximated empires by navigation,—founded, multiplied, and facilitated lines of intercommunication by the construction of canals, and rail ways,—pressed into their service the mighty elements of fire and water, and bade them perform the office of the winds on the ocean, and furnish the motive power of transportation, and the hydraulic energies of the cataract on the land,—and now, their last and most splendid victories are to be achieved, for the benefit of the cultivator of the earth.

COLUMELLA.

ANECDOTES OF ANIMAL INSTINCT.

In a paper in the June number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève* (so ably edited by M. de la Rive, who read several papers at the recent meeting of the British Association,) there are some curious anecdotes, tending to prove how near, if not quite, to the power of reasoning the actions of animals approach. Two men, who were about to walk to Vevey, agreed to meet at an appointed place. One of them, who arrived first, fancying he was too late, resolved to push on and overtake his comrade; but his dog showed symptoms of disliking this proceeding. He ran backwards and forwards, lingered behind, and at length totally disappeared, but speedily returned with the walking stick of the second person in his mouth. He had come late, and sat down to wait for his friend; but the sagacity of the animal resorted to this evident means of teaching them their relative positions and bringing them together. Another dog which they were trying to teach to mount a ladder, got so tired of his lesson that he ran away; but next day he returned alone to the ladder, and applied himself to the task just as if his vanity had been piqued into learning the exercise. A third dog that had been taught to carry a lantern with its owner, on winter mornings before daylight, as the latter carried milk to a neighboring farmer, happened one day to be shut up when his master departed. When loosened, he ran after and overtook him, but, perceiving that he had not the lantern, he returned to the house, and causing it to be given to him, again hastened to his accustomed light work. Another, belonging to a young student, whose master, while bathing, hid himself among some rushes, was hallooed into the water, as if an accident had happened, when, instead of plunging in, he ran lower down the rapid stream, and took his station, watching the river, where it was most likely to bring down the body for rescue. We conclude with one fact more, relating to an animal of which we have been used to consider innocence, rather than wisdom, the characteristic. A pigeon, familiarized to the kitchen, where it was fed and caressed, one day witnessed the killing of a pullet, and it immediately flew away and never returned to the scene of slaughter! The kitchen death of a chicken is not very unlike the death of a dove, and the warning was not lost.

REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, on Farms—Jan. 1838.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have for several years past, offered liberal premiums for the two best cultivated farms. These offers have been made upon conditions, with which the enlightened cultivators of the soil could easily comply. But they regret exceedingly, that, among the many respectable and intelligent farmers throughout our Commonwealth, these offers of reward should have excited so little competition. To what cause shall we attribute this omission among our farmers to avail themselves of the Society's bounty. Not certainly to an indifference to the great and all important subject of Agriculture, nor to a want of intelligence sufficient to enable them to communicate all that the Trustees require. Is it not in some measure owing to a mistaken notion among our yeomanry, that the public do not rightly appreciate the motives of elicits for premiums? That it is the Society's bounty, rather than a desire to communicate valuable information, and the important results of practical skill, that induces them to make the claim? May we not also look to another cause as strongly operating upon the minds of many of our unassuming farmers, we mean a reluctance at placing themselves before the public, as models for others while there exists an apprehension, that their claims are inferior to those of many others, who do not apply? Whatever may be the cause of this reluctance to comply with the Society's proposals, its existence is certain, and operates to deprive the public of much valuable information, which the Trustees hoped in this way to elicit; a mode which they believe well calculated to excite an honorable competition among that highly respectable, and most useful class of our fellow citizens, the yeomanry of our state. That a spirited emulation, and a praiseworthy rivalry exists among our farmers, no one, who witnesses their enterprise, and persevering industry, will question for a moment; but what we lament to see is, this unwillingness to communicate to their fellow-laborers the results of their labors and experience.

That our conjectures on this subject are not wholly without foundation, is manifest from the circumstance, that three farms only have been offered for premiums, and but one of these in season to be entitled, by the rules of the Society, to a premium; the other two which were made at the suggestion of the highly respectable gentleman, who is appointed to make an agricultural survey of the state, came too late.

Farming in Massachusetts must be necessarily of a mixed character. Properly speaking we have no great staple; our wool and our dairy farms approach nearer to an exclusive character, than any others; but few of these are to be found where the whole farm is devoted to a single object. Our condition, the condition of our families, the face of our country, and the nature of our soils, the habits of our people, and the state of our markets do not admit of this, or rather do not induce to it. From this circumstance the successful management of our farms requires the more labor and skill.

In the farms offered to their consideration for premium, the husbandry is of this mixed character, exhibiting all those varieties of product and management, which may be successfully com-

bined on the same farm; and they are happy to say, that they are all creditable examples of profitable, productive, and improving agriculture.—The Trustees regret, that it was not in their power personally to inspect the farms, that have been offered for premium; but from the testimonials produced, they have been led to place implicit reliance upon the statements made by the respective applicants themselves; and they have taken pains to avail themselves of other and satisfactory sources of information.

The farm of Joshua R. Lawton, for the description of which, the Committee is indebted to Mr Colman, lies to the west of the village of Great Barrington; is situated mainly on a beautiful swell of land; and at the same time embraces several acres of low meadow, or alluvial land near the banks of Green River. The house, barn, and extensive sheds are of wood, and the yard as well adapted as any yard, which has not a cellar, or covered manure-house, for the saving and making of compost. The Piggery is of an unusual and excellent construction, combining a loft for Corn, a cellar for vegetables, and a large steaming apparatus for cooking food for the swine. The fences on the farm are mostly of stone, built about 2 1-2 feet high, with cross stakes, and two rails on the top of the wall, and the enclosures are in general square, and free from weeds and bushes. Mr Lawton is likewise with great care draining his low lands by covered drains, and is determined to render every part of his farm, which is capable of cultivation, productive. The soil is strongly mixed with lime stone, and is very sensitive to plaster. The greater part of it is of a rich loam, under high cultivation, and highly productive in grass and grain. We should like to have been informed of Mr L's method of constructing covered drains. Are they filled with stones, and covered with earth? If so, we apprehend he will soon find them choked, and of little use. If made of the draining tiles imported into this country from the English potteries, at a very cheap rate, and extensively, and very successful used by Judge Buel of Albany, and by others in New York, he will, we have no doubt, derive very beneficial results.

We shall draw out a sketch of his products the present year, and leave them to speak for themselves. To this report we shall also subjoin his own account in full.

The extent of his farm is 207 acres, 35 of which are in wood—85 in pasture.

His live stock consists of

Horses 4, Oxen 2, Cows 8, Sheep 307, Swine 50, young neat Stock 9.

His crop are as follows:

English Hay, tons 87, averaging per acre 1½ ton.
Wheat, bush. 137, " " " 15 bush.
Indian Corn " 457, " " " 38 "
Oats, " 480, " " " 41 "
Pease and oats " 14, " " " 35 "
Potatoes, " 907, " " " 226 "
Ruta Baga, " 1223, had a crop last year of 605 bushels on 90 rods.

Beef, lbs. 4600,
Pork, " 6900,
Butter sold " 200,
New milk
cheese sold, " 1228,
Wool " " 875,
Lambs " " 52 at 1,37½ cts.
Pigs " " 22 at 1,87½ cts.

The total amount of his sales in 1837,

Value of produce used or on hand, 954 2
Cost of labor, 378 5
Incidental Expenses, 70 2

In these expenses are not included his family expenses, and it does not appear whether his own labor is charged or not. At the same time his pork now fattening, which is expected to be sold in January, and to bring \$600 is not enumerated. It will be found, on an estimate of these produce at current prices, the balance in favor of the farm is very large, presenting as fair a return for capital employed as any investments usual among the and superior to most stocks, especially when the certainty of the return, and the security of the investment are considered.

The second farm presented to the notice of the Trustees, is that of Joseph Howe, of Methuen County of Essex. This farm contains 108 acres, has a loamy soil, in some degree rocky and better calculated for grass than grain, has several acres of low, wet land, which has been drained, and carting upon it loam and gravel, he has changed the character of its produce from a coarse, and almost worthless grass, to a rich and abundant yield of English hay. The whole of his mowing land appears from his statement, and the Committee believe it not to be overstated, yield over two tons to the acre. The fences and buildings on the farm are in fine order, his barn and manure yard of best construction, and the husbandry neat and careful. The fact that the produce of his field under his management, has doubled within a year, and this without any considerable expenditure for manure or labor, furnishes ample honorable testimony of the agricultural skill and industry of its enterprising owner.

His farm is thus divided:

Mowing land, 35 acres
Sowed " 11
Planted " 5
Pasturage " 57

Crops.

Hay 70 to 79 tons on 35 acres.
Oats 350 bush. 30 bushels to the acre.
Corn 195 " 54 " " "
Potatoes 700 " 332 " " "
Winter apples, 175 bushels.
Butter, 615 lbs.
Cheese, 400 "

Mr Howe's own account of his farm, and management of it, though in some particulars deficient, is published herewith, and recommended to the notice of our farmers.

The next farm offered for Premium is that of William Buckminster of Framingham in the County of Middlesex. His farm contains 150 acres, of which 20 acres are low meadow overflowed in spring, and never ploughed, 30 acres in pasture not suited for tillage, 30 acres in wood, 5 acres in tillage, and 20 acres of interval and orchard.

His crops raised this year are
Spring rye, one acre, 10 bushels
Spring wheat, " 22
Buck wheat, " 30
Hay (upland) 40 tons
Turnips, 100 bushels among his corn.
Milk sold 60 dollars worth.

He plants usually 2 acres of corn, supposed to yield 45 bushels to the acre, and one acre of oats, yield not stated. Three years ago he raised 56 bushels of corn to the acre, by measure

has sold \$500 worth of hay the two past years, and has \$500 worth to sell this year. He last year, after paying all the expenses of his farm, had remaining between nine hundred and one thousand dollars, the net profit of his farm and nursery. What part of this was from his farm, and what part from the nursery, he has not informed us. It would seem from Mr Buckminster's account of products, that he raises but little for the market, except the 560 dollars worth of hay and milk, and his young cattle fatted and sold for beef; for he says, he cannot afford to raise grain to sell," that "labor is too high to allow of cultivating turnips in drills." He keeps no sheep, and he states "that swine will not pay the cost." His great object is to render his farm productive in hay for the market, and to keep his land in heart by turning over his mowing grounds soon after mowing, and sowing them directly down to grass, depending on the decomposition of the inverted sod, and the application of compost made of peat mud, and stable manure. This method of treating grass grounds, whether to be planted on the sod, which is not to be disturbed in cultivating the crop, or to be immediately sowed down to grass, as introduced some years ago, and since successfully pursued by another farmer in Middlesex, is undoubtedly one of the best methods of restoring our exhausted and worn out fields. The beneficial effects of this mode of culture some of the Committee have witnessed, and fully believe that in following up this economical course of culture, Mr Buckminster will eventually deepen his soil, and render his fields highly productive, with no more manure than a very light dressing. To this part of Mr B's. account the Committee would invite the attention of our farmers, particularly those, who cannot obtain manure without great labor and expense. If upon this inverted green sward, he would raise a few more acres of corn and potatoes, which he should do without cross ploughing, or in any way disturbing the sod, he would essentially improve his grounds, and thereby increase the quantity of his favorite staple and also obtain a crop, which would enable him to extend the number of his swine; and they in return would furnish him with a certain means of still further enriching his fields, for if, as he admits, he can obtain 56 bushels of corn to the acre, and with 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre, which is no more than an ordinary yield, we believe he may make them a profitable crop for feeding swine while pork in the market will sell for ten cents per lb. especially if he procures the best breeds. In addition to the corn, he gets his turnips, pumpkins, &c. and the stover from an acre of corn, yielding a quantity equal to one and a half ton of hay; and this again, by being consumed on the farm, will give him a cord of manure. He says likewise that labor is too high to cultivate any kind of turnips in drills. We shall be able to show him in our reports, crops of Ruta Baga raised in drills, and yielding from four acres in a lot, at the rate of nearly 900 bushels to the acre, and costing only about three cents to the bushel. If we allow that on his farm, which may not be so well adapted to this crop as some others, he could not afford to raise them for less than six cents, or even twelve cents per bushel, still, as farmers generally admit, that one hundred of coarse hay worth fifty cents, and one bushel of Ruta Baga, which at most costs twelve cents, will together, make as much beef, or produce as much

milk as a hundred of English hay, worth one dollar. Mr B. on a moment's reflection, maintain the opinion, that the price of labor is too high to admit of raising turnips in drills?

Mr Buckminster's success in the use of plaster and ashes is a fact deserving of notice, and his communication contains many remarks and suggestions, which are valuable in leading to inquiry and experiments. The cash proceeds of his farm are certainly considerable; but we should like to see on the other side the family charges for various articles, which, upon his mode of farming, for aught we see, must be purchased.

We are obliged to him for giving us a plan of a horse rake, of so simple and cheap a construction, and yet so efficient; and we should at the same time have been glad if he had given us the *plan or model of a mower*, who, on land yielding one ton of hay to the acre, will mow four acres per day; such *human machines*, we believe, are rarely to be found. We have no doubt that Mr Buckminster's farming operations are skilful. We are not disposed in any measure to question his statements of the successful results, but we could have desired, in order to decide intelligently, more exact statements of its products and expenses.

As the applications of Mr Lawton and Mr Howe were not made in season to entitle them to a premium, by the rules of the Society, the committee recommend that a gratuity of seventy-five dollars be given to Mr Lawton, and fifty dollars to Mr Howe; and although Mr Buckminster's application was made within the time prescribed, and exhibits many processes of judicious husbandry, yet, for the reasons mentioned in the report, they do not think him entitled to the Society's premium, but recommend that a gratuity of fifty dollars be granted to him.

Signed, P. C. BROOKS,
WM. PRESCOTT,
E. H. DERBY,
ELIAS PHINNEY.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms.

Gentlemen: The farm, which I offer for your attention contains 108 1-2 acres. The soil is hard and rocky and more particularly adapted to the growth of hay than of grain, as you will perceive by my statement of crops. I this season mowed 35 acres; sowed about 11 acres with oats; and planted about 5 acres. The remainder is pasture.

I cut the present season, as nearly as I could estimate the amount, from 70 to 75 tons of English hay on the home farm, add about 4 tons of hay away from home.

I sowed 5 acres of oats on a piece of pasture land, which was last year planted with corn with no other manure than a little compost in the hill, and raised thirty bushels to the acre, making 150 bushels. On another piece containing 3 1-2 acres raised 30 bushels to the acre making 105 bushels. I sowed another piece containing 2 1-2 acres, which was last year, well manured and planted with potatoes; but in consequence of excessive wet, after they were sown, they were considerably injured; but I think we shall have forty bushels to the acre; although they are not all threshed, which will make 100 bushels; in the whole 355 bushels. I usually sow three bushels to the acre. I planted 3 acres and 30 rods of pasture land with

corn; ploughed about two thirds of it in September; the remainder in April; carted on seventeen cart-loads of barn manure to the acre; then cross-ploughed about half of that which was ploughed first; harrowed it; planted it 26th of May, three feet one way and two the other with Canada corn; put on it 4 bushels of ashes, and 2 bushels of Plaster of Paris in the hill to the acre; hoed it three times; some part of it was considerably injured by the worms. It yielded 308 bushels of ears of sound corn, two bushels of which I shelled, which made one bushel and four quarts of corn, which made 54 bushels to the acre. I planted from 8 to 10 kernels in a hill, although I think that 3 or 4 plants are enough to grow in a hill. I could see no difference between that which was ploughed in the fall, ploughed in the spring, or cross-ploughed.

I planted one acre and 129 rods of potatoes in one piece; the sward was turned over about the 20th of April. I carted on about 30 cart-loads of stable and compost manure to the acre; planted them the last of May and first of June; planted them three feet one way and two the other. They were considerably injured by the drought, and were not so large as our potatoes usually are; gathered 600 bushels, which makes 332 bushels to the acre. I raised 100 bushels on another piece making in the whole 700 bushels.

I gathered from my orchard 175 bushels of winter apples besides 100 bushels of sauce apples, which dropped from the trees. The refuse apples I used mostly for fattening beef and pork.

Our dairy has not been as large as usual, (as on account of domestic calamity, I sold several cows in the spring); it has consisted of only 3 cows and 4 two years old heifers; from which the calves were taken nearly as follows: 2 the first of May, 1 the 20th of May, 3 the 5th of June; and the remaining one the 15th of August. Previously to the 15th of November we made 615 pounds of butter and 400 pounds of cheese, besides using as much as one cow's milk in the family. As to the growth of my stock, I can state nothing definite as I have no system by which to be governed; but manage as circumstances require. I usually make but little pork, as I sell most of my surplus grain and potatoes.

The whole amount of labor employed from the first of April to the first of November, including all my teaming and marketing, (which is principally to Lowell,) haying and threshing my grain, is equal to two hands for seven months, and a third hand four months. Their wages amount to \$240.

As entering my farm for premium was entirely unpremeditated by me at the first of the season, therefore I cannot give so definite a statement in every respect as I might otherwise have done.

I add a brief statement of the management of my farm and the comparative increase of crops for a few previous years.

I usually mow my fields from 4 to 6 years; then plough and manure them; plant the first year; the second year sow with grain and hay-seed. Recently I have practised top-dressing my land with compost manure with good success.

As most of my pasture lands are suitable for cultivation I occasionally plough them; plant one year with corn; manure in the hill with compost manure; and the second year sow with grain and hay-seed, which much improves the pasture.

I have purchased since the spring of 1829 on

an average from 12 to 13 cords of manure per year. I have also used a few tons of plaster of Paris with very great success. I also last year used 100 bushels of ashes. As to compost manure, we make as much as circumstances will admit of.

I have about five acres of meadow land, which formerly produced but very little hay, and that of an inferior quality. The mud in the deepest part was about three feet deep, and gradually decreased on every side to the upland. I commenced ditching it in the autumn of 1828; when I carted on the contents of a barn cellar I had been digging; sowed on hayseed; and the next year it produced a good burden of English hay; since that time I think it has yielded from two to three tons to the acre. I cannot state precisely the expense of draining said meadow; but think it will amount to about \$30 per acre. I have a few acres of low land adjoining said meadow, which formerly produced but very little, by top dressing it now produces a large burden of good hay. I think that my hay has increased at least one half within the last nine years—I cannot state precisely the quantity of hay, which I have sold; but I think that I have sold one half that has been cut on the farm within the last nine years.

I have usually employed two hands during the season; but for the last two years have had some additional help at certain seasons of the year.

My corn this unfavorable season yielded beyond my expectation, which with my neighbors as well as myself was owing to an early variety, which we planted.

JOSEPH HOW.

Methuen, Nov. 29, 1837.

No. of acres, 108 1-2—Total.
Mowing land, 35 acres.
Sowed do. 11 do.
Planted do. 5 do.
Pasturage, 56 1-2 do.
Crops.

Hay, 70 to 79 tons on 35 acres.
Oats, 350 bushels, 30 bush. to the acre.
Corn, 195 do. 54 do. do.
Potatoes, 700 do. 332 do. do.
Winter apples, 175 bbls.
Butter, 615 lbs.
Cheese, 400 do.

Cash paid for labor, \$240.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1838.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

No news is said to be good news; and this is the only news we have this week to communicate to our readers. Stay, however! there is one exception; we have had a storm; and on Sunday afternoon and evening the snow fell to the depth of about four inches; so light and feathery that it disdained to be trodden under foot; and it was almost as difficult to make sleighing out of it as out of a good thick Nova Scotia fog. What however could be done by trying has been done; with the soothing help of a mild sun on Monday it has been persuaded to lay still; and the business world and the gay world are determined to lose none of its advantages. Such a season of almost uninterrupted, even, mild, transparent weather, as we have had now for the last seven weeks, is hardly within the memory of man; no scolding, no

fetting; not a sharp word, scarcely a wry look. We hope our dear wives will take pattern after these charming lessons; but on this topic it might be wise to be silent, lest we should ruffle the calmness of the domestic atmosphere, and create the evil we wish to avoid.

CONGRESS.—The Senate have been mainly occupied in discussing the plans of the Administration for the collection and safe-keeping of the revenue; a matter on which there is no prospect of an immediate decision.—In the House after a most protracted debate the Mississippi Election case has been decided. They have torned out the two members, whom they admitted the last autumn; and they have rejected the claims of those, who came on to take their places. It was not denied that the credentials of the applicants were perfect; but it was maintained that no election could be valid, which took place, while the seats were occupied by persons, whom the House had admitted. It would seem to follow from this, that the House of Representatives, by admitting whom it pleases to seats in the House, may at any time defeat the election of a state. One *Wise* man advised the claimants to demand to be qualified—if refused, to swear themselves in; and taking their seats with loaded pistols in their desks, defy any one who would attempt to remove them. This is very beautiful in theory; the practical operation of such a movement however might be somewhat inconvenient in the hall of Congress; it might at least frighten the women in the galleries.

In our own LEGISLATURE the Banks are the all-absorbing topics of discussion. The first question is whether there shall be a permanent board of three Bank Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor. The second is whether the law enacting a penalty of paying twenty-four per cent interest in case of failing to redeem their bills in specie shall be continued in force. The Banks feeling their incapacity to resume specie payments, are it is said daily contracting their loans, and will not extend them, while this penalty is held over their heads. It was said some time since that the community had got the Banks upon the hip; but the present attitude of things is we believe directly reversed. The money power is in the ascendant. Our cupidity, our avarice, our luxury, our speculation have made us slaves. But the chain is of gold; ought not this to satisfy us? Deliverance can come only from the people themselves. The only cure is in temperance, industry, and frugality. The secret of independence is to have few wants; as far as possible to be able to supply those wants of your own self; and to ask no favors. The increase of what we thought was money has multiplied our wants beyond all bounds. The facility with which we supplied these wants by borrowing money at the banks has broken up our habits of industry and frugality. This has reduced us to the necessity of asking favors; and a large portion of the community are in some form or another crippled with pecuniary obligations, which they must either violate in defiance of all honor and conscience; or they must get along with *someone*; happy for them if it can be done without the sacrifice of all manliness and independence of action.

TEMPERANCE. The cause of Temperance is exciting attention strongly in Boston. Repeated public meetings have been held in the city to discuss the great question whether it is proper for the State to issue Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. There are some points in this matter, which must be conceded.

Ardent spirits are in no respect or degree whatever essential or conducive, unless used medicinally, to health of body or mind, to strength of muscle or vigor of intellect. The abuses of them are infinite; and

flood the community with wretchedness, pauperism, and crime. The licensed houses and taverns are a prolific and certain means and encouragement to intemperance. The issuing of licenses therefore is a direct permission and inducement to aid in making men poor, and wretched and wicked. Can a moral and christian community do this? and is not every one, who in any way directly or indirectly countenances and aids or abets in this case, accessory in the court of morals and religion, if not in the eye of the law, to all the dreadful consequences which spring from this source? Let every reflecting man answer this; and answer it; not under the excitement of liquor, nor of party, nor of passion; but in the discharge of his duty to his conscience, to his country, and to mankind. We have no tears in such a court, that the decision will not be what it should be.

FIRE.—A sad and most destructive fire has occurred at Baltimore; by which the Circus with a stud of forty nine horses were destroyed on the 1st inst. The whole belonged to an individual by the name of Cook, who had succeeded with admirable skill and perseverance to train those fine animals to a wonderful degree of docility and intelligence.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, and 940 Sheep.
40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected. We quote Extra, \$7 25.—First quality \$6 75 \$7 00.—Second quality \$6 00 a 6 50.—Third quality \$1 75 a 5 75.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 75, \$4 50, and a few Cosset wethers at \$6 50.

Swine.—None at Market.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. A set of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, superior assortment of finest kinds, and of other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.
800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, so fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distances and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William M. Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Birch, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, Sugar Maple, Arbor Vitae, American Larch, Hornbe White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c. Orders may be addressed to WM MANN, Bangor, Me. or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market St. Nov. 15, 1837.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending February 11.

FEBRUARY, 1838.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	5	9	18	N. W.
Monday,	6	7	24	N.
Tuesday,	7	10	26	S. E.
Wednesday,	8	30	36	N. E.
Thursday,	9	30	36	N. E.
Friday,	10	20	26	N. W.
Saturday,	11	20	34	N. E.

PLACE WANTED.

A man with a small family who understands farming and can give undoubted testimonials of his character for industry and integrity, wants a place as foreman on a farm in the vicinity of Boston. Enquire at Stall No. 56, Quincy Market. Boston, Feb. 14, 1838.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK.

the Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co. New York.

Numerous applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a opportunity to those who have already made inquiries and are desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 2d of May next.

which day will be sold twenty Improved Durham Short rns, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst former is the famous Bull "ROYER," which was bred by Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was Fairfax, dam (Maria) by Young Albion; gr. dam, (Lady Ah) by Pilot; gr. gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, ALEXANDER, ORION, SPLENDOR and others. And of the Cows HEIFERS, BEAUTY, PRIMROSE, own sister to Reformer, LIZIE, LADY BOWEN, BRILLIANT, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of a racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare FALCONET, by Falcon, by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcerer America.

ay Mare Miss ANDREWS, sister to Caroline, by Catton, by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's by Herod, &c.

hestnut Mare JESSICA, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

ay stud colt, HUMPHREY CLINKER, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

he well known stud horses TURK and ALFRED whose k for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

ikewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved v Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a n belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the high-order of blood in England by their present owner who ined it direct to this country, and can be recommended as thy the notice and confidence of breeders.

agreements may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING.

press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jew-Booksellers, Salem, Mass; The Book of Fruits, with ps; being a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable eties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with modes of culture, &c.

also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, eb. 7, 1837.

OIL MEAL.

he subscribers have reduced the price of the Oil Meal, as ws. twenty eight dollars per ton at the mill, in Medford, thirty dollars, delivered in Boston.

G. L. STEARNS & CO.

eb. 1, 1833. 10, Commercial street.

WINNOWING MILL.

received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, mes' Winnowing Machine. This article was highly re-commended by the committee at the late Fair.

ikewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Ware house. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low, by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from this seed.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For farther particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor.

LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Dec. 20, 1837.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct.

Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Feb. 5, 1838.

WANTED.

A Farmer with a wife to take charge of a farm within 3 miles of Boston—an American—apply to E. FRANCIS, over Suffolk Bank.

Jan. 24, 1838.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash Pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BLANS, white,	barrel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	14 75
No. 1,	"	12 50	12 75
prime,	"	9 75	10 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	26	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	3	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 25	3 3
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	9 50	8 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 00	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 25	8 37
Alexandria,	"	8 12	8 25
Rye,	"	6 00	
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	4 87	5 00
" " barrels,	"	4 87	5 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	barrel	80	89
southern flat yellow	"	80	
white,	"	77	80
Rye, northern,	"		1 10
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	54
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	20 00	
Eastern screwell,	"	15 00	20 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	45	52
Hops, 1st quality	pound	5	6
2d quality	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	29
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	26
do dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	1 00
MACEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 25	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	3	25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	21 50	
clear from other States	"	20 00	21 00
Mess,	"	13 00	19 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	barrel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	57	1 00
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	41	43
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common	"	33	33
Northern pulled,	"		
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	9
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, new	barrel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs, &c.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to the above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him in the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

The following exquisitely graphical description of a scene at an inn, with something like which the experience of few considerable travellers can hardly be otherwise than familiar, is from a Tract by Lucius M. Sargent, entitled the Stage Coach, designed to promote the cause of Temperance.—Mr Sargent holds a pen that adorns every thing which he touches; and it is to his high honor, that his fine talents are devoted with extraordinary and most encouraging success to the best of causes, the abolition of one of the most degrading and afflictive of human vices, the bitterest scourge of society, Intemperance. We shall be happy if the taste, which we give them, should induce them to get the book and make a full meal. It will bring conviction to the conscience; and it will waken compassion in the soul.

SCENE AT AN INN.

"Having tried the strength of my lungs and the patience of an indulgent assembly, for more than an hour, and having engaged my passage in the coach, which starts at three o'clock in the morning, for the village of ———, I returned to my inn, and, requesting the bar-keeper to have me called in season, was shown to my apartment. I perceived, with some surprise and regret, that there were three single beds in the chamber, and one barely large enough to accommodate two persons of moderate stature, who were sufficiently disciplined to be content with their respective allotments. The single beds were occupied. Upon our entry,—"Pon my voord," exclaimed one of the sleepers, jumping out of bed, "it ish de stage come for me; vat ish de time, sare?" "No, no," said the bar-keeper; "it's not eleven yet; your stage will not be along for several hours." "Sare, I tank you for your politeness; a leetle more sleep I vill 'ave;" and he stepped back into his bed, with a bow, which, however grateful it might have been, in the costume of the drawing-room, appeared supereminently ridiculous in his *robe de nuit*. "Heigh-ho!" said another, as he turned over, somewhat impatiently, in his bed. "You have no objection, I suppose, sir," said the bar-keeper, addressing me, "to sleeping with another gentleman." "I have, sir," said I; "and you know well enough, that you have no right to suppose any such thing; for I engaged a single bed, and you promised me that I should have it." "Why, yes, sir," he replied; "but it's Court week, and we are very full to-night. To-morrow night, sir, we can give you a single bed, and a room to yourself." "My friend," said I, "I cannot conveniently wait till to-morrow night, before I go to bed, for I am very weary. I shall pay your bill, when you call me in the morning, and, according to your engagement, you must permit me to sleep alone." "Very well, sir," said the bar-keeper, shutting the door, as he retired, with unnecessary violence. "You sarve 'im right, sare," cried the Frenchman, for such his dialect proclaimed him to be; "vat he promise you, dat he must perform; dat ish de law of France, so it ish in England, and de Low Countries, and indeed, sare, wherever I has been. I vill be your vittness, sare, wiz great

pleasure, of all vat he say. If I vas not in bed, sare, I would have de satisfaction to hand you my card, but de morning vill do." "Yes, yes," said I, desirous of getting rid of this troublesome fellow, "the morning will do." I was soon undressed, and in bed. I turned upon my side, in the very centre of it. For the purpose of satisfying any new-comer, that, in the language of certain placards on the doors of manufactories, there was *no admittance, except on business*, I disposed my limbs, as nearly as possible, in the form of the very last letter in the alphabet. I was striving to sleep, when I was again aroused by my unknown friend:—"Monsieur,—mistare,—I regret I cannot call your name, sare,—you vill excuse de omission." "What do you want?" said I, with some impatience. "Vat I vant?" said he, "noting, sare, only about de card; I go off so long afore de day, dat I vas fear I should not be able to hand you my card, wizout disturbing your rapose." "I care nothing about the card," said I; "I wish to sleep, if possible." "So do I," cried the person who had shown some impatience upon our first entry, "and I'll be much obliged to you, mister, if you'll stop your outlandish powwow till daylight."—"Vary vell, sare," cried the Frenchman; and, after humming the fraction of a tune, for a few seconds, to conceal his irritation, he remained perfectly silent.

During this period, the occupant of the other single bed, an experienced traveller, no doubt, gave intelligible evidence of his profound slumber, by snoring energetically. I was totally unaccustomed to this nocturnal annoyance, and found it impossible to sleep. I had not remained long, ruminating upon my ill fortune, when the person who had silenced the Frenchman, struck in with his nasal bassoon in such an extraordinary manner, that, at first, I really supposed it to be the performance of a waking wag, who, finding sleep impracticable, had resolved, for his amusement, to make night as hideous as possible. Its long continuance, however, satisfied me that it was no joke, but an awful reality. Now and then, it was even alarmingly stertorous and apoplectic. The inspiration of one of these trumpeters was so precisely coincident with the expiration of the other, that the sound became perfectly continuous. We are, some of us, so constituted, that, when our troubles are not of an aggravated nature, misery will occasionally be converted into mirth. Vexed and disappointed as I was, I found myself exceedingly disposed to laugh outright. At length, the loudest snorer suddenly suspended his operations, and the Frenchman, who, I had supposed, was fast asleep, exclaimed "Tank Haven, von of dem ish dead." This stroke of humor was perfectly irresistible, and the loud laughter, which it drew from me, awakened the whole group. "What d'ye make such a noise for?" cried the stertorous gentleman; "can't you let a body sleep in peace?" "Vell, vell, sare," cried the Frenchman, as he turned over, "now, maype, ve vill tak a fair start vonce more."

The *vis inertia* within me, which, for the present occasion, at least, may be translated the energy of drowsiness, enabled me to lock fast my senses, before the serenade recommenced. The powers of slumber seemed determined to make up, in profoundness, all which they had lost in time. The quality of sleep is often of more importance than the quantity. From such deep, deathlike slumber, it is exceedingly painful to be suddenly aroused.

The sensation was eminently disagreeable, therefore, when I was awakened by a violent shake of the shoulder. I supposed I had overslept myself, and asked if the stage was ready. "I've been trying to wake you, mister, for ten minutes," was the reply; "and I'm most froze, standing in the cold. Won't you jest move to your side of the bed." I now began to comprehend the case, and rubbing my eyes, beheld an uncommonly corpulent man, who had undressed himself for the night. He had one foot on the frame of the bed, and held the candle in his hand, which he was just ready to extinguish.—"Sir," said I, "you have been imposed on. I have engaged this bed for myself, and shall not consent to your getting into it."—"This is pretty tough," said he; "I'm froze to death, a'most."—"You had better call the inn-keeper, and get him to accommodate you elsewhere," said I.—"I'm fear'd he's gone to bed, and all shot up," said the poor fellow; "how-somever, I'll try."—He did try, and he certainly succeeded. He rushed into the centre of the entry, in his undress, and holloed at the top of his lungs:—"Holloa! Mr Stuffem, holloa! This ere man won't let me get into bed, holloa! holloa!"—The disturbance which followed, so far as I could judge, was rather extensive. I heard voices in all parts of the house; doors were opened in all directions. "Is it fire?" inquired a female voice.—"What's to pay there?" cried the host.—"Stage come,—hey?" cried several persons at once. At length, the bar-keeper appeared, explained the cause of the disturbance and led off his shivering customer to another apartment.

We had scarcely recovered from this annoyance, before the chamber door was opened by the porter with a light:—"Eastern mail's coming,—hear the horn on the hill now,—French gentleman's baggage ready?"—"Dat ish myself," cried the Frenchman, leaping out of bed.—"Where's your baggage, sir?"—"Baggage?—vat you mean,—de big tronk?—no, sare, me no have 'em. I vill bring down my baggage wiz myself, sare."—"You'll have to make haste,—the mail only stop three minutes to shift horses."—"Tree minnit! no more?"—"pon my voord!"—The little Frenchman made all possible expedition. In a short time, the porter's voice was again heard at the door:—"All ready—mail can't wait."—"Immediately, sare," cried the Frenchman; "whew, whew, whew,—come, Gabrielle." Upon this signal, a lapdog sprang out of the bed, and shook its shaggy locks and tinkling bell. The Frenchman seized a little bundle, which probably contained the bulk of his earthly possessions, real, personal and mixed, placed upon his left arm a leather fiddle-case, and the favorite Gabrielle, and, as he hurried from the room, stopped for an instant at my bedside, to say, "Sare, dis ish my card, vie! I have de honor to present; adien, monsieur." Down ran the little Frenchman, and in a moment I heard the coach door close, the crack of the whip, and the rumbling of the wheels, as the vehicle rolled away over the rough, frozen ground.

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NO. 33.

AGRICULTURAL.

Address before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Topsfield, September 27, 1837, at their annual Cattle Show. BY NATHANIEL GAGE.

President and Gentlemen:

On the return of an occasion full of interest not only to the cultivator of the soil, but to the true lover of his country, you have met together in the temple of Devotion, for the expression of your grateful praise to the "God of the harvest;" and the consideration of a topic second in importance to no object of mere earthly pursuit.

Let me confess, in the outset, what you, otherwise, would not fail to perceive, that I am incompetent to do justice to such an occasion. Though son of an Essex farmer, devoted, in early life, to the pursuit of agriculture, it is now twenty years since I have been, practically, engaged, unoccasionally, in this healthful and happy occupation. Permit me, then, to express the hope, as I cannot say what the occupation may really demand, you will give your attention to the general remarks upon the importance and utility of agriculture as a pursuit; upon some improvements already made; upon the good influences to be anticipated from the diffusion of cultivation.

That agriculture, which, by high authority, has been denominated less an art, than an admirable combination of the most important arts, has not received that degree of attention, amongst us, to which it is eminently entitled, is an assertion too obviously true to need the aid of argument in its support.

To promote the welfare of the great mass of the community, the proper degree of attention must be devoted to the various occupations, the fruits of which are necessary to the general command and subsistence. No people can depart, materially, for any length of time, from such a principle with impunity. When this balance is disturbed, by a secession of large numbers from one important pursuit to crowd into another, public well as individual suffering must, ere long, ensue. And, especially, must such be the case, when the occupation from which the secession is made is, like agriculture, the great source of production—is to the nation at large, what the circulation of the blood is to the animal body. That we have, to some extent, been the tendency of years, in New England, the careful observer must have seen. Perhaps this tendency is to be traced, in part, to an idea, which has prevailed extensively, to wit: that agriculture is less respectable as a permanent pursuit, than other avocations. This idea is composed of unmingled error. There is no employment of man more important, when conducted with appropriate intelligence, than more honorable than this. The same tendency may be also, in part, ascribed to the eager desire for rapid accumulation, which has been so prominent a feature in the proceedings of the last

few years. The slow and moderate returns, which the soil affords to its cultivators, have been, too often, spurned for those golden harvests, that have dazzled so many eyes, on fields to which the plough and the sickle are unknown. Meanwhile, the moral considerations, which are, so immensely, in favor of the well-tried path of patient effort, have been overlooked. But eyes, before which visions of uncounted wealth have been holding their seductions, are beginning to see things in the light of sober truth. Phantoms have vanished away. Realities are now seen and felt. The attention, the hopes of thousands, who lately looked upon the cultivation of the soil as fit only for the patient plodder,—alike destitute of ambition and enterprise,—are now turned to agriculture, as the rich fountain whence the very life-blood is diffused through the community;—as a mine of wealth far more substantial than any to which the brains of speculators have given birth. Multitudes, thrown by the disasters of the times, from their airy castles and brought to the ground, are now trusting, like Antæus in the fable, for support to their mother earth.

A pursuit, like the farmer's, should never be deemed unworthy the attention of an enlightened, patriotic man. The celebrated games of Greece, in her proudest days—games designed as nurseries of a patriotic spirit and of hardy virtues—were unworthy in comparison with a festival like yours;—a festival designed to promote the peaceful and healthful pursuit of agriculture. The object of your association, gentlemen, is unmingled good. In every light in which agriculture can be viewed, it claims respect. It was to a branch of this occupation that our common father was devoted, when fresh from the forming hand of the Creator. It was the prominent pursuit of men in the golden age—days of which we read as adorned with simplicity and innocence. And, within the limits of authentic history, we find, among nations most eminent for whatever was great and honorable, this mode of life held in special and deserved respect.

"In ancient times, the sacred plough employed
The kings and awful fathers of mankind."

'It is,' says a distinguished author, 'the subserviency of agriculture to the wants of mankind, connected with its sober and healthful pleasures and the spirit of independence, which it fosters, that has secured to it, in every age, the first rank among the useful arts; and obtained for it, in every country, the patronage of those most eminent for wisdom and virtue. The honors paid to it in China, take their date from the remotest antiquity; and through the purer ages of the Roman Republic, it was held in the highest estimation. In England, the name of a Russel, so proudly distinguished in her annals, stands pre-eminent among those who have patronized this noble art. And the great founder of American liberty, when the toils and dangers of warfare were ended, retired to the cultivation of that soil, which his valor

and his virtues, had rendered free.' And all classes, in society should rejoice in every effort, like yours, gentlemen, to bring this eminently important pursuit into greater favor. We see, in such efforts, auspices which should gladden every patriotic heart. It certainly argues wrong somewhere, that a branch of business, of such paramount importance to every order of the community, should have been permitted so far to languish as to render us, in no small degree, dependent for our bread upon the South and West, and even upon Europe. In the elaborate and excellent address delivered before you, on your last Anniversary, the orator, after glancing at the decline of interest in agriculture, among a portion of the community, and the readiness with which they entrust themselves to the current of hazardous enterprises and speculations, observed: "the present state of things can hardly be of long continuance." How soon was that prediction fulfilled! The tide has already turned. Many, who seemed to have forgot that the productions of agriculture are the support of man, would now look upon the possession of a good farm as almost an earthly paradise. Agriculture is now the chief hope of this nation. Its productions are looked to, as the means of wiping off our foreign debt; and of giving an impulse to the first wave, in that tide of future active prosperity, for which all hearts are so anxiously waiting.

The condition of the farmer, among you, is as desirable, or more so, indeed, than in any other portion of the world. You possess a high advantage over the husbandmen of most countries, in being the proprietors of the soil you cultivate.—You thus feel, to its full extent of influence, the stimulus of personal interest in the subject; in the processes of culture adopted; the kinds of produce; the improvements made, &c. That interest, like the principle of gravitation in the physical world, gives union, system, vigor, to all your plans and efforts.

In Sicily, once, like Egypt, the granary of Rome, we are told, that the nobles own about two thirds of the soil, while they pay but one-fifteenth of the taxes. And the husbandman, even after he has raised his corn, cannot, without permission from a higher power, sell a loaf to a hungry traveller without being subject to fine and imprisonment. In Italy, often called the garden of Europe, blessed with a most fertile soil, beautiful fields, well watered, covered with perpetual vegetation, divided into a thousand small enclosures, all cultivated like gardens; yet, says the traveller, on entering the houses of the cultivators, you observe an entire absence of all the conveniences of life, a table of the most extreme frugality, and an appearance of the greatest penury, in the midst of a country producing every thing which the wants of the most luxurious can require. The cultivator is not the proprietor of the soil. He is reduced

*Reviewer of Sir H. Davy on Agricultural Chemistry.

*By N. W. Hazen, Esq.

to a condition of extreme poverty. He feels no ambition to make improvements. Being too poor to hire laborers, the cultivation of the soil is not conducted with that neatness and efficiency essential to the best results. Indeed, so broken are his spirits by his condition, that we are told, on good authority, that the laborer, who is hired by the day, will accomplish three times as much as the peasant, who works for himself. The classical Addison thus describes the condition of the Italian husbandman:

"But what avail her unexhausted stores;
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores?
The poor inhabitant beholds in vain,
The reddening orange and the swelling grain;
Starves, in the midst of nature's bounty cursed;
And, in the loaded vineyard, dies for thirst."

If we have not a soil of equal fertility, we should thank Heaven for a still richer blessing;—that we can enjoy, without fear, the fruits of our industry. In this interest in the soil, in its productions, in the results of your intelligence and zeal as applied to its cultivation, you possess a far greater good than you would in the fertile land of Egypt, if, at the same time, you lived under laws which broke the manliness of your spirit; which tore from your possession productions reared by your toil, moistened "by the sweat of your brows." Take from man the stimulus, which this personal interest affords, and he sinks into imbecility and hopelessness. Give full play to such incentive, and man's nature is elastic; he is prompt to see and to improve advantages. And never had such incentive fuller play than amongst us; and not only should it make us proud of agriculture, as an honorable pursuit; but make us prize at its just value the fair inheritance of freedom we enjoy, that that inheritance was, in no small degree, purchased, secured, and given into our hands, by the hardy and spirited generation, who had been reared up to mental independence and bodily vigor, amidst the pursuits of agriculture.

Much as the institutions and condition of ancient Greece have been praised, we have reason to believe that, in portions of her territory, the cultivators of the earth feared to inhabit the open country and detached dwellings, at certain seasons. They were exposed to the lawless depredations of marauders. We are informed from sources* entitled to high credit, that after the toils of the day, in the open country, the husbandmen sought safety and shelter, by night, within some walled city. They carried their arms into the fields, and, like our fathers in New England, took up the weapons of defence or the implements of husbandry, as circumstances required.

There is no man more fully independent, both in spirit and condition, than the farmer. Receiving the means of subsistence directly from the bounties of Providence, he relies less than others, upon the aid of those around him. If diligent, he may, ordinarily, count upon a competency in the return of his labors, and his mind is free from those perplexing cares connected with pursuits liable to great and sudden fluctuations.

"Sure peace is his; a solid life,
Rich in content; in nature's bounty rich."

(To be continued.)

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

*Mitford's Greece, Xenophon's Anabasis.

FARM REPORTS.

To the Gentlemen Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen:—My farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying near the centre of Framingham. Twenty acres are meadow overflowed in spring and never ploughed—thirty acres woodland—thirty acres pasture land not suitable for ploughing—fifty acres tillage land, and twenty acres of interval and orchard. The soil of the tillage land is a sandy loam; all this is by rotation mowing land. Grain is an article I cannot afford to raise for sale—I therefore plant no more than two acres with corn and one with potatoes, this year a little less. The Phinney, or twelve rowed corn is my crop this year. I can raise more of that than any other—I shall have 45 bushels to the acre without manuring in the hill. We estimate it thus—4000 hills will give us more than two ears each—nine inches in length, 6 such ears will fill a quart measure—6 on each hill give 125 bushels—2 give above 40 bushels.—The corn is not so well filled this year as usual. Three years ago I raised 56 bushels to the acre with only 5 cords of manure spread evenly over the ground on each acre, by actual admeasurement. My method is to spread the manure on the grass land, then plough it in and cover it completely—then roll with a heavy roller, for green sward usually lies too light so that it becomes too dry for lack of capillary attraction from the subsoil. I next harrow well lengthwise of the furrow, then diagonally, making the surface fine as a carrot bed. The loose sods are placed in the dead furrow. The lines are marked out 3 feet and 4 inches apart by a horse dragging a small stick of timber, by means of shafts inserted which timber has three wooden pins, 3 feet 4 inches apart of the size of a ninepin, a little sharpened—a boy rides the horse, a man manages this *strike-out* by means of inserted handles, and thus, instead of striking one row he strikes three at once, and makes a much straighter and better bed for the corn than a plough makes—the chip of a plough leaving the bed hard, this strike-out leaves it mellow. We cover the corn with one half inch of dirt, beat it down with the hoe and put a handful of ashes on each hill before the corn comes up—the ashes operating on green sward as a decomposer of its vegetable matter. The sooner they are applied the better.

To keep off the crows a pair of trowsers and a jacket are stuffed with hay—a hat is placed on top to complete the image, which instead of being made so as to frighten horses should resemble a man as nearly as possible, he being the animal of all others most dreaded by this corn-robber. The image must lean over a fence or be squatting under it, and should be partially concealed under brush or a bough-house that the bird may not possibly detect the deception. This is effectual and I have never found any other worth a farthing.

As to soaking or steeping the seed-corn we disapprove of it. I have gathered my seed-corn already, taking the most ripe ears with two on a stalk.

We use a cultivator to till between the rows, and the manure being wholly buried, weeds are not troublesome. We can hoe two acres of this to one acre on which the manure is laid on the surface. We have already cut up our corn at the root excepting one hill in twenty, about which we have set the others so sloping as to stand firm.—

We tie the tops with a single hand and let the whole stand three or four weeks. These *pikes* are then taken to the barn whole, corn and stalk, when the corn is plucked off and husked and the *pike* laid straight ready to be *cut up fine* for cows and oxen. They will eat the whole when well cured and will perform more labor or give much more milk than when fed with English hay.

I have one acre of Spring Rye, 10 bushels, one acre of Spring Wheat, 22 bushels, one acre of Buckwheat, 30 bushels, ten acres of new, burnt ground is sown with winter rye, commenced sowing Sept. 1, it has now come up and promises well. Rye is much surer on burnt than on old fields. We have one acre of English turnips sown among the corn. We often obtain 100 bushels in this way with no expense but sowing and gathering. Labor with us is too high to admit of cultivating any kind of turnips in drills. We also raise pumpkins among our corn and find them very valuable for stock.

I keep on the average 30 head of cattle and two horses. The horses and one yoke of oxen perform the labor. Five cows only are kept. These make the butter for family use besides furnishing 60 dollars worth of milk for our neighbors.—Those people who have cheaper lands and far from our market make our cheese for us and bring it down at small expense.

I cut 60 tons of hay—20 from my 20 acres of meadow or lowland, and 40 from land occasionally tilled and from the interval, too low to be tilled and I have sold 500 dollars worth of hay the two past years, and have \$500 worth more this year. By not raising much corn or grain, I am enabled to spare this quantity of hay and still increase the fertility of my lands rapidly. I do it thus—where a grass field has been so long mowed that it will not produce one ton to the acre, I take a cast iron plough made one third longer than those in general use, and with one yoke of oxen or with three cattle in the last part of August, I turn over the said acre *flat* as possible, roll it hard, harrow with the furrow, then diagonally, putting on fire after ploughing and rolling, ten to twenty cart loads, (2½ to 5 cords)—of compost manure, or one peck herds-grass, half a bushel red top seed to the acre, sowed sooner than this it is in danger from drought, sowed later it is liable to be winter killed. In March or April after, I sow 8 lbs. clover to grow for fall feed or to be ploughed in again in turn. My compost manure is made of the winter manure and of peat mud; the best mode of using the mud; is first, to put it where the cattle may tread on it and drop their excrements during winter. I therefore cover my cow-yard with it and the sheds under which my cattle lie in winter loose. Next summer it is overhauled and heaped up and by the last of August, it is in a prime state to be applied on lands thus seeded, or on lands recently seeded or on wet interval lands. It is up none of my horned cattle; they lie much more comfortably under warm sheds; they draw close together in cold nights; they choose dry places to lie in and they get up with ease; they eat the fodder with a better appetite and we save every drop of their urine which is at least half the manure. The cows udders are clean in winter as in summer, giving the milk no bad taste. It requires more room it is true, but if barns were built right the cattle have a shed under the whole where the manure does not evaporate and keep half its power before we use it.

By raising but little grain I am enabled to rent 10 or 15 acres of my mowing lands yearly at the most leisure season. While doing the work the expense of feeding the team is not half that of May feeding. The ox and the horse may be unyoked at noon and at night and take a rest of what we are turning in as manure for their supper and dinner, and we can mow from a field thus sown not less than a ton to the acre the first summer, of the most valuable hay. A green crop is turned in and no crop is lost. 12 tons at least of green vegetable matter on one acre are secured to re-appear in grass instead of nourishing a crop of grain which pays us not for our labor. Under such a system there is not the least difficulty in giving every part of the mowing and mowing a good dressing as often as it may require, and if no hay should be sold, but beeves should be raised on the produce, any farm will become richer and richer at every ploughing. The great benefit is, grain takes the sugar and the spirit out of the soil. Grass does not exhaust it in the least. When its roots fill the soil they choke it and must be decomposed, but whether the land has been used eight years or four, when ploughed again will bear equally well, either corn or grass. This is my apology for raising no more grain, but to sell. New England farmers have enough to supply our markets with hay, with beef, and other fresh meats, with vegetables for the city and other articles that cannot be brought at a great distance. Let our cities be supplied with fresh meat and salt meat by districts more fertile and more distant.

Having 20 acres of meadow or low land bearing hay, not very saleable or suitable for milch cows in spring, I raise young stock; purchasing a year and a half old, from the country. At 7 or 8 weeks old and well fattened will usually find in our market for a sum that will buy one of the yearlings, say \$7. These will do well on poor hay and without roots. They will turn common cheap hay to \$10 the ton and we get the manure. After a year or two, or three, we turn them for beef or for cows or for working oxen. They usually become fat the first fall after purchase, and will often at 2½ years bring \$20. I am paying us \$13 for keeping them one year. I have no sheep; I cannot with land at \$40 an acre compete, in this line, with those who sell it at \$10 per acre when the cost of transport is as low as that of wool, or of live stock so easily obtained.

Of Swine I keep two or three, just enough to consume the wash of the dairy, giving them for nothing very saleable until a few weeks before butchering. They are great devourers and are kept on grain seldom, very seldom, pay the

the grass seeds I use are herds-grass, red top, clover; sometimes the tall oat grass. About the first of September is my time for seeding;—when I sow spring grain, I prefer turning in stubble and seeding in August. Clover gives good fall feed and is valuable as a green crop to turn in; and a pound of it has probably as much nutriment as any hay; but it is injured by frost and is not so easily mowed and gathered as other hay. This seed should not be sown in autumn. It may be sown on the snow or in April or May without covering. Last year I seeded down two acres with clover, herdsgrass and timothy in July, among my Indian Corn at hilling

time. It took well and I had a good crop of hay from it this year; the corn was not hilled up and the ground was rolled the spring after sowing to beat down the old stocks of corn.

This mode of seeding down is good when we wish to raise grass instead of grain, but the land should be rich or manure should be spread on the surface at planting time or the seed will not take well; spring seeding with grass is going out of fashion in our vicinity.

A part of my compost manure is applied to low lands in grass in the month of November when the top dressing looses but little by evaporation. A man takes a cart with felloes four inches wide, or a wagon, and drives on to the grass lot, spreading directly out of the carriage, in this way he lays it on more even than by laying it first in heaps, and he saves all the labor of unloading, for he can spread faster from a wagon than from a heap on the ground.

Last year I laid to grass twelve acres, two in July, and ten in September; that sown after Sept. 20th, did not get ahead so as to give a large crop this season, it will give more next year. When a good coating of grass is ploughed in on the first of September, and the ground properly seeded, an acre will produce one ton and a half the first year and the crop will be greater the second and third years—the green sward below becoming gradually food for the living crop. Lands thus laid down will continue good in grass five or six years. Low land, quite too wet for grain, may be ploughed in September and laid perfectly smooth. Such lands cannot be smoothed at any other season. It is quite an object with me to keep my grass lands smooth. I can cut closer and faster, and my horse rake, made under my direction by a wheelwright, and costing only one dollar and a half, will collect as much hay as five men. With a boy to ride I have often raked an acre with a ton's burthen in thirty minutes. This rake makes cleaner work than the hand rake, and a boy or a feeble man can manage it with ease. It is made of a joist nine feet long; handles like those of a plough are inserted; teeth one foot in length are placed four inches apart. Staples are driven into the joist near the ends to hitch on the horse traces; the holder goes behind giving the rake the true pitch, and when the same is full, he suffers his handles to cant over towards the horse, he advances three feet so as to clear the machine; it is then canted back again by a small rope attached to the extremity of one of the handles, and held all the time in the hand of the raker. The horse stops but a moment. I should have said a thin board 10 or 12 inches wide, forms the backboard of the rake, which is thus made to carry a larger burthen than the mere teeth can hold.

As to laborers I am giving fifteen dollars per month and board, for six months; I hire one man that term, another half his time six months; have a boy sixteen years old and do some labor myself. I hired ten day extra labor in hay time. My lands are now so smooth I can have my mowing done for 60 cents the acre and find no board. A good man will mow (by the job) 4 acres in a day bearing 4 tons. With a boy I can rake this lot in two hours, and can spread it in the like time and it will take nearly as long time to put it nicely in cocks. This last we avoid when the weather is promising. It requires then about two days more labor to spread out, dry and put into the barn.—Thus in good weather we can harvest four tons of

hay near the barn, for less than two dollars per ton.

My laborers drink no ardent spirit. We furnish cider with their meals, and cider and water mixed with molasses for field service. When any laborer becomes tired of this beverage he goes to the brook or well. Cider mixed with molasses loses much of its intoxicating power, and with three times its quantity of water, affords a most wholesome sustaining drink.

Besides my usual farming operations, I have this season built ninety rods of stone wall, have widened the County road for forty rods, one half rod; making it two rods and a half wide. I have also widened a by-road for 50 rods, and laid it open for public use three rods wide, without aid and without asking for compensation for the land.

I have this month made one acre of interval land out of a meadow that bore nothing better than haddock grass, by carting on 200 ox-loads of loam, and completely covering the coarse grass; I sow it with herds grass and red top. I have three quarters of an acre of peat meadow ready pared and burnt; the sod contained moss and cranberry vines. We are now spreading the ashes, (made from the burnt sod) which make a sufficient manure for grass, for years after. The cost of paring and burning one acre of peat meadow, varies from 30 to 50 dollars. When well seeded after a good burning such lands have been sold in this town at 200 dollars per acre. I have brought too many acres in this way. I sold four to one man for 800 dollars; he has since told me this was the cheapest of all the lands he had bought in town.

We cart about 200 ox-loads of peat-mud yearly, into the cow-yard, or into heaps to be mixed with lime, after laying one year, for top dressing.

Our cattle are usually purchased in Autumn, from Vermont and New Hampshire; where hay and pasturing are cheaper than with us, and where there is no good market for veal or new butter. This breed was imported from England, before Bakewell and others made their selections. We prefer the middle size to the large horn cattle; we look more to shape than size; short horns and slender necks, small and short legs for cows, short legs and broad shoulders and rumps for oxen.—We have no name for our breed of cattle unless we give it "The common N. E. Breed."

Last year I sold 500 dollars worth of hay, and between 400 and 500 dollars worth of beef, fattened chiefly by grass. Five steers 2 yrs. old and 2 do. 3 yrs. old, were sent to New Hampshire to pasture. The rest were kept on my own land in this town. I have 25 acres of high land in pasture, three miles from me on which I have spread four tons of plaster within two years. The plaster on this land which is high and dry, rocky and mossy, a loam rather gravelly, has a wonderful effect, two bushels to the acre being of equal value with 20 loads of manure. It brings up clover and honey suckle through the thick moss and induces the young cattle to search for it, and in searching to trample down bushes; moss, lambs-kill, brambles and all other unprofitable crops. I purchased this lot three years ago at \$15 per acre; the seller told me it would pasture 5 cows, it will now pasture 15 much better, and I am spared entirely the labor of mowing bushes; they will not grow where grass is thick and luxuriant. This land is now worth \$40 per acre. I am offered \$60 for the use of it next season. This is about 17 per cent. on the cost. In this pasture my cattle beca—

fat, much fatter than those drove into the country. Some of my neighbors tell me I shall run my pasture land out by making it produce so much feed. I see not much danger in this unless the droppings through the summer from 15 cows instead of 5 may obstruct the growth of grass, in case I have no leisure to knock it about and spread it.

My garden contains three acres, half of it covered with a nursery of trees, grape vines, &c. It is surrounded by fruit and forest trees. My sugar maples, set out eight years ago, were tapped this year and gave us several pails full of good sap, which we very easily boil down to molasses.

We have also 20 swarms of bees that supply us and more than supply us with our sweetening.—The keeping of these costs us an hour every day or two for a month; when I come from the field and find that my women-folks have in the course of the forenoon treed a swarm on some of the cherry trees.

My hired labor cost me last year including board \$200; this year a little more, as I hired before wages had fallen. Besides supporting my family of eight inmates, and paying all expenses (including of course, interest on the capital, and the wear and tear of tools, &c.) I earned and laid up from the proceeds of my farm and nursery between nine and ten hundred dollars last year; and this, although I planted and hoed six acres of corn stalks that produced nothing.

I think I shall do quite as well this year, being offered about 20 dollars per ton for 25 tons of hay to be taken at the barn.

I have kept a very exact account of my expenses and income for two years past, and can show you that my land is growing more and more valuable yearly, though I sell so much hay. My farm will now bring one third more than it would three years ago, about the time of my purchasing it.

If your Committee will visit me, I shall be happy to show my improvements.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. BUCKMINSTER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1838.

During the year 1837, four hundred and thirty-five patents have been issued from the Patent Office, of which classified and alphabetical lists are annexed, marked A and B.

The number of patents issued during the year 1837 is less than in some preceding years. This is to be attributed chiefly to the operation of the new law, which subjects all applications for patents to a careful examination as to the originality of the invention claimed. Power is given to the Commissioner to refuse a patent, if the invention is not deemed sufficiently useful; but this power is seldom exercised, and is confined to cases where the patent may be in some way injurious, the improvement frivolous, or where an attempt is made to avoid a prior patent.

A destructive fire in December, 1836, has occasioned a considerable delay in discharging the duties of the office.

The revenue of the office will meet all its necessary disbursements.

Considerable progress has been made in restoring the lost models and records. Some of the most valuable of the models have been restored, and others contracted for. The collection already

made is becoming interesting, and shows a great improvement in their construction.

The commissioners appointed to designate those models which are the most important, and the compensation to be given for the same, have adopted measures to accomplish this object. Notices on this subject have been published in almost all the newspapers in the Union.

The present accommodations do not furnish suitable protection to the models. Hence, many of the best cannot be exhibited until suitable cases are provided for them in the new building, and patentees feel unwilling to send their models until better accommodations are furnished where the same can be preserved.

Each patentee (and the number exceeds ten thousand) has been addressed, personally, through the post office of the place where he resided when the patent was issued. Many, undoubtedly, in consequence of a change of residence, will fail to receive the communication; but since no patent granted before the fire can be given in evidence, without being first recorded anew, this restriction will probably secure the return of the most important. Improvements offered on former patents will, in many cases, require the furnishing of models of old inventions; and, in a short time, the most valuable records, it is hoped, will be restored.

Two thousand patents have been restored and recorded anew since January last. The drawings of many of these have been executed by persons in this office, in a style and manner which reflect much credit on the skill of the draughtsmen.—They form, already, a valuable collection.

Among the losses occasioned by the fire, most deeply regretted, was the destruction of all the papers deposited by Robert Fulton. His drawings were executed by his own hand, and formed an interesting part of the records of American genius, establishing for our country the honor of the first successful and practical employment of steam in navigation. This loss has been considered irreparable. I am happy, however, to state, that correct duplicates can doubtless be procured. The fame of Fulton attracted the attention of a foreign Government, for whom, on application therefor, other papers deposited in this office, were made and transmitted to London, where, it is presumed copies may be obtained to supply the place of the originals. Measures will immediately be taken to accomplish that object.

The necessity of a library of scientific works, to facilitate the discharge of the duties of the office, needs only to be mentioned to be duly appreciated. Under the former law, no examination as to the originality of inventions was made, and duplicates and triplicates of the same thing were often patented. The public were subjected to daily impositions, and the first inventors were driven into courts to maintain their rights. Now, each application undergoes a careful examination; it must be compared with caveats already filed, with other pending applications, with patents issued in this country and abroad, and also with the published inventions of the whole world. English, French, and German books must be at the command of the office, in order to make the proper examinations. Fifteen hundred dollars were accordingly appropriated, in the year 1836, for works, to be purchased under the sanction of a committee.

This appropriation was designed to add to the

existing library; but that library, with such books as had been already purchased, was unfortunately consumed. It therefore became necessary to use the remainder of that appropriation to replace books which were on hand before the fire, and to furnish others which were most needed. Additional works of the kind contemplated when the appropriation was made, are greatly wanted, to aid in considering applications for patents. Persons who offer their inventions to be secured by patent can hardly be satisfied that others have gone before them in the same inventions, and nothing but the inspection of models and drawings which prove the fact, can ever induce them to relinquish the fond expectations of months or even years. As the receipts of the office will allow an annual appropriation for a library, such appropriation is respectfully recommended.

The provisions of the late law authorizing the reception of unpatented models and specimens of manufactures, will do much to increase the collection at the Patent Office. No exhibition in Europe, it is believed, can surpass that which will be found, in process of time, in the building now in a course of preparation for this establishment. The beautiful collections of manufactured articles at the temporary fairs of our large cities, may give a faint idea of that great gallery of arts and manufactures, which will thus be permanently opened at the seat of Government, where all that is new and interesting will be added from year to year and carefully preserved. Interest and patriotism will combine to multiply the articles deposited.—The exhibition will be continually increasing in beauty and utility; and all this, so honorable and advantageous to the country, will be accomplished without any other expense to the public than the trifling charge of transportation from the place of manufacture. The Patent Office, has been greatly subservient to the promotion of the arts and sciences, and its late re-organization will extend, to a much higher degree, its usefulness. Without the encouragement of the patent laws, few inventions would become practically useful; by this encouragement, a stimulus is given to talent and ingenuity, and the result of human efforts seems almost incredible. The inventions of the day have proverbially overcome time and space. The numerous manufactories spread over all the country attest the patronage they have received from Government.

Of late, inventors have directed their attention with peculiar interest, to the improvement of the implements of agriculture; and many labor-saving machines have been patented, which are of the highest utility to the husbandman. These are rapidly increasing, and it is scarcely possible to conjecture to what extent the labor of the agriculturist may be diminished, and the products of the country increased, by these improvements. Already, the process of sowing, of mowing, and reaping, is successfully performed by horse power; and inventors are sanguine in the belief, (and probably not without reason,) that the time is not far distant when ploughing machines will be driven by steam, and steam power applied to many other operations of the husbandman. Implements of this kind will all be collected and exhibited at the Patent Office; and, from the resort of thousands to the seat of Government during the session of Congress, a knowledge of their use and practical application will be extended over the whole country. A subject intimately connected with

is, is the aid which husbandry might derive from the establishment of a regular system for the selection and distribution of grain and seeds of the choicest varieties for agricultural purposes.

For commerce and manufactures, much has been done; for agriculture, the parent of both, and the ultimate dependence of the nation, much remains to be done. Husbandry seems to be viewed as a natural blessing that needs no aid from legislation; like the air we breathe, and the element of water which sustains life, the productions of the soil are regarded by too many as common bounties of Providence, to be gratefully enjoyed, but without further thought or reflection. Were the two former susceptible of the same improvement with the latter, who would not rejoice to enrol his name high on the list of philanthropists by making the first experiment? This subject has been forced on the attention of the undersigned by those who are engaged in improving the implements of husbandry. The Patent Office crowded with men of enterprise, who, when they bring the models of their improvements in such implements, are eager to communicate a knowledge of every other kind of improvement in agriculture, and especially new and valuable varieties of seeds and plants; hence, the undersigned has been led to receive and distribute, during the last two years, many articles of this kind, which have been committed to his care; and experience has induced him to believe that there is no spot in the Union so favorable to this object as the seat of Government.

The great desideratum, at the present time, seems to be, that some place should be designated known as the depository of all articles of this kind, and from whence they may be dispensed to every part of the United States.

Our citizens who are led by business or pleasure into foreign countries, and especially the officers of our navy, and others in public employment abroad, would feel a pride in making collections of valuable plants and seeds, if they could be sure of seeing the fruits of their labor accrue to the benefit of the nation at large; but, hitherto, they have had no means of distributing, to any extent, the valuable productions of other climates, which curiosity or patriotism has led them to introduce into our country. To a great extent, they have fished on their hands, for want of some means of imparting to the public the benefit they had acquired to confer. Those who have not considered the subject in its wide detail, are very imperfectly qualified to judge of its importance.

The introduction of a new variety of wheat promises the most gratifying results, in securing an important and indispensable production from destructive effects of our severe winters.

A short time since, the most eastern State of the Union was, in a measure, dependant on others for breadstuffs. That State is now becoming able to supply its own wants, and will soon have a surplus for exportation; and this is effected by extensive introduction of *spring wheat*. Among varieties of this wheat, however, there is great difference for selection; there is at least 20 per cent. difference, if regard is paid to the quality and quantity of the crop.

From experiments made the last summer, there is no doubt that the crop of Indian corn may be improved at least one-third, without any extra labor, and this effected by a due regard only to selection of seeds.

And here it may be mentioned, that an individual has devoted twenty-five years to this single object, and, from our common Indian corn, has produced a new variety, which, if distributed as it ought to be, may prove a great benefit to the husbandman and to the country.

From the samples transmitted to the Patent Office, especially from the shores of Lake Superior, there is a moral certainty of a good crop of corn in the higher latitudes, if proper attention is paid to the selection of seeds. Inattention to this subject has lost, to the northern portion of our Union, many millions every year.

The quantity of flour (wheat or other kind) consumed in the United States, is estimated, on the highest authority, at five thousand five hundred millions of pounds; one-half of this is supposed to be wheat, which, at three cents per pound, amounts to over eighty millions of dollars; and the remainder, at one and a half cent only, amounts to over forty millions. If to this, is added the vast quantity distilled, and employed in the arts, and consumed by domestic animals, a conception may be formed of the importance of our crop of grain. If, then, the quantity should be increased only 10 per cent by improving the seed, the annual gain to the country from this source alone, would not be less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. It is unnecessary to carry out this estimate to the other productions of the vegetable kingdom; the result would be the same in all.—*The well directed efforts of a few years, might give to this generation what would not otherwise be enjoyed in the present century.*

It may not be improper to add, that if this nation should desire to make her metropolis the seat of science and the arts, this might be easily accomplished. The collections of mineralogical specimens from every section of our widely extended territory, will, it is believed, furnish a most interesting exhibition, illustrative of the geology of the country, and of its mineral resources.

The natural and practical sciences, as well as the arts, have usually found their best patron in the munificence of a wise Government. An apartment in the new building could be appropriated to the above object, in connection with an agricultural depository.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

CULTURE OF THE POTATO ONION.

The Potato onion is of a more mild quality than those grown from seed, and is highly to be esteemed in the culinary department in which it would no doubt, if more generally cultivated be much used. It is much to be regretted that so valuable an article is not more extensively cultivated, which I imagine is owing chiefly to a wrong mode of culture being applied. The onion is in many cases nearly lost at first planting, owing to its being planted too deep in the ground; and in others by its being earthed like a potato; many persons supposing it requires the same treatment as that vegetable. However the idea is wrong, as the bulb requires to be on the surface of the ground.

The best method that I can recommend, and one which I think will be found to answer, in order to grow the onion to a good perfection, is to manure and prepare a rich piece of ground, as

early in the spring as the ground will admit of being worked, by digging it deeply; then raking the surface even and dividing the ground into four feet beds and eighteen inch alleys. This being done divide the beds across into rows one foot apart; planting the Onions 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. The planting must be done by simply pressing down the bulb into the ground on the surface, in such a manner that the crown or top is level with the surface of the bed.

The after management is simply to keep the beds clean; but care must be taken not to disturb the earth about the onions until they have rooted firmly in the ground.

When the onions are ripe they are to be taken up and dried in the usual way.

EDWARD SAYERS.

PREMIUM CARROT CROP.

Marshfield, Oct. 17, 1837.

I hereby certify, that I raised from one acre of ground, belonging to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in the town of Marshfield, county of Plymouth, and State of Massachusetts, the past season, thirteen tons, three hundred and sixteen pounds (net) of Carrots, making, at the rate of fifty pounds to a bushel, five hundred and eighty-nine bushels (net.) The ground the year previous was planted with Indian Corn, the land was manured with kelp and sea weed, say from twenty to twenty-five loads to the acre. The ground was ploughed in the fall and again in the spring. It is impossible to give an accurate statement of the labor done, as it was accomplished at odd jobs. The crop would have been much larger, I should think one third more, if the drought in the latter part of the season, had not retarded their growth, about two pounds was sown to the acre.

The sorts raised were long Orange and Lemon, of a good quality; but by no means so large as I have before raised. MAXWELL LAURY.

Witness: TIMOTHY FLETCHER.

A TOUGH YARN.

The following paragraph is from the N. York Evening Star:

Pestilence in Vermont.—The ravages of the small pox at Woodstock, Vermont, are described in the letter of a physician to have been appalling. The dead were buried at night without toll of bell or church service, but few have courage to perform the last offices. The town is yet deserted, the public houses shut up, and the neighboring farmers in such panic that they bolt their doors against every unfortunate Woodstock person that comes to purchase grain or provisions of them, though in both the neighborhood abounds. This is truly a sad state of things to exist in the very heart of our population.

This is a new edition of the Boston raw-head and bloody-bones story, which we noticed two weeks ago, enlarged and improved. If it goes on improving, by the time it reaches the southern border, it will record a tale as horrid as that reported by Mr Catlin, of the Mandan Indians, nearly all of whom are said to have fallen victims to the small pox.

Will the Star do the justice to correct the errors of the foregoing account. Out of a population of upwards of three thousand, there have been four deaths by the small pox in this town. The disease is entirely removed and none of the alarm,

supposed in the paragraph taken from the Star, ever existed here or in the neighborhood. These stories do us no harm, because every person around us knows they are arrant fictions. They are so far an injury to the public, as to create a needless alarm of the ravages of a disease, which the enlightened part of community know is rendered harmless by vaccination, but which is still a terror to the ignorant, the obstinate and the superstitious.—*Woodstock Mer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1838.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The weather is by universal agreement the first topic; and never was there a more agreeable topic than this has been through the whole season. The ground is now every where covered with snow, and the sleighing is perfect. There is but a single abatement to the delightful exhilaration, which the passage of the beautiful and tasteful vehicles, that dart by the pedestrian with the rapidity of the wind, creates at such a season; and that is the merciless abuse and cruelty, to which the noble animals, who draw these glittering and winged cars, often crowded with life and radiant with beauty, are subjected, driven furiously under the whip at the top of their speed and then often left shivering in the cold to wait the pleasure of their unfeeling masters.—Such cruelty is as disgraceful as it is barbarous. The abuse of the dumb and defenceless; and this too in the pursuit of our own pleasures, is the meanest of all tyranny; and presents not a single redeeming feature.

CONGRESS.—The National Concerns go on. There is much private business undoubtedly, which involves a good deal of labor in the Committee rooms but which does not appear on the surface. The only ostensible business in the house has been an attempt to get up a kind of bull baiting; but the animal after being brought in was released, as he might be wanted to be shown up in another theatre. It was amusing to see some men throw javelins and barbed spears at him; secured as they were by a high fence and while the animal stood tied, so that he could neither hook nor even leash them with his tail. These brave men insisted upon it that he should not even roar. Such heroes would run from a three weeks old calf if they were to meet him in an open field. M. L. Davis who goes by the name of the Spy in Washington, a Reporter for one of the public papers, was called to answer at the bar of the House for having charged a member of Congress with corruption. While the old man sat in the gallery some of the members called him a villain, a scoundrel, a blackguard, and others of those beautiful designations so frequent in the Congressional vocabulary—the late editions. He was brought to the Bar. He denied the power of the House to question him in a way to eriminate himself; and as it was discovered that he did not refer to a member of the House, he was discharged.

Mr Adams presented a wheelbarrow load of petitions and for various objects. One that Congress would make him an alien. Another that Congress would build a wall between the Northern and the Southern States. Another from Georgia praying that Congress would pass laws to protect the freedom of speech and of discussion. Guess this last man, as Jonathan said at the theatre, has got into the wrong pew.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Committees have made an

anatomy of the Commonwealth and Kilby banks; and hung them up in terrorem. The report respecting the former, discloses a chain of frauds and violations of trust and embezzlements quite sufficient to secure an immortality of infamy to the parties concerned in them.

The House of Representatives have passed the bill giving the credit of the State to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad. We hope this project will be consummated. The agricultural but particularly the manufacturing interest will be benefitted by it. But our hopes of its utility to the trade of Boston are not so sanguine as those of many of our contemporaries. We believe it can never come in competition with water conveyance in the transportation of flour, for example, from the West. We do not forget likewise that the railroad car goes either way at pleasure; and therefore that every facility for reaching Long Island Sound or the Hudson River from the Connecticut valley must tend to carry the trade to the city of New York. The facilities of personal intercourse which it will furnish will be delightful; and we send beforehand our compliments to our good friend the Editor of the Cultivator that we mean to drink tea with him and eat some of his raspberry jam the first evening after the railroad is open; and come home afterwards. We expect him to return the visit the next day.

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

In the Christian Watchman of the week before the last, our attention was arrested by a heading in capitals, UNFORTUNATE; and we expected at least to find an account of some horrid murder, or accident by fire or flood. Judge of our surprise, when we found out that a poor joke of one of our correspondents about Temperance pledges, a mere pleasantry, which we never supposed contained half as much powder as an India Cracker, had exploded, and killed how many of Falstaff's men in buckram, we shall not say. Now not to be out-done in any of the Extraordinaries, we immediately called upon our "accident-maker," and he gave us impromptu, the following exquisite morceau, which has at least the merit of *originality*

MOST UNFORTUNATEST.

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To draw a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

The Watchman of the last week, by way of ample restitution, not in capitals, but in lower case, contains a sort of recantation of their insinuations against the good character of our friend. From this, it appears he has discovered "that he got the wrong pig by the ear;" and is for "ganging back agen!" Would it not be rather more "Christian" like, before they make insinuations against a neighbor's good name, to inquire into the ground of such insinuations? Now we have the pleasure to inform this Christian Watchman, that our friend in question, was the devoted friend of temperance, probably before he was born; and from his childhood to the present time, has held all kinds of ardent spirits and tobacco likewise, its first cousin and best patron, in utter detestation; that he had a farm for thirty years, and in that time he had hundreds of men in his employ; that he has sometimes in a season cut 100 tons of hay, raised 1500 bushels of corn, 500 of wheat, 1800 of potatoes, and 5000 of other vegetables; and made miles of wet-drains; and yet that he never used, and never would permit to be used, and never did have used upon his place, with his consent or knowledge, one gill of ardent spirits, except in case of accident or sickness. We chal-

lenge the Editor of the Watchman to find ten other farmers in the State, who have done the same labor, and can say as much. More than that, we know that our friend never conceals his convictions or opinions;—that he makes no compromise with intemperance; that he holds the system of licences under pretence of "public good," in abhorrence; and maintains it to be the solemn right and duty of the Government to put a stop to the sale and the traffic in ardent spirits, other than as use in the arts, or in medicine; and to close every whet at once, the drinking houses, these bitter fountains of poverty, crime, and unmeasured and unutterable wretchedness.

We have not the honor of an acquaintance with the gentleman, the editor of the Watchman; but we understand that his name is Thresher; quite an agricultural name. Now we beg Mr Thresher, before he lays on his flail again, first to look and see what is under the straw.

A HINT TO BERKSHIRE FARMERS.—Mr Jonah Hulbert, of this town, raised the past season on nine acres of land, eight hundred and twenty bushels of oats—being a little over ninety-one bushels to the acre.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—New York has expended on internal improvements, \$18,000,000, and authorized an expenditure of \$12,000,000 more. Pennsylvania has constructed 961 miles of Railroad and Canal, at an expense of \$25,000,000. Illinois appropriated, in 1837, \$9,600,000 for internal improvements. Maryland, in 1836, appropriated \$8,000,000. Virginia has expended and appropriated \$500,000. Michigan appropriated, last year \$5,000,000. Making the amount appropriated and expended by six States \$85,100,000.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Filius Agricolaë and D. C. gratefully acknowledged and so is the Letter about Turkey, written, we op. ne, by his friend the Goose.

Farmers help us! Send us your grain without sifting. If you think it is not clean enough, we promise to pass it through our winnowing mill without toll.

The following was handed to us by a friend as a first effort of its author. It is a beautiful flight, graceful and soaring. Let her plume her wings for a much loftier height; for only requires on her part, the determination, to reach it.

TRUST IN GOD.

Trust in God! 'tis a holy guest
That cheers the traveller's lonely breast,
Whether in desert wastes, alone,
Away from country, friends and home;
Or in the weary wilds of life,
He meets with danger, toil and strife,
And yields to false temptation's snares,
Or feels the weight of earthly cares
Press his worn spirit, once as bright,
As morning's clear and cheerful light,
And finds what he has toiled to gain,
Brings nought but misery and pain,
That what he thought would give most bliss,
Has yielded but unhappiness,
And keen-felt disappointment's smart,
Is rankling deep within his heart,
Turns he still to that holy guest,
Trust in God! it will give him rest.

Errata in our last, page 250, note on 2d column "1698" read 1668. Page 251, 1st column, 24th for Seincet at Oise, read Sein et Oise. Same page column, 10th line, after "founded" read manufact

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, and 900 Sheep.
40 Beef Cattle unsold.PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*.—Last weeks prices were not reported. We quote Extra, \$7 00—First quality \$5 50 a \$6 75—Second quality \$5 75 a \$6 25.—Third quality \$4 75 a 5 75.*Sheep*.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 00, \$4 50, \$5 75, and \$5 00.*Pigs*.—None at Market.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northern exposure, week ending February 18.

FEBRUARY, 1838.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	12	10	25	E.
Monday,	13	16	37	E.
Tuesday,	14	28	27	N. W.
Wednesday,	15	6	19	N. E.
Thursday,	16	14	21	N.
Friday,	17	2	8	N. W.
Saturday,	18	4	22	S. W.

STATE REGISTER FOR 1838.

This day published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 1 Washington street. Price one dollar.

The Mass. Register, containing the new Legislature, and laws of 1837. Lawyers, Clergy, and Physicians, Postmasters, Military Officers, Societies, Religions, Charitable and Literary; Bank and Insurance Offices, Names of the United States Civil Offices, and clergy in Mass. from the first settlement of the country, Bank Table from the suspension of payments in the United States to July, 1837, and in Mass. in 1838, Manufactories in 1817, and curious facts about them. Feb. 2.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in one of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practical experience. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pine culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the management of propagating them, &c. &c.

The advertiser can be well recommended. Any orders at this office, for Custos Horti, will be respectfully attended to.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, a good house, barn, stable and outhouses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. L. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, Feb. 21, 1837.

HANGING HIVES OF BEES FOR SALE.

Our hanging hives of bees are offered for sale, three of them are swarms of last year. Inquire at this office. Feb. 21, 1837.

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING

The press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jewell, Booksellers, Salem, Mass.; The Book of Fruits, with a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with modes of culture, &c.

Also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Boston, Feb. 7, 1837.

OIL MEAL.

The subscribers have reduced the price of the Oil Meal, as follows: Twenty eight dollars per ton at the mill, in Medford, thirty dollars, delivered in Boston.

G. L. STEARNS & CO.

10, Commercial street.

PLACE WANTED.

A man with a small family who understands farming and gives un doubted testimonials of his character for industry and integrity, wants a place as foreman on a farm in the vicinity of Boston. Enquire at Stall No. 56, Quincy Market, Boston, Feb. 14, 1838.

3w

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Jan. 31.

NATHAN WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low, by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from this seed.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For further particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor, LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Dec. 20, 1837.

Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct.

Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Feb. 5, 1838.

WANTED.

A Farmer with a wife to take charge of a farm within 3 miles of Boston—an American—apply to E. FRANCIS, over Suffolk Bank. Jan. 24, 1838.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash Pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 42	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	9 75	10 00
BEEFMAN, (American)	pound	26	31
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 25	3 37
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 50	8 80
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	5 00	5 02
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 12	5 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 12	5 25
Alexandria,	"	6 00	
Rye,	"	6 00	
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	4 62	4 75
" " barrels,	"	74	76
GRAIN, CORN, northern yellow,	bushel	74	76
southern flat yellow,	"	74	76
white,	"	74	76
Rye, northern,	"		1 10
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	52	54
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	20 00	
Eastern screwed,	"	18 00	20 09
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	45	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	5	6
2d quality,	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	29
do country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city do,	"	25	26
do, dry hide,	"		
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do, dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	1 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 25	10 50
PEAS, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask		3 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	21 50	
select from other States	"	22 00	21 00
Mess,	"		
SEEDS, Herri's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	57	1 09
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	13
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do, 3-4ths do,	"	41	43
do, 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do, 1-4 and common	"	33	35
Northern pulled,	"		
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	9
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (nub)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	20	22
POTATOES, new	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants, Shrubs, &c.

E. SATERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to the above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him in the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

BY B. BROWN.

YE rustie peasants of the soil,
Come, tell me, who is she,
That trips so lightly down the lawn,
So gaily o'er the lea?

And now she 's lost behind the copse,
And now again is seen:
She calls the flocks, they know the voice,
And caper o'er the green.

Hark! now she sings sweet, pastoral airs;
The laborers of the plain,
Admiring, stay their dusty work,
To listen to the strain.

She frolics by the barley field;
She nears me,—hah! I see,
And recognize the witching sylph,
Thus, bounding, full of glee.

Tom Clover's rosy, darling child,
Fair ELLEN of the green;
No one 's more virtuous to be found;
No one more beauteous seen.

A farmer's daughter, bright and fair;
A faithful daughter too,
As both her daily industry
And her obedience show.

She 's versed in all the housewife gear,
The labor and the care;
And in domestic management
She 's sure to take her share.

She loves to help her mother kind,
'T is daily her employ;
And why, to learn this handiwork,
Should any girl be coy?

She washes, and she irons too,
She knits her father's hose;
She cooks good rolls and johnny-cakes;
And mends the children's clothes.

She rises too at twilight dawn,
And milks the bonny cows;
She 's ne'er afraid to give the kine
Some bay from off the mows.

To make good butter and good cheese
Is her familiar work;
Nor does she scruple e'er to bake
A pot of beans and pork.

She 'll write a letter like a priest,
Or keep her father's books;
And, if she's pressed, can modestly
Retort in pleasant jokes.

Such is the girl of buxom mien,
That flits so, like the roe,
Beloved by every village lass,
Besought by every beau.

Bob Yardstick, once he tried her heart,
She turn'd away with scorn!
For Bob could neither plough, nor mow.
Nor trim a hill of corn.

Such shallow soil is not her choice,
That grows but weeds and tares;
Give her the rich and fertile loam,
That fruits of honor bears.

She means her wishes ever shall
With her degree accord;
And thus, she 'd be a farmer's wife,
Though worthy of a lord.

Go, then, and learn, ye city belles,
Of ELLEN of the green,
That worth and beauty in your sex,
Lie not in gaudy sheen;

But excellence, wherever found,
Is rooted in the heart;
So may my lines, to young and old,
Some benefit impart.

INDUSTRY EXEMPLIFIED.

Herkewelder, who was a missionary for a time among the Indians of Pennsylvania, in his history of their manners and customs, relates the following anecdote, from his own personal knowledge.

"Seating myself once upon a log, by the side of an Indian who was resting there, being at that time actively employed in fencine in his cornfield, I observed to him, that he must be fond of working, as I never saw him idling away his time, as is so common with the Indians.

"The answer he returned, made a very great impression on my mind. I have remembered it ever since, and I shall try to relate it as nearly in his own words as possible.

"My friend," said he, "the fishes in the water and the birds in the air and on the earth, have taught me to work—by their examples, I have been convinced of the necessity of labor and industry.

"When I was a young man, I loitered about a good deal, doing nothing, just like the other Indians, who say, that working is for the whites and negroes—the Indians have been ordained for other purposes, to hunt the deer, and catch the beaver, otter, racoon, and such other animals.

"But one day it so happened, that while hunting, I came to the bank of the Susquehanna, and having sat myself down near the water's edge to rest a little, and casting my eye on the water, I was forcibly struck when I observed with what industry the sunfish heaped small stones together, to make secure places for their spawn; and all this labor they did with their mouth and body, without hands.

"Astonished, as well as diverted, I lighted my pipe, sat awhile smoking and looking on, when presently a little bird not far from me, raised a song which enticed me to look that way.

"While I was trying to distinguish where the songster was, and catch it with my eyes, its mate, with as much grass as it could hold in its bill, passed close by me and flew into a bush where I perceived them together, busily employed in building their nests, and singing as their work went on.

"I entirely forgot that I was hunting, in order to contemplate the objects I had before me. I saw the birds in the air, and the fishes in the water, working diligently and cheerfully, and all this without hands.

"I thought it was strange, and I became lost

in wonder. I looked at myself, and saw two long arms, provided with hands and fingers, and with joints that might be opened and shut at pleasure. I could when I pleased take up any thing with these hands, and hold it fast or let it loose, and carry it along with me.

"When I walked, I observed moreover, that I had a strong body, capable of bearing fatigue supported by two stout legs, with which I could climb to the highest mountain, and descend a pleasure into the valleys.

"And is it possible, said I, that a being so wonderfully formed as I am, was created to live in idleness, while the birds, which have no hands and nothing but their little bills to help them work with cheerfulness, and without being told to do so? Has then the Creator of man, and of all living creatures, given me these limbs for no purpose?

"It cannot be; I will try to go to work. I did so, and went away to a spot of good land where I built a cabin, enclosed ground, sowed corn, and raised cattle. Ever since that time, I have enjoyed a good appetite and sound sleep while the others spend their nights in dancing and are suffering with hunger, I live in plenty I keep horses, cows, and fowls; I am happy. See, my friend, the birds and fishes have brought me to reflection, and taught me to work!"

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. 20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Paeonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, so fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid. Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape Gardener. Published by Joseph Breck & Co. Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

The American Flower Garden Companion will be printed on a fine medium paper with a clear type, and will contain from 150 to 200 pages 12 mo. Price 75 cents.

The object of the work is to assist those persons who are desirous of cultivating flowers, by giving practical hints the culture of the different Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Shrubs, and such other kinds as generally find a place in the Flower Garden. To each class a list will be given, describing the height, color and time of flowering, of the kinds recommended. To which will be added useful hints on the propagation of Plants, with a monthly calendar on the culture and general management of the Flower Garden; with a descriptive plan of a small Green-House, and the general management of green-house plants. Also, a treatise on the Camellia and Geranium, with descriptive lists.

The work will conclude with miscellaneous articles appropriate to the purpose, and a glossary of the most useful terms to be known by those who cultivate Plants and Flowers.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within thirty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1838.

NO. 34.

AGRICULTURAL.

Address before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Topsfield, September 27, 1837, at their annual Cattle Show. BY NATHANIEL GAGE.

(Continued.)

You are associated, gentlemen, to encourage and improve a department of industry entitled to special respect, as the supporter and protector of most all other arts and pursuits. What would come of commerce, important as it is, were agriculture, generally, in a depressed condition; did nature produce more of any article than was requisite for its own consumption? What would the condition of the numerous manufacturers, who have exhibited such commendable ingenuity multiplied, so much, the comforts of life—had agriculture afforded them the means of subsistence, while exerting their skill in their various departments? Indeed, suffer this pursuit to languish, and the wheel of national industry must cease to revolve.

If he, who causes two blades of grass to grow ere but one grew before, is a public benefactor; surely, who improves the quality of agricultural products; the form and value of stock; the appearance and fertility of farms, is one of the most meritorious of citizens. He not only adds to the means of human support, he also contributes to comforts and embellishments of life. Whoever is a friend to industry and the countless blessings of which it is the parent, should encourage agriculture; for its products not only furnish many of the materials, upon which skill and labor are applied in other departments, but give strength to the sinews and muscles of the right arm of industry itself. The higher the degree of cultivation, the more abundant the means of subsistence, and the more provision is afforded for the greater number of laborers in other branches of enterprise.—In improving agriculture, you are nerving the arm of human industry with new strength; you are promoting results of the utmost importance to the general improvement of society. For, unto Providence, there is truth in the observation of the poet—

"Whate'er exalts, embellishes,
And renders life delightful,
All is the gift of industry."

It is among the many circumstances, which would highly recommend agriculture to our regard, that it is conducive to health. "A sound mind in a sound body"—not only a great blessing in itself, but necessary to our full enjoyment of every other blessing—is characteristic of the cultivators of the soil. And what is the glitter, by which multitudes have been dazzled in other lines of life—with their unceasing struggles; their oft-appointed disappointments; the wear and tear of their health and spirits—compared with the equanimity and vigor of mind, and health of body, which are the farmer's lot?

And, it is a consideration of no small importance, that agriculture is highly favorable to the formation of a virtuous character and habits.—Your constant employment and attention, guard the mind from many of the dangers to which, in some other pursuits, it is exposed. The contagion of corrupt example, so destructive often to the moral health of densely peopled places, can act but in a much smaller degree, upon the scattered inhabitants of agricultural communities. You are favorably situated, in a remarkable degree, for a direct parental influence upon your children. And then, again, you labor amidst the beautiful and magnificent works of God. The wonders of vegetation,—from the first buddings of the tender plant, through all the changes which terminate in the ripe and mellow harvest,—these are, admirably fitted to stamp religious impressions upon the mind. In a good degree, removed from the sources of luxury and excess, you partake of those simple and frugal pleasures best adapted to the health of the body and the soul. While multitudes, eager to traverse a shorter road to wealth, press on in a more exciting career—while

They mount, they shine, evaporate and fall," you pursue the path of steady application, free from their temptations and perplexities. Embued with the right spirit, surrounded by such obvious proofs of the Divine Agency and Beneficence, how warm should be your hearts with gratitude, as you consider;

"How good the God of Harvest is to you,
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields."

Agriculture should ever stand high in the estimation of true patriots. I would not speak disparagingly of other pursuits. I look with admiration upon the progress made in the mechanic arts. I hail, as signs of good, the great advances effected in manufacturing skill. I delight to see commerce opening broad pathways from nation to nation; but still, as the foundation of national prosperity; as the great source whence other branches of industry must draw their materials; as the nurse of simple habits, manly virtues, and an independent spirit, we must look to agriculture. And I know not in what better way you can shew your patriotic spirit, than in your exertions, as a Society, to encourage this important branch of industry. You not only thus enlarge the means of human support, and multiply the national resources; you also fan the flame of public zeal. Farmers are looked to for sound sentiments touching the public interests. Your situation, your pursuits, your general respect for moral and religious principle, are favorable to the cultivation of such sentiments. The greater the good influence you exert, the better for our land. And whatever improvements are made in your important pursuit, will be the means of increasing your general influence. All the ripe fruits of your past experience; every Anniversary of your Association, by which a spirit of inquiry, in your pursuit, is awakened; effort encouraged; good feeling among one

another promoted, is a public benefit. And should true patriotism slumber elsewhere, have we not reason, in the past history of our land, to believe it will continue to warm the hearts and nerve the arms of our husbandmen?

The improvements, which skill and effort have already effected, in agriculture, not only confer a well-merited encomium upon its intelligent friends, but also afford the strongest incentives to perseverance. The benefits resulting from an improved scientific mode of cultivation have been signally shewn in the British Isles. In France, two thirds of the laboring people, we are told, are employed in agriculture; while so much more perfect is the system in Great Britain, that less than one third are occupied in this pursuit—hence, the multitudes engaged in commerce and manufactures. The value of the annual excess of British over French agricultural products, a few years ago, was estimated at twenty-four millions sterling; while the surface in the former country, under cultivation, was less than half that of the latter; and this, while the advantage, in point of soil and climate, is acknowledged to be on the side of France. This fact speaks volumes in favor of individual and associated effort for improvement.

The quality of productions and stock has been much improved by skill and care. 'It is probable,' says Sir Joseph Banks, 'that wheat did not bring its seed to perfection in England, till hardened to it by repeated sowings.' We are told too, that, by attention, the crab apple has been converted into the golden pippin. And the pear, probably a native of the South of Europe, has been naturalized in Britain. That the quality of the fruit is much affected by the quality of the seed, is a well known fact, which, were all farmers to practice upon it, in their husbandry, would abundantly repay them for all their trouble.

In England, such pains have been taken, by enlightened public spirited individuals in improving their stock of cattle, that since 1750, we are told the weight of cattle and sheep has a good deal more than doubled.* The prices at which cattle have been recently sold near Philadelphia, as well as the specimen offered at this day's exhibition, shew that similar improvements, in this respect, are in progress in our own country.

Improvements in the modes of cultivation have been already very great. The grand improvement in modern agriculture in Great Britain, the introduction of green crops, by which an abundant supply of food has been secured for stock, might doubtless, be carried much farther than it has been, amongst us; it is said to have effected as great and beneficial change in that country, as the introduction of the steam-engine and spinning-frame has done in manufactures.† High as is the present system of cultivation in Scotland, not many years since, we are informed, in parts of it at least, that their mode of ploughing was with

* Edinburgh Review.

† Edinburgh Review.

four horses abreast, preceded by a man, his face toward the team, thus dragging, by a rope, the horses after him. The implements of husbandry, in consequence of the interest which has been awakened in agriculture by associations like yours are much more convenient and efficient than formerly.

The powers of nature have been made much more productive, by the application of human ingenuity, and the probability now is, by the deep insight which has been effected in natural science, that those powers may be developed almost beyond calculation.

Travellers still speak with admiration of the remains of those works constructed by Egyptian kings for the distribution of the waters of the Nile. Similar works were also constructed for the distribution of the waters of the Ganges and other rivers in India; and both countries have been celebrated for their fertility.

Covered as they were with the densest population, still in seasons of ordinary crops, they were able to export great quantities of grain. The great fertility of Lombardy is ascribed to the practice of irrigation. In the richest parts of the Milanese, the grass, chiefly clover, is cut three or four times a year. Your attention, I perceive, from your publications, has been turned to this mode of fertilizing the soil; and when the population shall be more dense amongst us, may we not believe, that the capabilities afforded, by our many streams, of enriching the land, will be fully improved? Says a distinguished chemist and practical agriculturist,*—"of all the agents which may be employed as amendments of the soil, there is none of which the action is more powerful than that of water. Not only does it contribute to the nourishment of the plant, by its decomposition, which deposits in the vessels its elementary principles; but it acts still further, by promoting the fermentation of manures, and by conveying into the vegetable organs, the juices and salts. Independently of these properties, water dilutes the sap which has become thickened in the body of the plant, and facilitates its circulation; the soil is also softened by water, and thus rendered more permeable by the roots and by atmospheric air, which supplies them with the moisture it contains." Frequent irrigations are abundantly useful to poor, light or sandy soils.

The improvement of the soil will ever be a prominent object with intelligent farmers. The best earths will be, comparatively, unproductive, unless thoroughly divided and softened by the plough, spade and hoe; thus manures which have been sunk by the rains, will be brought near to the surface; roots have a better opportunity to spread; weeds be destroyed and converted into manure. An eminent writer on agriculture tells us, that on certain lots, cultivated entirely by the spade, in France, the products were double those in its immediate neighborhood, on lots cultivated in a different manner. Such a mode of cultivation is applicable only where labor is abundant.

In some countries, fire is used to improve the soil. The process suitable to every cohesive, clayey soil, is thus described: "A layer of from two to four inches in thickness, is removed from the soil in clods; little heaps of combustibles are formed,—thistles, fern, and shrubs, that grow upon the spot. These are covered with the clods,

and in a few days, are set on fire. When the whole has become cool, the heaps of ashes are spread over the surface, and thus mixed with the soil. By this operation, the parts of the soil are made less compact and cohesive; the inactive vegetable matter is converted into manure; insects and the seeds of weeds are destroyed." The burning of stubble on the field—practised by some farmers—is recommended by an eminent chemist, for two reasons: it purifies the soil from insects, and from the seeds of noxious plants; and it forms a thin layer of carbon, which, by its extreme division, is capable of being absorbed by the plants.

We are told, that notwithstanding the examples and the writings of enlightened theoretical farmers, in France, agriculture has not arisen above mediocrity, mainly because the farmers have been ambitious of having too large a portion of land under cultivation. Experience has proved, abundantly, that the farmer can best consult his own interest, by devoting his whole attentions to such portions as he can manure and cultivate thoroughly. His own labors will then be most ably seconded by the powers of nature.

The introduction of a rotation of crops is considered as one of the greatest steps ever taken in the advancement of agriculture. To follow this system with advantage, a few principles have been laid down by Chaptal, which I take the liberty of offering to your attention, as far more valuable than any thing in my power to suggest.

I. All plants exhaust the soil. They are partially supported by the earth, the juices from which constitute an important part of their nourishment.

II. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally. Air and water help nourish them; different kinds of plants require the same nourishment in different degrees.

III. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner. Plants with spindled or tap roots, draw nourishment from layers of soil in contact with the lower part of the root; while those whose roots are spread near the surface, exhaust only that part of the soil.

IV. All plants do not restore to the soil either the same quantity or the same quality of manure. The grains exhaust a soil the most, and repair the injury the least. While some leguminous plants restore to the soil a great portion of the juices they receive from it.

V. All plants do not foul the soil equally.—Plants are said to foul the soil when they promote or permit the growth of weeds. Plants which have not large leaves fitted to cover the ground, foul the soil."

From the above principles the following conclusions have been drawn.

1. That however well prepared a soil may be, it cannot nourish a long succession of crops without becoming exhausted.

2. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the earth.

3. The cultivation of spindle, or tap roots, ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots.

4. It is necessary to avoid returning too soon, to the cultivation of the same, or analogous kinds of vegetables, in the same soil.

5. It is unwise to allow two kinds of plants, which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them, to be raised in succession.

6. Those plants that derive their principal support from the soil, should not be sown excepting when the soil is sufficiently provided with manure.

7. When the soil exhibits symptoms of exhaustion, from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants which restore most to the soil, should be resorted to.

These principles form the basis of a system of agriculture, rich in its products, but richer in its economy.

To procure a good supply of manures will ever be an important object with the skilful farmer.—And so much has already been written upon this subject, so many materials, vegetable, animal, and mineral, may be converted to this use, that the farmer who does not enrich his lands, is without excuse. In the use of this fertilizing substance its preparation, its adaptation to soils, there is much room for the application of scientific principles; and the farmer would find his account, in this relation, in reading faithfully scientific works on agriculture, if such reading gave him no other valuable instruction.

Astonishing effects have been produced in England and Scotland, by the use of bone manure.

The most efficient manner in which dignity and popularity can be given to agriculture, is to have the gentler sex interested in the duties appropriate to the farmer's domestic arrangements. The names of ladies eminent for their strong domestic taste, have been embalmed in the memory of generations. And the numerous specimens both useful and ornamental, of female skill and workmanship, which have been exhibited, give ample and gratifying proof that your wives and daughters in your efforts for improvement; and while you are enriching and adorning your farms they are anxious to make your homes happy, by the exercise of their taste and ingenuity, as well as by their smiles of affection and contentment.

A prominent difficulty, in advancing a general improvement in the husbandry of the great body of farmers, arises from an attachment to existing usages, and a dread of innovations. A disposition to adhere to established usages, though answering some good purposes, yet indulged too far becomes an effectual barrier to progress. Disasters reflect, that established usages, that all well proved improvements, in all departments,—ploughing, inoculation, printing, the use of steam canals, railroads, courts, juries, schools, &c.—were all once innovations, they would, at least listen attentively to the explanations of any alleged improvement, before utterly condemning it as an innovation. Such is, however, the power, which a regard to their interest exercises over men, that when convinced that changes will promote the interest, they will adopt them. Without putting them to the hazard of untried expensive experiments, you are placing within their reach, we attested results.

Your experiments, under the direction of scientific principles, based on the foundation of the soundest philosophy, facts, leads to principle which the farmer, while he hazards nothing, gain much, by adopting. The spirit of emulation awakened by your premiums; the impulse given by your exhibitions; the dissemination of useful knowledge by your publications, cannot fail to reach and act upon the minds and usages of many farmers, who are not members of your associ-

* Chaptal.

tion. The lights of your experience will thus be seen and improved afar off.

Can we recommend too highly, to the cultivators of the earth, the importance, not only of education at large, but of that department of it applicable to the theory and practice of farming? Education will ever be a part, at least, of the very breath of liberty. And in addition to the advantages hitherto enjoyed by us, in this relation, we have a Board of Education organized and now bending its energies to the noble object of elevating and improving our common schools. The fidelity with which you avail yourselves, on your children's behalf, of the advantages thus open to you, will be rewarded by blessings, the full worth of which, time alone can disclose.

The recent impulse which has been given to the investigation of natural science, may be productive of incalculable good to the farming interest. And all cultivators of the earth should, at least, be thoroughly skilled in the various chemical properties of different soils, plants and manures. Such knowledge, in its application, would prove a mine of wealth.

The importance of disseminating information among farmers, touching their profession, has been felt in almost all ages, by the most enlightened governments. Important works have come down to us, from the ancients upon this subject. The Royal Society, in England, have given much attention to it. The science of agriculture is, publicly, taught in the Swedish, Danish, and German Universities. Spain invited the great naturalist, Linnæus, to superintend a college founded for the promotion of agriculture. In a new college, in Michigan, a department is to be expressly devoted to this important branch of industry. In some of our seminaries of learning, the students are enabled to defray a part of their expenses by devoting a few hours a day, to gardening, farming, or some mechanical employment;—thus not only are the expenses of education lessened; the health promoted; a better practical education gained; but the pupils, as they are scattered through the community, are prepared to aid in the improvement of the most important of human arts.

Agricultural surveys, in Great Britain, have been attended with the most favorable results; and the farmers of Massachusetts have reason to congratulate themselves, that such a survey of the Commonwealth is now in progress, under the direction of a gentleman whose zeal and intelligence in connexion with agriculture are well known to this society and to New England; and who has given a pledge of his ability to discharge this duty in the fact that he has adorned whatever he has undertaken.

In a former address before you, the great privileges and advantages of the New England farmer, compared with the condition of emigrants to the South and West, were ably and conclusively shown. Though our soil may now be inferior in fertility to that in the west and south, yet in all other points pertaining to health; the state of society; the means of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement—matters which constitute the best elements of happiness—the advantage is, most decidedly, in favor of New England. We have strong ties, too, to bind us to this soil. It

was the stage on which occurred some of the most thrilling incidents in the lives of our fathers. It witnessed the most signal proofs of their firmness and courage—their trust in God. It contains their re-pondering remains. Affected as we should be, by the recollection of their character, labors, and sacrifices; treading a soil which drank their blood; living beneath a sky, which looked down upon their deeds;—every circumstance is fitted to attach us to a soil; to nurse a manly spirit; to form a hardy and virtuous character. Shall we not, then, better consult our happiness as farmers, by improving, to the utmost, all the privileges and advantages, which the soil of New England affords us, with its historical associations and the high moral character of its cultivators, than by turning our backs on our fathers' graves, and seeking new homes, where the means of physical comfort, intellectual culture, moral and religious health are, far less amply enjoyed.

WHEAT CROP.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN: The following is a statement of a crop of spring wheat, raised by the subscriber the last season. The soil is a yellow loam on a gravel bottom, and has been planted with corn and potatoes alternately, for the last ten years, and has been manured with yard manure, put in the holes, at the rate of seven loads on the acre. The ground the past season, was ploughed and sowed the tenth day of April, with two bushels of white wheat, after soaking 24 hours in lye of ashes. The grain was reaped and threshed the 15th of August, and after having been spread on the garret floor 10 or 15 days, was measured, and the product was thirty-two bushels and fourteen qts.

Respectfully Yours,

FREDERIC KNIGHT.

Newbury, Nov. 27, 1837.

PAUPER STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We have received from Mr Bigelow, Secretary of State, a copy of the Abstract of Returns of the Overseers of the Poor in Massachusetts, for 1837, prepared in compliance with the act of the last session of the Legislature. This is the first attempt to collect the Pauper Statistics of the Commonwealth by Legislative authority, and only two hundred and eighty-nine of the three hundred and five cities and towns, made returns. With this exception, the aggregate of the fourteen counties, presents the following results:—

Number of persons relieved or supported as paupers during the year, 14,099; number of the preceding having a legal settlement in this Commonwealth, 8981; number of State Paupers, 4846; number of State Paupers who are foreigners, 2870; number of foreigners from England and Ireland, 2533; Alms-houses, 163; number of acres of land attached to Alms-houses, 15,053;—estimated value of Alms-house establishments, \$802,982 76; number of persons relieved in Alms-houses during the year, 6832; average number supported in Alms-houses, 4017; average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in Alms-houses, \$0,91; number of persons in Alms-houses unable to perform labor, 3160; estimated value of labor performed by paupers in Alms-houses, \$32,368 69; number of persons aided and supported out of Alms-house, 5648; number of Insane relieved

or supported, 564; number of Idiots relieved or supported, 370; proportion of paupers probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others, 7590; number of foreign paupers which have come into the Commonwealth within one year, 434; net amount of expense of supporting and relieving paupers, including interest on Alms-house establishments, \$306,548 56; amount received from the Commonwealth towards the support of State Paupers, \$37,236.—*Boston Transcript.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE RUTA BAGA.

As the ruta бага and all other root crops are gaining, especially in this country, I will give you the result of my experience. I have raised the ruta бага, more or less, for several years past. My usual way has been to sow on new timbered land without ploughing. I have succeeded some years admirably, and some not so well. I have never attempted a crop of turnips that would not have cleared me \$25 per acre.—Some years the crop has cleared over \$100 per acre.

I propose to give you the result of 1½ acres that I have raised this year. The field was wheat stubble, timbered land, which was not ploughed for the wheat crop; the soil a black sand, mixed with loam. The piece was ploughed in the spring, then left until the first week in June. It was then ploughed and harrowed, the roots, &c., cleaned from the ground, and four ounces of seed sown broad cast and well harrowed. After they got in to the rough leaf, they were thinned and cleaned from weeds. This is all the cultivation, with the exception of a few hours in August, pulling weeds around stumps, &c.

The result was, I gathered 800 bushels at fifteen cents,

\$120 00

Dr. to expense preparing ground and sowing,	6 00
“ 4½ days weeding, &c.,	4 50
“ 6½ days gathering,	5 00

\$15 50

Nett proceeds of 1½ acres, \$104 50

No farmer would be wise in selling turnips at the price stated above. I count them equal to corn in the ear, that is, a bushel of turnips are equal to a bushel of ears of corn.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MILWAUKEE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—A fair has been held by the citizens of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin Territory, at which many specimens of fine cattle and superior vegetables were exhibited. Valuable premiums were also awarded to several individuals. We congratulate the citizens of that rising republic on the propriety with which they have commenced these matters. To begin aright is certain to ensure success; and Agricultural Shows with Premiums, we believe the most certain way yet devised of ensuring final success to the cause. We also congratulate them on the early introduction of a good stock of cattle, and of good kinds of seeds among them. It augurs their complete success as a nation of agriculturists.—*Ohio Farmer.*

1,500,000 bushels of wheat were raised in Michigan last year.

PREMIUM VEGETABLE CROPS.

PITTSFIELD, NOV. 28, 1837.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society, for promoting Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—Permit me to call your attention, to the preparation, cultivation, and product of one acre and two rods of Ruta Baga, raised on my farm at Pittsfield, the present year. As also the condition of said land in the spring of 1836, its product gradual culture, quality, and quantity of manure used. In May 1836, the acre above mentioned was to pasture the soil which is a loam; the 20th it was first ploughed and harrowed soon, and manured with 15 loads, something over half a cord to a load of unfermented manure to the acre, and that placed in light drills 3 feet 4 inches apart; and in which were dropped 16 bushels of potatoes in hills of 2 feet. The crop was ploughed and hoed but once, and that on the 29th of June; and from this I harvested on the second week of October, 400 bushels of the Mercer potatoes.

The present season the labor bestowed on the acre was as follows:—

1837.			
April 1.	First ploughing man and horse team, 1-2 day,	\$1,00	
June 5.	Second do. do. do. do.	1,00	
8.	Drawing on 16 loads of stable manure and muck from the yard, the proportion of manure as 2 to 10 of muck, 3 men and 3 teams were each employed 1 day at \$1,50,	4,50	
9.	Man 1-2 day spreading manure, 1-4 day, man and horse team, harrowing,	,50	
	1-4 do. do. do. do.	37½	
	1-4 day, man sowing with drill barrow on light ridges of 2½ inches apart,	,25	
	6 oz. seed,	37½	
July 5&6.	2 day's work hoeing and weeding at \$1,00 per day,	2,00	
12, 13.	2 do. do. do. do. do.	2,00	
Oct. 17.	6 men and boys with 3 teams for gathering and drawing to barn and cellar, at 75 cts.	6,75	
		\$19,25	
	If the interest on land was charged at 40 per acre,	\$2,40	
	The manure at half its value 37½	6,00	8,40
		\$27,65	

The quantity gathered was 1080 bushels, weight 56 pounds, free of dust, at 2 1-2 cts. per bushel is \$27,00.

From my own experience, I am satisfied that much depends on having the land rich and mellow, and early thinning in the product of all root crops, potatoes excepted, and in keeping it as loose as the crop will allow, the ground to be stirred. Owing to the wet season and the rapid growth of the tops, this acre as also all my roots were left to take care of themselves.

This may certify, that I have measured the land on which the above crop of Ruta Baga was raised, and find it to contain one acre and two rods of ground.

CALEB GOODRICH.

Pittsfield, Nov. 28, 1837.

Gentlemen, it becomes necessary before I give

you the quantity of roots I have raised this year for home consumption and their respective value as food, to make you acquainted with my farm situated in Pittsfield containing 350 acres all a dark loam, 69 acres covered with wood, 30 to tillage, 80 mowing, and 180 to pasture. I have for years in addition to the above occupied 200 acres as a grazing lot on the highest ridge of the mountains west of Pittsfield; this land is valued at \$6 per acre and very choice pasture. My stock now consists of 1000 Sheep, 8 young oxen, 6 milch cows, a pair of horses, and a single horse. I have raised this season for the use of my stock, 5544 bushels of vegetables and all to be grated and fed out with cut straw, the cattle constantly, the sheep only one feed a day, which seems to be a necessary food in our long cold winters; it keeps them in health and also in flesh. As to the respective value of the vegetable as food, the following statement will perhaps best exhibit it. I have commenced feeding and shall continue to feed,

14 head of horned cattle with 20 lbs. cut straw each per day, 4 cts. for each 20 lbs.	0,56
Also to each 113 lbs. roots grated mixed with straw, 3 cts.	0,42
And now allow 150 days for the season of feeding at 0,98 is	14,70
The same stock would require 20 lbs. of hay each per day for 150 days, they would consume 42,000 lbs., equal to twenty-one tons, at the moderate price of \$10 per ton,	210,00

Balance in favor of the root feed on 14 head is \$63, and I am sure the stock will appear far better at the opening of the spring. You will perceive that the respective value of vegetables for food is 6 cents a bushel, while hay is at 10 and straw at 4. It may be said there is some cost in preparing the food; this is more than balanced if properly done by the extra manure made.

You will have below the condition of my lands of 1836, and occupied for roots the present season, together with the cultivation, manure used and their product for each year.

April 20, 1836, 4 acres was to pasture: immediately ploughed and manured with 15 loads of unfermented manure to the acre, and ploughed in drills of 3 ft. 4 in. apart in which were dropped 64 bushels of potatoes in hills two feet apart. The crop was harvested and on 29th June, from which I harvested 1600 bushels potatoes, on 2d week of Oct. 1836. The present season the expense of cultivation and product of the turnip crop is as follows on the 4 acres.

1837.			
April 21.	22. 2 days man and horse team ploughing at \$2 per day,	\$4,00	
June 5, 6.	2 do. do. do. do. do.	4,00	
6 to 9.	3 men, 3 teams, 3 days each, in all 9 days drawing on 64 loads of manure, 1,50 per day,	13,50	
	2 men spreading manure, one day at 1,00,	2,00	
	1 day, man and horse-team harrowing,	2,00	
	1 day, man and horse ridging,	1,50	
	1 day, man sowing with drill barrow,	1,00	
	1½ lbs. of seed,	1,50	\$29,50

July 5, 6.	8 days hoeing and weeding at 1,00 per day,	8,00	
12, 13.	8 do. do. do.	8,00	16,00
Sept. 27.	3 men and a team 1-2 day gathering turnips,	1,50	
Oct. 16, 18.	18 days labor while gathering the remainder and three teams each 3 days at 75 cts. per day,	20,25	21,75

\$67,25

From the 4 acres were harvested 3580 bushels. A second piece of turnips containing one acre, was in green sward on the 1st of April 1836, on the 5th ploughed, harrowed, and sowed with 3 bushels of Marrowfat pease, and harvested on the 8th of August, 15 1-2 bushels. The present season the ground was ploughed on the 15th of April.

	Man and team part of the day,	1,00	
June 16.	do. do. do. second ploughing,	1,00	
20.	2 men and 2 teams carting on 16 loads of stable manure, at 1,50,	3,00	
	Man 1 2 day spreading,	,50	
21.	1-2 day, man, and horse ridging,	,50	
	do. do. do. sowing with drill barrow,	,33	
	6 cz. English turnip seed,	,37	\$6,70
July 12, 13.	2 days, man hoeing and weeding, 1,00 per day,	\$2,00	
19.	1 do. do. do. do. 5 laborers 1 day each, with two teams, harvesting the crop at 75 cts. per day.	5,25	7,2

\$13,9

This was a crop of English turnips which produced 720 bushels.

The third piece, 3 acres of land, occupied for roots the present season was in mowing in 1836 land in good condition produced at least one and a half tons of choice hay to the acre; as early as the 5th of April commenced ploughing, and ended on the 7th. 3 days at 1,50 per day,

June 1, 2.	3 men with 3 teams 2 days each, drawing on 45 loads unfermented manure, at 1,50,	9,0	
3.	1 man spreading manure, Man and horse team, harrowing,	1,0	
		2,0	
4.	Man and horse, ridging, 36 bush. seed potatoes at 25 cts. the bushel,	9,0	
	4 1-2 do. plaster used in the piece, at 62 1-2 per bush.	2,6	
5.	9 days work dropping, harrowing, at 1,00 per day,	9,0	
July 7.	Man and horse, one day ploughing,	1,0	
7, 8.	9 days hoeing, 1,00 per day,	9,0	
Sept. 26 to 30.	4 men and 2 teams 4 days each, digging and harrowing the crop at 75 cts. per day,	18,0	

\$67,2

From this lot of 3 acres we gathered 1244 bushels of the Mercer, English white, and blue potatoes

In making up the preceding statement we have been guided by minutes, taken from our farm accounts for the two years past, and on examination we see no cause to alter it.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL D. COLT.
ROBERT COLT.

GREAT BARRINGTON, DEC. 12, 1837.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Boston.

Gentlemen:—The enclosed is a report of my farm, as correct as I am able to make it out, tho' done in an awkward style. Of tillage lands, I have said 172 acres which are all my lands, excepting my woodland. There are probably 12 acres of the 172 that would not be called plough land; though it produces good hay, Timothy, Red Top, and other English grasses. All my lands I can plough or mow, excepting the woodland and the twelve acres above named. My lands are of limestone, rather of a sandy loam, some lots have something of a clayey mixture. On these lands I put my horse and other warm manures, with plaster; the complexion of the soil is generally of a chocolate color. I planted twelve acres to corn three feet apart each way without manure excepting plaster; the plastering I had done the first time as soon as the corn was well out of the ground, then again after the first time hoeing. I plant my corn from the 10th to the 15th of May, and hoe it three times. I planted this year four acres of potatoes—those I planted after my corn, sometimes I plant them before, these I plant at a distance of three feet between the rows, and two feet between the hills. I spread from fifteen to twenty loads of long barn-yard manure to the acre before ploughing, plaster and hoe them twice, for my plan of growing Ruta Baga, I would refer you to the particulars I sent you of my crop. I spread my manure on all my plough land before the last time ploughing—my corn crop was somewhat injured this year, by a very heavy washing rain, but gave me something over thirty-eight bushels to the acre. I have generally got forty bushels on the acre—12 acres of oats without manure 40 bushels to the acre; 4 bushel oats and pease this crop varies, the last year I got 53 1-2 bushels to the acre, this year 35 1-2 though my land was not as strong as the last year. I had 14 acres winter wheat and that badly killed out in the spring, then the grain worm destroyed one third or more of what remained, which left me only about 100 bushels—I sowed 2 1-4 acres to the Italian spring wheat—mostly on my thinnest land which gave me 38 bushels of a fine berry.—My grass seeds I sow among my winter grain in April after the ground dries and the surface opens and they always take well. I put on 10 quarts to the acre, say 7 of timothy, 2 or 3 of clover. When I sow on a summer crop I put the same quantity of seed as I do to the winter grain and harrow it in. I put one bushel of plaster to the acre on all my grain, and afterwards sow and harrow in with sod 1-2 to 2 1-2 bushels to the acre—as to my wheat lands I manure only the poorest of them, with the manure I make in the summer which is the last cleanings of the barn-yards, piggeries, chips and drains of the kitchen, or (what some call) sink manure. These I spread and plough on and harrow them in, until they are well mixed with the soil. I gather from the many places where the

washings of roads and fields are collected, into my barn-yard and hog-yard; this mixed with straw makes the best of manure for corn, wheat or other vegetation. I stated in my report I had 50 hogs; 24 of the 50 are 18 months old—which will weigh the first of January 500 or more to the hog, 18 of them I shall sell probably at about \$9.00 per cwt, which will amount to \$486.00 those hogs I wintered mostly on the Ruta Baga. When grass is so grown as to give a full bite, I put in each hog's nose 2 long rings made of large wire, as large as can be handily twisted after it has been heated, which serves for the season without having the trouble of a second ringing; then I turn them into a pasture where they can have a plenty of water and clover grass. I am careful to salt them once a week or more if the season is wet; I change them from one pasture to another as I do my sheep or other stock which is of much importance through the summer. As soon as I gather my harvest I give them the stubbles. When these are well gleaned I give them corn cut up by the ground for a few days—as it is dangerous to keep them closely shut up and feed them high in the beginning, as their blood thickens very fast and having no exercise it will become rather stagnant; and often terminates in what some call the blind staggers. In order to remedy this evil, they must be put on thin feed with much care, and should have all the salt they will eat. I commence steaming potatoes for my hogs the first of October, my Ruta Baga's not being matured I wash them fine, put nothing with them but the sour milk from 6 cows and 4 quarts of salt to the box of 28 bushels—this feed I continue 3 weeks, the last week in October I commence steaming the Ruta Baga and continue this feed until the first of December, which is 5 weeks. I put with the Ruta Baga after being mashed fine, 4 qts. of salt and 3 bushels of oats and pease ground together into a box containing 28 bushels; on this feed they do well and gain fast, even to the admiration of my neighbors.—Since the first of December, I have steamed potatoes and put 4 quarts of salt and 8 bushels of oats and rye meal to the box, this is feed I shall continue with adding more meal until the 25th or last of this month; then shall finish off with meal and corn. The above rules I have been governed by for 3 years. In my report I have included none of the produce that has been consumed by my fattening hogs, neither have I included the pork which I am now feeding. As it respects the number of oxen, I have said in my Report two, those which I now have; yet, that is not the number I commonly have. It requires from 6 to 8 with my horses through the spring and fall to do my business on the farm. I have summered 8 cows, 6 only have I milked, the other 2 I sold this fall for \$75. My calves I take from the cow soon after they are dropped, and feed them with the milk from the cow until they are one week old; then, I have them fed with skim milk mostly, until they are 10 or 12 weeks old; then give them good pasture. You see in my report that I have 307 sheep on hand, 200 of those sheep I have pastured nine weeks away from the farm, though I had feed enough to have kept them well at home; but, for the purpose of having a coat of grass on my pastures, to shield them from the sudden changes of freezing and thawing, I think my money well laid out, which was about \$70. In winter I keep most of my sheep at the stack,

about seventy in a flock, having shantees and barns for them in cold nights and storms. I have 70 wethers, which I am feeding on the rutabaga and corn; I give two and a half bushels of rutabaga and two bushels of corn a day, in the ear. When I commenced I gave them only one half the food. Sheep, as well as all other animals, should be fed regularly, and with much care. Corn in the ear is better than shelled, to feed in the commencement; they are apt to become cloyed, and their stomachs sickened so much, that it is with difficulty they can get on to their food again.

My sheep, or ewes, generally commence dropping their lambs the 25th April; then there is grass for them to begin with, which affords milk for the lambs. This is very important.

I submit the above, together with the report, to your consideration. Should my management be deemed worthy the notice of the committee, I shall be happy to have laid it before your board.

Yours, with respect,

JOSHUA R. LAWTON.

G. Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Farewell to Wood and Coal! Mr James Cook, (a very appropriate name) manager of the gas works at Paisley, Scotland, has discovered that gas may be substituted for coals as fuel in warming houses, cooking operations, &c. The principle is very simple, consisting only in the mixture of gas with five or six times its bulk of atmospheric air, and the burning of the mixture through wire gauze. Supposing then the fire is wanted near the ordinary position of the grate, a gas pipe is laid to the spot, and the jet is fixed pointing upwards, so as to be about four inches from the floor or hearth stone. This jet is surrounded with a sheet iron pipe, or cylinder, of a diameter from three and a half to seven inches, according to the quantity of fire wanted, and of the height required, say from one to three feet, and the top of the cylinder is covered with a piece of fine wire gauze, kept in its place by a small iron hoop, circumscribing the cylinder in the same way as the hair cloth is secured on the common sieve.

The atmospheric air is supplied by having the bottom of the above cylinder raised on supports a few inches above the floor, and the gas is thus so regulated by dampers, as to obtain exactly the quantity found best. An iron plate for cooking, is fixed a few inches over the gauze, and thus these fixtures may carry on the cooking operations, while they serve as mantel piece ornaments in the drawing room, bed chamber, &c.

A perforated piece of cast iron may be laid on the top of the wire gauze, for the purpose of raising the flame a little above it, and of thus rendering it more durable.

We need scarcely add, that any number of these fire places can be fitted up in a kitchen range, so that, if room permit, a dozen or a score of pots may be boiling, each on its own fire, while to make one boil fiercely, and another to simmer slowly, no labor with poker and tongs is required; all that is necessary is a small touch of the stop-cock, by which every fire in the range may be made to burn with different degrees of intensity.

One jet will not only do the cooking for a small family, but also heat an ordinary sized room. Kindling wood, puffing, bellows-blowing, cinders, ashes, dust, &c. so annoying, expensive and time

consuming, are thus happily dispensed with. A person in kindling a fire has only to turn the stop-cock, apply a lucifer or other match, and his fire in a second is in readiness for boiling a kettle or frying a beef-steak, either of which it will do in a very few minutes.

Mr Cook, who has done more than any other person in Scotland to improve gas illumination, has no intention of taking out a patent, and what is a miracle in these times, has generously communicated the above invaluable discovery for the benefit of the world. We have frequently described gas cooking apparatus in this city, but this is a vast improvement on that.—*New York Enquirer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1838.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS. The main business of the week, in Congress, seems to have been an effort to pass a bill to protect our neutrality on the northern frontier. Considerable bodies of men have been collected in the neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio, and are moving round the lake shores to Detroit, with, as is pretty well ascertained, large quantities of arms and munitions of war, packed in boxes as merchandize. The object evidently is to cross the line at or in the neighborhood of Detroit, and make a descent on Upper Canada. The object of the neutrality law is to give the government power, which, under the present laws, they are supposed not to possess, of at once arresting by seizure and search the progress of such expeditions. Most certainly they are atrocious in their character. The parties concerned, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, are all American citizens. By what pretext or reason or right can they presume to embody themselves for the purpose of making a descent upon a neighboring power, and carrying the injuries, miseries, and horrors of civil war into a foreign and friendly territory?

The truth is, we have a great deal of fetid matter in the community, engendered we will not say how, lest our fastidious readers should be offended at the smell, if we turned over this rotten, political encase, and tell us that we are not public scavengers; we have no business to meddle with it. Now, whenever the pot boils, whether it be a Texas expedition or a Canada expedition, a slavery mob, or even an election, from the election of a President down to that of a hog constable, up this filthy stuff comes to the surface, and shows itself in all its gangrene and putrefaction. What is to become of us under these circumstances, it is not easy to see. If we can but keep the disorder upon the surface, as the doctors say, we may succeed to manage it; but there is no small danger of the whole mass becoming thoroughly diseased; and when the disorder strikes to the stomach and vitals, and it seems to be spreading and deepening, what is to save us but such a purgation, and such mercurial treatment as will shake the whole frame so that the patient may die under the operation. To speak without a figure, the absolute, undisguised, unmeasured, and unconcealable corruption, moral corruption, in our community is a subject, which appals every reflecting and virtuous mind. There is no expedition in villany, there is no extravagance in fraud, there is no violence in excitement and passion, there is no defiance of authority, there is no violation of law,

for which, as soon as the flag is hoisted, you cannot find hundreds of prodigate, rapacious, unprincipled vagabonds, who are ready "to toe the mark." In such a crisis as this it is for every honest man to look well to himself, to his opinion, his words, and his actions, to what he does, and also to what he neglects or fails to do.

The SENATE of the United States are engaged in discussing the Sub-Treasury Bill, or the great Revenue bill, of which we have before spoken; and without any immediate prospect of decision. There was, for some time, a skirmishing among the smaller detachments, the light armed troops; the sharp shooters, and the mere fighlers. Some of the suttlers of the camp too, we believe, have fired a few rounds. The thickest and hottest of the fight has now arrived. The embattled elephants have come into tremendous collision, and Clay and Calhoun have measured trunks and tusks with each other. Other large animals are growling and shaking their manes, and flashing fire from their eyes. Crittenden, Webster, and others are preparing for the onset. Pennsylvania has withdrawn her dogs and says they shall not fight. The Missouri Buffalo has not yet tossed his horns nor uttered his roar. He may find it not convenient to fight with a gold ring in his nose. What will be the issue of the battle remains in doubt. Success we say to the bravest and the most worthy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The bill giving a bounty on the cultivation of Wheat, which had passed the House, has passed the Senate also, unanimously, with some few amendments, which will doubtless be concurred in by the House. The amendments to the bill propose that every claimant for a premium, should give a detailed account of his cultivation. This is a most important provision. It is not now to be settled that we can raise wheat in Massachusetts; that has been determined long ago. The manner *how* it is to be done, *how* it can be done, is a matter, which experience, and that only, can best determine, and which it will be worth more than all the State will pay to know.

A highly respectable farmer from Norfolk County, in the Senate, has proposed an inquiry into the expediency of giving a premium for the best Essay on the cultivation of Wheat, which shall be produced before the first of April. No order has been passed. The Legislature have likewise passed the bill for aiding the construction of the Western Railroad by the loan of the credit of the State, redeemable in forty years. This magnificent project will now, in all human probability, be accomplished.

They have likewise passed a law appointing three permanent Bank Commissioners to examine all the Banks of the State, from time to time, with liberty to stop the proceedings of any bank or banks, and bring them to trial, in case of fault or wrong. If they keep all the Banks in the Commonwealth honest, we shall say, "they are good fellows." Past experience premonishes them, that they will have some dirty subjects to handle; and that Cologne or Chloride of Lime may sometimes be necessary. We hope they will perform their duty like honest men. It is the highest degree important to those Banking Institutions, which have conducted their affairs with honor and good faith, that every fraudulent institution should be doomed to the severest awards of law and justice.

In our last we gave a notice of an extraordinary crop of oats, raised this past season in Berkshire County, of 91 bushels to the acre, on 9 acres of land. It was an accidental omission, on our part, not to say that this account was taken from the Berkshire Courier; and that

Mr Hudbert, who is reported to have produced this crop, is a resident in Great Barrington, in that county.

A correspondent from Hartford County, has honored us with many inquiries on this subject. He desires us to describe the land on which this crop was grown, where situated; what was the kind of soil; how the crop was cultivated; what kind of seed was used; how much seed to the acre; and what was the weight of the crop per bushel? All these are reasonable inquiries, which we should be happy to answer, if in our power. On only precise information is contained in the Berkshire Courier. We assure our friend, however, that we shall take pains to get the information requested; and when obtained it shall be communicated. We add, only, that if there be no error on the part of the Berkshire Courier we presume there is none on the part of Mr Hudbert. There are three brothers, of this name, owning adjoining farms to the west of the village of Great Barrington, on the banks of Green River, a beautiful little stream, immortalized by our charming poet, Bryant and three better farmers it would not be very easy to find in the State of Massachusetts. The land on which their farms lie, is a gradual swell of deep loam, resting on a bed of lime stone; and with the exception some parts, which are inclined to wetness and cold, well adapted to all grain crops. We presume that the land previous to this crop was in corn, and well manured, for this is the usual course there; and some of the farmers, in that vicinity, are accustomed to sow a usually a bushel of plaster of Paris on all their cultivated lands. But whether this was done or not, or what was done, we are not able to say. The oats are probably the common oat of that part of the country, weighing 32 to 34 lbs. per bushel. Throughout the state oats, the last season, were highly productive. A cold season evidently highly favorable to this crop. In the memorable cold season of 1816, the oat crop was uncommonly heavy.

We continue, in this day's paper, the Reports of 1 Farmers presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts for premium. We certainly mean no disparagement to the gentlemen who were honored by bounty, when we say that there are hundreds of farmers in the state, who could come into honorable competition with them; and who, we hope, will be stimulated, if not by the value nor the honor of the award, by the far higher motive of regard to the public welfare and the improvement of agriculture. The detailed and exact statements on the part of others lead to carefulness and observation in our own management; and carefulness and exactness are the first elements of success in every valuable art or business.

The first report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, embracing Essex County in particular, we understand in press; and will be issued with all practicable dispatch. The Survey of Berkshire, and other incidental matters relating to Beet Sugar, Silk and Wheat, learn is in progress, and will follow with as little delay as the case admits of.

BOUNTY ON BARLEY AND RYE.—In the Maine Legislature, last week, the Committee on Agriculture was directed to consider and report on the expediency of allowing a bounty on barley and rye, allowing one dollar for the first twenty bushels, and three cents for each additional bushel, not exceeding one hundred.—*Maine Farmer.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 26, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, and 740 Sheep.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Better cattle were at market than former prices were fully supported. We quote extra, \$7 25—First quality \$6 50 a \$7 00—Second quality \$6 00 a \$6 50.—Third quality 5 00 a 5 75.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 75, \$4 00, and \$5 00.

Pine.—None at Market.—Several hundred will be at market next week.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded shelterly exposure, week ending February 25.

February, 1838.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	12	20	18 W.
Tuesday,	20	8	17	18 N. W.
Wednesday,	21	4	16	16 N. W.
Thursday,	22	10	21	22 N. W.
Friday,	23	7	21	20 W.
Saturday,	24	12	28	20 N. W.
Sunday,	25	1 b.	13	13 W.

STATE REGISTER FOR 1838.

This day published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 1 Washington street. Price one dollar.

The Mass. Register, containing the new Legislature, and sons of 1837. Lawyers, Clergy, and Physicians, Postmasters, Military Officers, Societies, Religious, Charitable and many; Bank and Insurance Offices, Names of the United States Civil Offices, and clergy in Mass., from the first settlement of the country, Bank Table from the suspension of payments in the United States to July, 1837, and in Mass. in 1838, Manufactures in 1817, and curious facts about them. Feb. 2.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in some of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practical experience. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pine culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the management of propagating them, &c. &c. The advertiser can be well recommended. Any orders at the office of the N. E. Farmer, for Custos Horti will be respectfully attended to.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, a good house, barn, stable and outhouses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. C. C. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, Feb. 21, 1837.

HUSPENDING HIVES OF BEES FOR SALE.

Our suspending hives of bees are offered for sale, three of a swarm of last year. Inquire at this office. Feb. 21, 1837.

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING.

In press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jewell Booksellers, Salem, Mass.; The Book of Fruits, with a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with modes of culture, &c.

Also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Feb. 7, 1837.

OIL MEAL.

Our subscribers have reduced the price of the Oil Meal, as follows. Twenty eight dollars per ton at the mill, in Medford, thirty dollars, delivered in Boston.

G. L. STEARNS & CO.

Feb. 1, 1838. 10, Commercial street.

PLACE WANTED.

A man with a small family who understands farming and give an unimpaired testimony of his character for industry, integrity, wants a place as foreman on a farm in the vicinity of Boston. Enquire at Stall No. 56, Quincy Market. Boston, Feb. 14, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale good bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Frighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pear plants, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this year from this seed.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct.

Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Feb. 5, 1838.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash Pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vite, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to W. M. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BRANNS, white,	barrel	1 12	1 75
PEARS, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,		12 00	12 50
prime,		9 50	9 75
BLESWAX, (American)	pound	25	30
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	quantal	3 25	3 37
FISH, Cod,	barrel	8 37	8 53
Gruener,	cash	8 59	8 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 12	8 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 12	8 25
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"		
MEAL Indian, in hogsheds,	"	4 62	4 75
" " barrels,	"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushe	74	76
southern, lat yellow	"	71	74
white,	"		1 10
Rye, northern,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	52	54
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	20 00	
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	16 00	18 00
Eastern, screwed,	"	40	45
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	5	6
HORS, 1st quality	pound	3	4
2d quality	"	8	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	7	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	24	29
LATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	24	25
do country	"	25	26
Baltimore city	do		
do, dry hide	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do, dry hide,	"	90	1 00
LIME, best sort,	cask	10 50	10 75
MACERIEL, No. 1, new,	barrel	3	3 25
PLASTER, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	20 00	21 00
PERK, Mass. inspect extra clear,	barrel	18 00	20 00
clear from other States	"	15 00	15 50
Mess,	"	2 75	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushe	87	1 00
Red Top,	"	2 50	2 75
Hemp,	"	13	
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tined,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	"	50	55
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	47
American, full blood, washed,	"	41	43
do, 3-lbs do,	"	38	40
do, 1-2 do,	"	33	38
do, 1-1 and common	"		
Northern pulled,		42	45
No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

TITAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	12	13
POW, whole hogs,	"	8	9
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	23
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	20	22
POTATOES, new	bushe	40	50
COAL,	barrel	3 09	3 25

PRUNING FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

Grape Vines, and dressing Green house Plants Shrubs, &c.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he will devote a part of his time to the above business this present season, and solicits the employment of those persons who may be pleased to engage him in the same. All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS

From Yankee Notions, lately published by Otis, Prosser & Co.

HORACE IN BOSTON.

"HAPPY the man, escaped from town,
Who sits in rural snuggerly down,
And takes to cultivation."

Thus Daniel Discount pondering said,
And shook his calculating head
In lonely cogitation.

"Oh! would it were my only care—
A turnip patch an acre square;

A corn-field somewhat wider;
Ten trees that rosy apples bring,
The large, for dumplings just the thing;
The smaller crabs for cider.

"My eye! but 't is a glorious dream;
A flock of sheep;—a four-ox team;
Fit for domestic labors;
A Byfield pig;—a mongrel goose;
A dapple steed for private use;—
A donkey for my neighbors.

"Within my whitewashed garden wall
I'll rear me kitchen greens of all
Choice orders and conditions.
Here pumpkins shall bedeck the ground;
There, mighty cabbage heads, as sound
As many a politician's.

"String beans I'll raise, of many a class;
My pease in flavor shall surpass
All gormandizing wishes;
And onions of astounding size
Start iron tears from Pluto's eyes,
When served among his dishes.

"And up and down the fields I'll stray,
Where lambkins frisk the livelong day,
And pigs and poultry squabble;
Or round my barn-yard sauntering go,
To hear the doughty cockerels crow,
And valiant turkeys gobble.

"And then my dining-room shall be
Under a shady greenwood tree;
There o'er my pewter platter,
While I courageously fall to,
The plaintive turtle-dove shall coo,
And bob o'links shall chatter.

"Give me a plain and frugal meal;
A shin of beef,—a serag of veal;
A hoe-cake like a squatter's.
Some little kickshaw stew or fry;
A gooseberry snap;—a pumpkin pie;
A boiled sheep's head and trotters.

"Oh for that dish to bumpkins dear!
Which suits all seasons of the year,
Calm, blustering, bright or cloudy;
I doubt what learned Thebans call
The same, but Yankee natives all
Have christened it *Pan-Dowdy*."

"With line and rod of cane-pole stout,
I'll tickle many a simple trout,
Which all esteem a crack fish;
Along the streamlet's sunny side,
I'll lay me down perdue, yet wide
Awake as any blackfish.

* This rustical and true Yankee dish is not now, we trow, often seen at table in Boston. Should any citizen be ignorant of its nature, we beg leave to inform him, on the authority of Dr Dryandust, that it is a prodigious apple-pie, with a brown crust, baked in a deep pan, and some t. Crust and contents are crushed into a chaos; and when served up cold, as the Doctor says, *credite Pisones*, it is fit for an Archduke.

"Notes, bills, deeds, bonds — I will not scan;
Those daily plagues of mortal man
My eyes no more shall light on.
All paltry pelf I now despise,
To bear away a nobler prize —
The best bull-calf at Brighton.

"No whims of fashion I'll obey,
But dress in homespun, green or grey,
Drab, yellow, dun or grizzle.
No more John Kuhn & Co. shall strait
Lace up these limbs; no more this pate
Shall Bogue & Dudley frizzle.

"Ah! busy Boston's bustling sons!
Beneath blue-devils, dust and duns,
Forever fagged and flustered,
A long adieu! and so good bye,
For lo! I'm off — as said the fly,
When flitting from the mustard."

Thus Daniel, in poetic mood,
Near State Street corner, pondering stood,
Of passers-by unheedful; —
When lo! up steps a needy knave;
Pops in his hand a note to shave:
Great premium for the "needful."

He lifts his head — he stirs his frame
He scans the sum and signer's name,
With gestures quite alarming.
His air-built castles disappear;
Fifty per cent. for half a year
Is fatter gain than farming.

This, in a trice, dispelled the charm;
Daniel has never bought his farm,
Nor thinks of it, that I know,
And, gentle reader, well or ill,
The hunk will cash your paper still,
When'er you lack the rhino.

THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

It is rather a subject of surprise that, in our general associations and mixed societies in times so highly enlightened as the present, when many ancient prejudices are gradually flitting away, as reason and science dawn on mankind, we should meet with so few, comparatively speaking, who have any knowledge of, or take the least interest in Natural History, or if the subject obtain a moment's consideration, it has no abiding place in the mind, being dismissed as the fitting employment of children, and inferior capacities. But the natural historian is required to attend to something more than the vagaries of butterflies and the spinings of caterpillars. This study, considered apart from the various branches of science which it embraces, is one of the most delightful occupations that can employ the attention of reasoning beings. And perhaps none of the amusements of human life are more satisfactory and dignified than the investigation and survey of the workings and ways of Providence in this created world of wonders, filled with his never absent power. It occupies and elevates the mind, is inexhaustible in supply, and while it furnishes meditation for the closet of the studious gives to the reflections of the moralizing rambler, admiration and delight, and is an engaging companion that will communicate an interest to every rural walk.

We need not live with the humble denizens of the air, the tenants of the woods and hedges, or the grasses of the field; but to pass them in utter disregard is to neglect a large portion of rational

pleasure open to our view, which may edify and employ many a passing hour, and by its steps, will often become the source whence fine contemplations of the highest order.

Young minds cannot, I should conceive, be strongly impressed with the simple wonders of creation by which they are surrounded; in the race of life they may be passed by, the business of life may not admit attention to them, or unceasing cares of the world may smother their attainments, but they can never be injurious. They will give a basis to a reasoning mind, tend in some after thoughtful sobered hour comfort and to sooth. The little insights that have obtained into Nature's works are many; them the offspring of scientific research; and trial and uncertain as our labors are, yet a gleam will occasionally lighten the darkness of the humble inquirer, and give him a momentary glimpse of hidden truths.

He that thinks he sees another's estate in a pack of cards, or a box and dice, and ventures his in the pursuit of it, should not repine if he finds himself a beggar in the end.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MOST MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were before so fine, the assortment so complete, so of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vine superior assortment of finest kinds, and other hardy fruits.

20,000 *Morus Multicaulis* or Chinese Mulberry tree still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Rosea and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pea and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedge, 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distances and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.
Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRIC
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape Gardener. Published by Joseph Breck & Co. Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

The American Flower Garden Companion will be printed on a fine medium paper with a clear type, and will consist of 150 to 200 pages 12 mo. Price 75 cents.

The object of the work is to assist those persons who are desirous of cultivating flowers, by giving practical hints on the culture of the different Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Shrubs, and such other kinds as generally find a place in the Flower Garden. To each class a list will be given, designating the height, color and time of flowering, of the kind recommended. To which will be added useful hints on the propagation of Plants, with a monthly calendar on the general management of the Flower Garden; with a descriptive plan of a small Green-House, and the general nomenclature of green-house plants. Also, a treatise on the Culture and Germination, with descriptive lists.

The work will conclude with miscellaneous articles appropriate to the purpose, and a glossary of the most useful words to be known by those who cultivate Plants and Flowers.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with their days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a discount of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Bennett & Chisholm,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1838.

NO. 35.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURE.

We are happy to lay before our readers an able Report, presented to the New York Legislature, by a gentleman highly distinguished by his agricultural skill and intelligence, Lewis F. Allen of Buffalo. The Report is drawn up with ability, and we cannot doubt will be followed by some important measures, tending to foster and advance his greatest interest of the republic—its Agriculture. New York is destined to be eminently an agricultural State; and already her agricultural products are immense. With the exception of cotton and rice there is nothing that she may not produce. Nor are her citizens in any respect behind any part of the country in agricultural knowledge and enterprise. Indeed when we take into view the extent of their farming operations, no New England agriculture can come in competition with them. Their wheat crop is an immense product; their wool an immense product; so are the fruits of their dairy establishments.

For a time the agriculture of New York received the special and fostering patronage of the State Government. In 1791—99, her Agricultural Society published four quarto volumes full of valuable communications. In 1821—25, the State ordered the publication and gratuitous distribution of three volumes of agricultural papers, which for instructive and useful matter of that kind, are not surpassed by any publications of the same extent.

The State patronage has, since that time, to a great degree been withdrawn. We presume that party politics, that terrible bane of all that is agreeable and most useful in the community, has triumphed over a public spirit, and a just regard to this primary interest of the Commonwealth.

Individuals among them eminent for their just appreciation of this great concern, afterwards associated for its advancement, and attempted a Cattle Show at Albany. But they had no premiums to bestow, and their efforts were in a great measure abortive, though the first Exhibition presented some remarkable specimens of improved animals, particularly of foreign and imported blood.

It is sincerely to be desired by every friend to agricultural improvement throughout the whole country, that this new attempt to enlist the interests and secure the patronage of the State Govern-

ment, in ways for aught we can see, unobjectionable and highly beneficial in their tendency, will be successful.

A state so rich as New York could without the slightest inconvenience to her finances, and in the end with most eminent advantage to her true interests, devote one or two hundred thousand dollars a year to promote her agriculture. This we hope she will do. It will confer upon her an immortal honor. It will stimulate to such an increased production as shall compensate in the end thousands of times for her expenditures. As Massachusetts men we cannot presume to follow her "with equal steps;" but with hearty good will, we will cheer her on in this noble career; and rejoicing in our federal and fraternal connexion, regard the increased advances of one member of the family, a member, who is in some considerable measure bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, as a common and universal good.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Agriculture, on the memorial of the State Agricultural Convention assembled in Albany on the first day of February, instant.

Mr L. F. Allen, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the memorial of the State Agricultural Convention assembled in Albany on the first day of February, instant,

REPORTS:

Although the duties of the committee on agriculture have oftentimes been considered rather nominal than active, yet your committee, on a review of past years, and a careful examination of the present condition of the State, have come to the conclusion that a serious responsibility, at this time, rests upon them; that they are charged with some of the highest duties which devolve upon the Legislature of a State; the guardianship of that primary branch of industry which is the source of our prosperity and greatness, and our sure dependence in times of public peril and misfortune. Politicians may speculate upon the influence which free institutions, or a partisan administration, may have upon the prosperity of a country; commercial men may extol the advantages of an extended foreign commerce; manufactures may claim pre-eminence in conferring independence upon their country; and literature may arrogate the exclusive credit of rendering a community enlightened and polished; yet, after all, agriculture constitutes the broad base upon which the whole superstructure of society depends for support. If that languishes, either for want of the protection and patronage of the constituted authorities, or from the inattention and lack of intelligence in its rural population, the government becomes embarrassed, commerce crippled, and manufactures paralyzed. A maritime war may

sweep our commerce from the ocean; our manufactures may sink for want of a market for their fabrics, as they have done; but agriculture never disappoints our hopes, while we continue to enjoy the blessings of a kind Providence, whose favor it is alike our duty and our interest to propitiate, by prudent foresight and dutiful submission to all his requirements. The soil, under judicious management, never withholds the tribute of reward to those who humbly devote themselves to its culture, and place upon it their only sure reliance.— Upon this, then, we ought to bestow our special attention, our protecting care. These truths have been amply illustrated and established in the experience of the two last years. Your committee are persuaded that the condition of the agriculture of any country affords a safe criterion whereby to judge, not only of its general prosperity, but of the social and moral condition of its population.

The recollections of the age will serve to show, that the relative condition of our agriculture and that of many of the countries of Europe has undergone a remarkable change within the last forty years. While the latter has been increasing, ours has been diminishing in its products. About the commencement of the present century the exportation of bread stuffs and other provisions, from the northern and middle States, amounted, annually, to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars, principally to the continent of Europe. In the two last years, instead of exporting provisions to Europe, as formerly, we have imported from thence bread stuffs to the amount of seven or eight millions of dollars. These facts conclusively show, that the agricultural products of Europe have greatly increased, while ours have been diminishing, in proportion to our population, notwithstanding the vast accession of fertile virgin soil which has been constantly enlarging our borders. Whence this great change but from a neglect, on our part, to nurture this great branch of national industry; and a diligent and constant endeavor, on the part of the governments and people of Europe, to improve it? We have the most ample evidence that the efforts of our cotemporaries on the old continent have been crowned with abundant success. France and Germany have made great advances in agricultural improvement. The once barren sands of Brandenburg, and the no less unproductive heaths of Prussia, are now covered, through the active efforts of the Prussian government, with plentiful harvests of the finest grain in the world. The soil of England has been made to more than double its products within the last sixty years; and Scotland has quadrupled her agricultural products since the termination of our revolutionary war.

While such has been the recent progress of agricultural improvement in Europe, what has been our progress in husbandry? Has it not been retrograde? Have not our cultivated lands been generally deteriorating, under an exhausting system of husbandry? and have not large tracts, once

fertile, on the Atlantic border of our country, been absolutely abandoned, as unprofitable for culture, on account of the sterility produced by our bad husbandry?

Under the view of the subject which these facts present, the committee feel it their duty to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, who are delegated to take care of the public weal, an investigation into the causes which have led to this great, this alarming change, in the relative condition of the two continents; and to urge them to adopt prompt and efficient means, not to repress the European spirit, which has done so much good to the human family, but to transfuse a portion of that spirit into our own population, and to raise the character of our agriculture, as we can and ought to do, to the level of that of any country on the globe. Fortunately, we are not left in doubt as to the prominent means of effecting this desirable object. Other governments have made the experiment for us; have set us the example, and in a measure demonstrated the certainty of success. Those governments have patronized and aided this noble art, by protection and rewards; by instruction, in the primary schools, in the elementary principles of husbandry; by national boards of agriculture; by agricultural surveys, and by schools of scientific and practical instruction in the diseases and management of domestic animals, and in the business of agriculture generally.

The State of Massachusetts was among the first to encourage the establishment of agricultural societies, and to dispense to them the public bounty. Her continuing to persevere in this policy to the present time, by a renewal of the law making an annual and liberal appropriation to this object, is at once an evidence that she has found such expenditure salutary, and in perfect unison with the feelings and wishes of her enlightened population.

The State of Maine has also given an example of great liberality and wisdom, in recent efforts to improve her agriculture. The bounty which she this year pays to her citizens, to encourage the culture of wheat alone, will draw from the treasury a greater sum, than all the expenditures, which the "empire State" has made directly in aid of her agriculture, put together.

Several of the States have likewise, with a view to encourage a useful and lucrative branch of home industry, offered liberal bounties for the cultivation of the mulberry, and the production of silk. A slight reference to the proceedings of the current Legislature of several of our sister States, at this moment, may show the position which our own proud State should assume on this important subject.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts for giving a bounty to her citizens for the production of wheat.

A bill is in discussion in the Legislature of Kentucky to establish a board of agriculture, and State and county societies.

A bill is before the Legislature of Maryland to establish and patronize agricultural schools, &c.

The same is under consideration in the young and enterprising State of Michigan, for the establishment of state and county agricultural societies, with appropriations from the State funds for their support.

And even Wisconsin, that wild, though fertile and rapidly increasing territory of the great west, is engaged in the same laudable work.

Nor do we lack a useful lesson of instruction at home. The law passed in 1819, "to improve the agriculture of this State," did do what its title purported: it did improve the agriculture of this State. It improved our farm stock, our farm implements, our farm crops, and modes of culture; and it gave a new impulse to useful enterprise and improvement. And although the manner of its execution was in many cases faulty, as all new experiments are liable to be in the outset; yet it effected a great public good. That law involved a public expenditure of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, and no like sum, your committee are induced to believe, has been expended from the State treasury with greater public advantage. Its benefits are now palpable, and are acknowledged by all intelligent men. Indeed, it has been stated, upon no slight grounds, that the expenditure has been more than thrice returned to the treasury in the form of equal tolls upon the extra products of the soil, which it virtually created.

There is another subject to which the committee deem it proper to call the attention of the Legislature. The insect denominated the grain worm, has, for several years, been greatly destructive to the wheat crop in the northern and north-eastern counties of the State. It is progressing south and west, and threatens to cut off, or at least seriously to diminish, the great staple of our soil, and the source of much of our wealth. If the attention of naturalists, and the critical observation of practical farmers, were directed to the character and habits of this insect, by offers of a liberal bounty for the discovery of an efficient preventive of its depredations, it is believed that great public benefit might result from the measure, while it seems certain that no injury could ensue from it.

Your committee believe that in all the arts of productive labor, and particularly in agriculture, it is highly important, to the attainment of excellence, to commence instruction in the primary schools. And as we now have published, in our State, agricultural journals of as high and useful character as are published in the world, and at a price less than one-fourth the cost of an equal quantity of matter in a book form, they consider their introduction into our common schools as occasional class books for our youth, a cheap and efficient means of improving both the mind and the soil.

From the best consideration which the committee have been able to give to the important matters which come within the purview of their duties, they have come to the unanimous conclusion, that the time has arrived, when the public interest, and the popular will alike require the exercise of legislative wisdom, and legislative bounty, to improve the condition of our agriculture; the business, as has been already remarked, which gives employment to the mass of our population, and which is the main source of prosperity to all the other classes of society. The committee, therefore, recommend that, with a view of promoting the desired improvement, a law be enacted to organize a State board of agriculture, and to establish agricultural societies in the several counties of this State; and that an annual expenditure of 25,000 dollars be authorized, for five years, with suitable provisions and under proper restrictions, to improve the agriculture of this state. The committee have prepared a bill in accordance with their views upon this subject, and have directed their chairman to ask leave to present the same.

BONE MANURE.

Report of the Committee of the Doncaster Agricultural Association, on the advantages of Bones as Manure, founded on returns received in answer to the queries issued by the Committee. London, 1829.

The Committee at their first meeting prepared a list of queries to be submitted to the farmers, with a view of eliciting the necessary information: these were in the following form:

- 1st. How many years have you used bones?
 - 2d. How many acres have you boned each year?
 - 3d. Were the bones which you used raw, or had they undergone any process of manufacture?
 - 4th. What size were the bones?
 - 5th. What quantity have you put per acre?
 - 6th. On what sort of soil?
 - 7th. At what time of the year, and for what crop?
 - 8th. In what manner applied, drilled or otherwise?
 - 9th. State what mode you prefer?
 - 10th. What effect on the crop?
 - 11th. What effect on the succeeding crops?
 - 12th. What was the price of the bones?
 - 13th. Do you continue to use them?
 - 14th. What other purchased manures have you used?
 - 15th. State the effect of them?
 - 16th. State the effect of them as compared with bones?
 - 17th. State generally any particulars you know on the subject of bones and other manures.
- They also laid out into districts the extent of country over which their inquiries were to run, and these districts were allotted among the members of the Committee; each member undertook to send the inquiries, and as far as possible procure returns from the farmers within the district, and was considered at liberty to extend them as much further as he pleased.

In consequence of the queries sent out, returns were received from about fifty persons, comprising a most valuable body of experimental evidence, and furnishing the facts detailed in the Report.

REPORT.

In reporting the result of our inquiries on the subject of Bone Manure, we are desirous simply to condense the several facts, opinions, and suggestions which have been furnished by our correspondents. It will indeed be proper to attempt, from the mass of particulars, to deduce the principles which govern them, as the only mode in which such a mass can be made generally useful; and such deductions we desire to draw from the proofs before us, and not from mere theory or opinion. The very basis of our system of inquiry has been, that experience is the only guide, and theory and opinion unsafe.

The simple question is, are bones useful as a manure, and to what extent? But to answer it, we must first consider it as respects different soils, whether sand or gravel, clay, loams, limestone, peat, or warp. Even these divisions, when about to be acted upon, will be found varying in other particulars, as moisture and quality.

Beyond the various kinds of soils, there are considerations in its use—as to the particular stage of cropping it applies to—grass or arable—

in arable, whether on the fallow or the white corn crop, on the seeds or on the last crop, and in all at what period of the year. To all these again we must add the manner of application, whether as raw, or after passing through processes of manufacture—in what quantity—of what size—and whether broad-cast or drilled.

On the clay and loamy soils the returns are not so numerous, but sufficiently so to warrant definite conclusions. These comprise the clay district lying north of Rotherham, and the occasional occurrence of it in this neighborhood. On the peat which is found in and on the borders of the level of Hatfield chase some interesting returns are made; and it is only upon the warp (which is an alluvial soil almost peculiar to the banks of the Trent and Ouse) that a single return is the limit. These soils we deem a fair specimen of those usually classed under the same names throughout the kingdom.

It would appear that the use of bones within the district we have alluded to is of very modern introduction, the average of returns would not reach twenty years, and only one alludes to their use beyond the term of forty years. Colonel St. Leger, then residing at Warmsworth, was the first person who is known to have used them, and his introduction was in 1775. Mr Hornecastle's experiment in 1794, which will be subsequently alluded to for the purpose of explaining their ill success, was another of the earlier efforts; the early progress does not seem to have been rapid, from the practice of laying them on almost unbroken and in very large quantities; and it is only within the last fifteen years, when the practice of grinding them was introduced, that they have excited general attention.

The returns received satisfactorily establish the great value of bones as a manure, though "experiments on manure in this varying climate are not much to be depended upon. The seasons, whether wet or dry, the previous state of the land, and the component parts of it, all tend to make experiments doubtful in their comparative results. Yet, where a course of practice so long established as the use of bones has furnished such an amount of experiments, all doubt may at once be discarded." Our correspondents, with only two exceptions, all concur in stating them to be a highly valuable manure, and on light dry soils superior to farm yard dung and all other manures. In copying the language of one of them with reference to dry sandy soils, we express the opinions repeated in the far greater number. "I consider bone tillage one of the most useful manures which have ever been discovered for the farmer's benefit. The lightness of carriage, its suitableness for the drill, and its general fertilizing properties, render it peculiarly valuable in those parts where distance from towns renders it impossible to procure manures of a heavier and more bulky description;" for as stated by another, "the carting of six, eight, or ten loads of manure per acre for one mile only is no trifling expense." "The use of bones diminishes labor at a season of the year too when time is of the first importance, for one wagon load of one hundred and twenty bushels of small drill bones is equal to forty or fifty cart loads of fold manure."

Upon very thin sand land its value is not to be estimated; it is not only found to benefit the particular crop to which it is applied, but extends through the whole course of crops; and even in

the succeeding courses its effects are visible in the improved quality of the land, and the efficiency of a smaller quantity than would at first have ensured a crop. The Hon. J. Simpson states, "that upon much of the highland about Babworth, which is a light sandy soil, the crops under the ordinary farm management were comparatively unproductive; but that since the introduction of bones, after having for several fallows been dressed with sixty or seventy bushels per acre, not only have they become productive, but so much improved in quality as to return an equal crop with a much lighter dressing of manure or bones throughout the next course."

On the dry limestones near Doncaster the same favorable results have been obtained, and no failures, beyond those attributable to peculiarity of season, are noticed. On the Yorkshire wolds it appears that on Sir Francis Wood's estate at Garrowby, "by the frequent recurrence of turnips, the crops dwindled to nothing, and the fallows, though tolerably manured, were covered only with *galeopsis tetrahit* (common hemp nettle,) *spargula arvensis* (spurry,) and other weeds, instead of turnip plants. By the use of the very small quantity of twelve to twenty bushels of bone dust in drills, the turnip crops are now rendered excellent, and the following crops very considerably improved." Of the Lincolnshire wolds, the facts collected by Mr Beckett Denison of Doncaster are equally striking, embodying the experience of fifteen or sixteen extensive farmers. "Before bones were generally used with turnip seed, many thousand acres were annually sown for that crop without any manure whatever; from the impossibility of getting fold manure for more than one-third or fourth of their fallows. The turnips upon such unmanured land were consequently very indifferent, and the benefit of sheep feeding upon their tops (for bottoms they had seldom any,) was very trifling. Since the use of bones has become general, the turnip crop has been in many instances tenfold, and in few less than four or fivefold its former bulk. All the succeeding crops of grain and seeds have been amazingly increased; and upon the four or five shift system there is no doubt the land will go on progressively improving, requiring a less quantity of bones annually, from its increased fertility and power. These limestone soils are generally near the rock or chalk.

On the light loams the reports are favorable, giving it a preference to the ordinary dressing of farm-yard dung. On the heavy loams and clays the experiments are unfavorable. It is laid down as a necessary qualification in a soil for bones that it should be dry, and only one exception appears in the whole of the returns. Mr Marsden, upon what he describes a wet sand soil, with an iron colored subsoil, drilled two quarters per acre, and had an excellent crop, where manure had been previously tried without effect. But these experiments being made in the years 1826 and 1827, which were unusually dry, may serve to explain the fact, and preserve the common principle unaffected. We are upon this principle authorized to infer, the clay soils are in general too moist to receive any considerable benefit from bone tillage.

Upon peat soils, observing the principle that they must be previously laid dry, the advantages of bone manure are reported to be very striking. From fifteen to twenty bushels of dust per acre,

drilled, have been found to surpass very far the ordinary dressing of farm-yard dung, and even lime and pigeons' dung.

Two reports on this head, which are unfavorable, are explained by the fact of the peat being moist and not sufficiently dried.

The single report upon warped land which we before alluded to is decidedly favorable, but this was not upon river warped land, but warped by trenching.

Upon gravels little is said, and that little contradictory in the letter, although reconcilable in principle. A gravelly soil may embrace every variety of texture and quantity, from the light dry sand to the water-logged yellow clay; preserving in each the necessary admixture of stone and grit. Upon the light dry gravel, one report is favorable, though in another a strong opinion is hazarded against even dry gravels. But the report on wet gravel is decidedly unfavorable, according in this with the general principle.

To the general testimony to the excellency of this manure, we may add the following particular facts of its durability. "On a field, part of which was boned fifty years ago, the crops were on that part visibly better for fifteen or sixteen succeeding years than the remaining part, although the land was all of the same quality; and part not boned was manured with farm-yard dung. In another case, "about three acres of light sandy land were boned with one hundred and fifty bushels per acre by mistake, and although it was as far back as the year 1814, the land has never forgotten it, but is nearly half as good again as the other part, farmed precisely in the same way with the exception of the one dressing of bones."

It is noted as the peculiarity of bones, to succeed upon dry soils, and in dry seasons, when common manure loses much of its efficacy. Mr Birks remarks, "I have noticed the turnips of my neighbors who have used ten loads of one year old fold manure, have been nearly destroyed by the fly, while mine with bones, and two year old fold manure, and a previous slight top dressing of Knottingley lime, have been but slightly injured. I think a quantity of the egg or grubs which produce the fly, is generated in the one year old fold manure, that the continued sunshine matures them, and for want of rain or cool weather to thin them, they all come into action against the plant. With the use of a small quantity of two year old manure with the bones, a less number of the insects is brought to life. There is also a disease in turnips called fingers and toes, which is occasioned by an insect within the turnips. I am confident my turnips have been less subjected to this disorder than those grown on one year old fold manure. In thin, sandy, and porous soils, and where the subsoil is gravelly, also on the sides of hills, much of the essential part of fold manure and of rape dust and other top dressing is often washed away by rain. If there is a long succession of heavy rain, the loss to such manure is very great. In very hot and dry seasons, the virtues of fold manure are also suddenly evaporated. But on dry land, bone manure in all seasons and under all circumstances is durable." In Mr Williams's experiments on a light sand in 1827, he states, "this being a particularly dry season, the only good Swedes was with bone manure, and I never had a better crop. I this year tried an experiment of bones against farm manure for Swedes, and found the bones superior." The

general experience is decidedly in favor of a dry season being suitable for bones, although it is seen that in the excessive drought of 1826-7, many failures even with bones are recorded. We have two opinions of a moist season being most favorable to the action of bone manure. Were it not that the parties given them had used bones, the one eighteen and the other twelve years, we might conclude the opinion had been formed from the result of those extraordinary years; we would, however, infer as the explanation, that the soils on which they appeared were more than usually dry and liable to drought.

The beneficial effect upon the after crops from bones applied to turnips, is (in conformity with the opinion notoriously current in this neighborhood) stated "to depend mainly upon the turnip crop itself." If that crop is heavy the eating them off by sheep is believed to add more to the fertility of the land than even the bones themselves. In proportion to the number of sheep which can be fed per acre is the benefit to the land. The results on the Duke of Newcastle's estate, may be taken as the experience of every farmer upon the like soils: "whenever a crop of turnips is obtained upon dry sandy or gravelly soils, the succeeding crops of corn and grass seeds are usually abundant, except in very dry seasons; but whenever turnips miss, the subsequent crops of corn and seeds are seldom productive, unless assisted by an additional quantity of manure. It must be obvious, therefore, that any measure which will reduce this crop to a greater certainty is of the highest value.

Concurring with these proofs of the excellency of bones, it is highly gratifying to find proofs of a rapidly extending demand for them. In no one return, in answer to the query in our circular, Do you continue to use them? has the answer been in the negative. The impression which is prevalent in our neighborhood, that he is not to be accounted a good farmer who does not use them, is echoed from the woods of Lincolnshire. In Berkshire it appears "their use is rapidly increasing, and every person who has made trial of them seems quite satisfied of their utility." * * *

Having now endeavored to give an outline of the results of the use of bone tillage, we must descend into the practical details of the time and manner of its application. To consider first the time of its application, we inquire, on grass land or on arable?

Upon grass the returns are not numerous; those which are received are very favorable, and state the herbage, whether for hay or pasture, to be increased in quality and quantity. Six hundred bushels of small bones were in 1822 spread upon twenty-four acres of grass land in the dairy farm, Clumber Park, consisting of dry sandy and gravelly soil which had been laid down about ten years. It had a very good effect, the cows depastured on it were in better condition, and about twice the quantity of butter was gathered from them than from cows depastured upon land of similar quality, but not boned; and this effect still continues. Mr Birks observes, "with respect to grass land, the extent of the fertilizing quality of bones is still greater than on arable." Valuers usually estimate the allowance to a quitting tenant with respect to Sheffield bones, by supposing them in tillage land and on meadow ground exhausted in four years; but in grass land depastured they are considered to be exhausted in

eight. But if alternate lands of a pasture field were tilled, one with common manure, the other with good bones, the great superiority of the latter would be visible for twenty years.

Upon arable, we have to consider the stage of its introduction into a regular course of management. The whole of our correspondents adopt the application upon the fallow, and thirteen have also used it for the intermediate crops, particularly the last crop in the course. The effect of its application to the intermediate crops is not very carefully separated from the effects upon fallow; but we seem authorised, in the absence of any observation to the contrary, to infer, that the effects are good, although from the greater prevalence of the fallow application, this may be considered preferable. If the seeds are manured on the plan before recommended, there will be little need of the bones for the last crop; but if the manure is needed, bones are found to answer the purpose. The effects of rape dust and other manures called artificial will be subsequently stated.

Upon the fallows, the general time of applying them is previously to or at the same time with the turnip seed in May, June, July, and August. For the intermediate crops, the bones will be applied with the seed.

The next point of inquiry is the manner in which they are best used; this embraces as well the method of putting them into the land by drilling or broadcast after they are prepared, as also the best manner of preparation, whether broken, large or small, whether raw or after having undergone processes of manufacture, and whether singly or mixed with other manures.—The remaining branch of inquiry will be the quantity.

First, then, as to the drilling or broadcast; the great weight of evidence is in favor of drilling, although the contrary course is held by some very intelligent farmers. A third mode is acted upon by others, of sowing them broadcast, and gathering them into ridges with a mould-plough. Mr Workman prefers broadcast for barley, and the Rev. G. Wright and Mr Weldon prefer broadcast for the white turnips, although in other cases they give the preference to the drill. * * *

In their preparation a decided preference seems to be given to bones broken small, and the half-inch bones are those most generally used. Mr Birks states, "If I were to till for early profit, I would use bones powdered as small as sawdust; if I wished to keep my land in good heart, I would use principally half-inch bones, and in breaking these I should prefer some remaining considerably larger." Reasons for this belief are thus stated by Mr Woodcock: "By using bones of a large size with dust in them, I think I have sufficient of the small particles of the dust to set the turnip crop forward, and sufficient of the large particles of the bone left to maintain the land in good condition for the last crop.

The quantity, however, is on all hands allowed to depend almost entirely on the size of the bones. It appears that in the earlier stages of their use, before they were commonly ground down, as much as an hundred bushels and upwards were laid on per acre. Now the average of our returns, although we have reason to believe it is much above the general average of the country, amounts to about thirty-nine bushels per acre. * * *

The best judgment we can come to upon the facts before us warrants our conclusion, that an

ordinary dressing of bone tillage broken down to the smallest size above dust is twenty-five bushels, and of the half-inch and inch bones forty bushels; that this would be the quantity requisite on land of ordinary quality, and in an ordinary state of cultivation; the poorer or worse cultivated lands requiring a greater quantity, and those in a higher state of cultivation or richer, a less.

Another point with respect to the state of the bones is whether they are preferable in their raw state, or after they have passed through an oil or glue manufactory. It is acknowledged by our correspondents to be a prevalent opinion among intelligent farmers, that manufactured bones are equal in their effects to the raw bones. Mr Shor states an experiment he made in the year 1812. "He boned twenty-four acres at the rate of fifty bushels an acre—on one part he put London bones, having had the oil stewed out of them, and another part was tilled with bones, collected from Nottingham, which were full of marrow, and a third part with horses' bones, having much flesh upon them. He could not see any difference in the turnips, they all being a good crop; but the next crop was not so good where the fleshy bones had been laid." He adds it as his firm opinion, "that bones act soonest for being boiled or stewed, as the fibres of the turnips or any other plant take hold of them sooner after the oleaginous part, which impedes their decomposition, is taken from them either by boiling or stewing.

Mr Broughton however states, that he has found bones in their raw state much superior in point of their duration to the manufactured bones. An observation of Mr Horneastle's may lead to the explanation of this seeming contradiction. "My opinion is, that bones are not a manure until they have undergone some degree of fermentation, after which they will more readily decompose. It is known that a strong fermentation takes place when boiled by the bone collectors in London. After being in a heap they became extremely offensive; and when they obtain this bad smell, I consider they are in a state to break up for manure. They are also liable to heat when in a great body on board ship; but as I know nothing of chemistry I hope the subject will be considered by those who are more capable. I judge from experiments made by me in the years 1794, 1796, and 1814." As these experiments tend to throw light upon this difficult subject, we subjoin them.

"The first bones which I used (in 1794) were from the dog-kennels; I had them broken at Old Coats mill, and spread them on a fresh ploughed clover lay the same day. On the following day wheat was sown, and the bones and wheat harrowed in together. The quantity was about eighty bushels on one acre; the crop was bad, and I never could observe any good effect from these bones afterwards. This was upon high sand land. In 1796 I sent another wagon load of kennel bones to be broken; they were spread the following day upon a piece of fallow upon Blyth Forest, at the rate of about eighty bushels per acre, and were ploughed in by a very thin furrow on which turnip seed was sown: there was a full plant, but the turnips were small, and did not appear to derive much advantage from the bones, neither did the succeeding crops. I shall here observe, that after the

trials of bones for manure I thought they were not adapted to sandy soils; but afterwards, by observing others use them with great success, I thought that my failure might arise from having used the bones immediately after they were broken, and consequently before any heat from fermentation had taken place. As a further experiment, in 1814, I again sent some bones from the dog-kennels to be broken, and then laid them on a heap which I covered with earth; they remained in that state about a month, and were then spread with turnips. The land was ridged with a double mould plough, and turnip seed drilled in the ridges. The good effect of these bones was to be seen on every yard on which they were spread, being the largest and best turnips in the field, although the other part was manured from the farm-yard where a considerable quantity of oil cake had been consumed."

With the principle stated by Mr Horncastle corresponds the experience of the Rev. C. Cator. He states, in the use of bones, especially of the larger sort, those that appear upon the surface of the summer seeds should be "gathered off, and either broken again or mixed with earth, scrapings of the road, &c. wherein they will undergo another fermentation, and be quite as beneficial as any other ones. I had an extraordinary proof of their efficacy, so collected and mixed with road scrapings, in the same field in which the greater part was heavily manured with good fold yard manure; and though the whole field was a good crop, that with the compost of bones, &c. might be discovered to a single row for their superiority. * * *

The principle thus developed naturally leads us to another of great importance, which has been elicited by the practice of intelligent farmers; and, like all principles developed by practice, the most certain and satisfactory, from its having proceeded from no theory previously formed. It is the accurate observation of facts which leads to every practical improvement, and a classification of facts proves the one principle which pervades them.—his principle is the superiority of a compost of bones and manure, or other substances, over bones used singly. The effects of such a compost are attested by thirteen of our correspondents, who present them as their own individual conclusions, and course into which they have individually been led by experience, without having had as far as appears any communication with each other: such a coincidence is too regular and marked to allow us to attribute it to any accidental circumstance, and the force of the concurrent testimony is so great as to leave no reasonable place for doubt. * * *

It may be matter of inquiry and deduction from the statements previously made, to trace the benefit arising from compost to its source. Mr Birks states from his own observation, that on mixing the ashes from house fires with the bone compost, great heat was occasioned: this heat may be supposed to be the result of fermentation, and more especially as from Micklethwait's, Mr Cator's, and the several other statements, it is apparent that the mixing of bones with soil or other manure rapidly promotes fermentation. If this be the case upon the principle before alluded to, the bones are by fermenta-

tion much sooner serviceable, and the other substances mixed with the bones may equally be benefited by it.

Another principle of great value is stated by Mr R. Littlewood: "If it be true that the component parts of the earth are adapted for the growth of particular kinds of vegetables and grain, what can be so fit and proper to bring those parts into action as a mixed tillage? And it is also quite clear, that the system of cultivating tillage land must be often changed in the cropping, in the grass, and in the manure also." In this principle of the propriety of changing manures, ten others fully agree, and this opinion fully strengthens the former one of the superiority of bone compost.

After having thus gone through the detail, it may be well to subjoin a brief summary of the deductions we draw from them, as an assistance in their practical application. It appears then,

On dry sands, limestone, chalk, light loams, and peat, bones are a very highly valuable manure.

They may be laid on grass with great good effect.

On arable lands they may be laid on fallow for turnips, or used for any of the subsequent crops.

That the best method of using them when broadcast, is previously to mix them up with earth, dung, or other manure, and let them lie to ferment.

That if used alone, they may either be drilled with the seed or sown broadcast.

That bones which have undergone the process of fermentation, are decidedly superior to those which have not done so.

That the quantity should be about twenty-five bushels of dust, or forty bushels of large, increasing the quantity if the land be impoverished.

That upon clays and heavy loams, it does not yet appear that bones will answer.

With respect to price, it is not important to note any particulars beyond the calculation of the expense of a dressing of bones compared with farm-yard dung. Twenty-five bushels of dust at the present price of 2s. would amount to £2 10s. Forty bushels of large bones at 1s. 10d. would amount to £3 13s. 4d., and these are shown to be equal to an ordinary dressing of eight or ten loads of fold manure, which at 10s. would amount to 4 or £5. But the most material saving will be in the carriage, and in the difference of expense between drilling bones with the seed and dressing the land over with dung in the usual manner. A still greater advantage accrues from their use in the saving of time, which may enable a farmer to put in the turnip seed sooner than where there is so much carting to perform.

SILK CULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.—The farmers of Monmouth county are embarking extensively in the cultivation of the mulberry, and rearing of silk worms. A large building is to be put up in Freehold, this season, by an enterprising citizen, as a cocoonery. The Freehold Enquirer says that large numbers of the *morus multicaulis*, which were introduced last spring, have done remarkably well, and multiplied beyond all expectation.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The subscriber presents for premium the following production of one acre and twenty rods of land cultivated with oats the present year.

The lot of land above is situated near the line dividing Somerset and Swansea, and near Lee's River; the soil is hard, and like that of our best lands in the vicinity. The crop of last year was corn, and although the promise for a good crop was very fair, yet the early frost did great damage; the only manure used was about fifty barrels manhaden-fish, put round the hills of corn. The present season no manure was used, the land was ploughed, and the oats sown about the middle of April, and harrowed in. The season being favorable for English grain, the crop was unusually large; the reaping which was done near the middle of August, was rather a job as the straw was much crippled. The oats were bound and put under cover, and soon threshed, and the product by actual admeasurement, found to be seventynine and a half bushels, averaging thirtyfive pounds to the bushel, the standard weight being thirty pounds. The surplus weight of five pounds, makes an addition of about thirteen bushels, equal in all to ninetytwo bushels and nearly eightytwo bushels per acre. The grain was very bright, large and heavy, and an uncommonly large product.

The expenses of the crop may be safely estimated in the following sums, to wit:

Ploughing, harrowing, sowing, &c.	£3 50
Leaping, binding, &c.	3 50
Threshing, cleaning, &c.	5 00
Four bushels seed oats	2 60
	<hr/> \$14 60

Value of crop:	
80 bushels of oats, 55 cents per bushel,	\$44 00
2 tons straw, \$8½ per ton,	17 00
	<hr/> \$61 00

BENJAMIN CLEVELAND.

Somerset, December 27, 1837.

I certify that I assisted in the measuring and weighing of the foregoing oats, and that the above statement is true, according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH GRAY.

I certify that I have surveyed the foregoing described lot of land, and that it contains one acre and twenty rods, and no more.

December 27, 1837.

DAVID GRAY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bristol, Dec. 30, 1837.

Then David Gray above named, made oath to the truth of the above certificate, by him subscribed

Before me,

JOHN MASON,

Justice of the peace.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF OHIO.—From the tables attached to the Report of the Board of public works politely forwarded us by Mr Foot, we compile an exhibit of some of the principal products of Ohio, in 1837, cleared at the several Collectors Offices on the Ohio and Miami Canals.

Barrels of Flour 283,479, bushels of Wheat 733,799, pounds Bacon and Pork 3,879,27, Bulk Pork 2,953,218, barrels Pork and Beef 82,183, pounds of Lard 2,468,340, kegs of Lard 34,954, bushels of Corn 359,979, of Oats 99,599, barrels of Whiskey 34,319, pounds of Butter 544,706, Cheese and Grease 649,598, of Feathers 18,121, of Dried Fruit 99,807, bushels 1,742, Apples and seeds 20,470, dozen of Brooms 3,117, pounds of Brooms and handles, 10,330.—*Cleveland Herald.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

We have devoted a large portion of this week's Farmer to one subject—that of Bone Manure. We have been induced to do this by the many urgent inquiries, we have received in relation to it. It is a new manure with us, and comparatively recent abroad. The Doncaster Agricultural Society is one of the most active and intelligent in Great Britain. We received their Report on this subject now published in this week's New England Farmer, two years since. We have accounts of latter experiments, which we shall shortly give to our readers. We have made some small trials with this manure in the state of fine powder three years ago; it was applied to Ruta Baga, without any other manure and was encouraging; but not sufficiently decisive to warrant our speaking more fully of it. We saw a field of Ruta Baga the last autumn at Mr C. N. Bement's, Albany—one part of which was manured with barn manure or compost; another with ashes and a third with bone manure. We have had no account of the crop after being harvested, but from appearances at that time the result would prove highly favorable to the use of this manure. Mr Bement gave it as his opinion that twenty-five bushels applied to an acre was fully equal to a good dressing of dung. It is highly desirable to ascertain whether bones burnt so as that they may be easily reduced to a state of comparative fineness might not be used with equal advantage as when ground in a mill. The oily parts of the bones would be lost by this process; and this is the case too after they have been used by the soap boilers in which condition they usually are, when sent to the mills. The only advantage, which the process of burning would have over grinding would be found in situations, where no bone mill is accessible.

The question, whether they should be ground into a fine powder or simply broken into chips or small pieces, is still open to experiment. Thus far it is believed, that when applied in the state of powder the effects are more immediate; when used in a crushed or broken state the effects are less obvious at first, but more durable. That however applied the effects are very lasting is a point fully ascertained.

We have the pleasure to add that a mill for the grinding of bones has been erected in the vicinity of Boston, where the prepared article may be had in sufficient quantities to meet any probable demand. The advertisement of the Proprietor is in another part of the paper and orders for the article may be left at the office of the New England Farmer.

It is greatly to be desired that the farmers would give it a fair experiment and note the results. Its effects upon Indian Corn remain to be tested; but there can be little doubt of success in the application. Where manure is purchased at a distance the portable character of the substance must strongly recommend it; especially if twenty-five to forty bushels to an acre are to be considered as equal to a good dressing of barn-yard manure. It seems to be settled that the land to which it is best applied is dry land; that where an immediate effect is desired it should be applied in the form of dust directly with the seed; where applied in small pieces its effects are more permanent. In the mill at Roxbury it is broken in small pieces; and at the same time much of it is in the form of powder. It seems necessary likewise that it should undergo a degree of fermentation be-

fore it is applied, and thus it may be made to do when mixed with a quantity of loam, in which case it is more likely to be evenly distributed or with common barn-yard dung or compost.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

THE DUEL.—The public mind has been electrified and shocked by the accounts of a duel at Washington between two members of Congress. Mr Graves of Kentucky and Mr Cilley of Maine, fought with rifles, in which the latter was killed at the fourth fire.

The legal definition of murder is the killing of another with malice prepense, that is, in passion; or with design without the authority of law. Here the design is avowed; the instrument charged, pointed, and fired; and the life is taken. Is this murder?

In the sudden excitement of passion, a man kills another. It is in vain to plead his general character in excuse to say that this is his first offence; that he has been always amiable and courteous in private life; the law is inexorable and admits no such apology.

Here then is no sudden passion; the killing is matter of deliberate calculation and arrangement. The word is given; the aim is taken; and the only thing, that seems to be admitted as wrong in the case is, that the wind blows so hard, they cannot hold the instruments of death steadily.

In the eye of the Law the man who is present at the killing of a man and does not do what he can to prevent it; the man who knows that it is intended and does not take measures to prevent it; but especially the man, who is present and consents to it and assists in its perpetration, is held to be an accessory, and liable to be punished as a principal.

In this case two individuals, under their own hands and with their own proper names, advise the public, that they carried the defiance and the acceptance; furnished the instruments; appointed the place; measured the distance; charged the rifles, and gave orders to fire; and this in four successive instances; and more than that distinctly agreed, that if the fourth shot did not take effect, then the parties should be placed nearer to each other. Is this being accessory or not to the killing?

Now is it possible that in a community where Law is said to reign, that men shall coolly detail all the steps in such an atrocity; and their own particular, direct, and urgent instrumentality in the affair, and thus defy the sovereignty of the law; and pass on in the midst of the Legislators and Magistrates of the land, without even the formality of an arrest? Good Heavens! what is the condition of society in which we live!

In ordinary cases of quarrel, where life is sacrificed, there is commonly some feud existing, or some cherished animosity or hatred. Here there is none; everything of the kind is disavowed; the parties are on terms of courtesy, kindness, and respect—no cause of ill-feeling ever existed among them; sentiments of the highest respect are passed from one to the other even after the third fire. What an enormous inconsistency.

The Duel professedly arose out of the denial of one of the parties that a third person was a gentleman. The duel is fought and one of the parties is killed. Does that determine that the individual in question is a gentleman? It certainly is not an inevitable and determined conclusion from these premises. But if you are anxious to know what has been settled by this mortal combat;—ask the widow and the fatherless children of the man, who tried but did not succeed in taking his neighbor's life, but did succeed in throwing away his own life.—

Ask the friends of the survivor, who when he proffers his hand to them, cannot but feel that it is stained with the blood of his friend. Ask the conscience of the survivor, what has been decided by it, when in his midnight watches, the reminiscences of this dreadful scene, rise before his mind. Ask the living and the dead this question; and the whole array of parties concerned in this terrible act, when they stand together before that tribunal, where human opinion will pass away like the thinnest vapor in the scorching beam of a summer's sun and on every human action a judgment be had from which there is no appeal.

CONGRESS.—Congress have made no progress in any important measure since our last, save passing a law to protect our neutrality on the frontiers; and appointing a committee to inquire into the late unhappy and atrocious personal rencontre. Mr Preotiss has moved law in the Senate making duelling or the abetting such an act a capital offence. This we fear will not prevent it. Make it an absolute disqualification for holding any office of honor or trust under the United States Government forever, and let the States follow up the legislation in their own jurisdiction; this might prove effectual.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—The "Patriot" force in various places have failed in their attempts to invade Canada. The officers have quarrelled. The men have thrown up their arms in disgust. As they have of some time disgusted every honorable and moral man in the community by their movements, it is high time they should taste the bitterness of their own pills.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The General Court are still busied. They have fully passed the Wheat Bill, which we shall publish as soon as it appears. They have rejected bill mitigating the penalties of certain crimes, such as burglary and highway robbery. They are still engaged about the never failing matters of the Banks; and the suspected subjects of inquiry are not all "used up;" but continue to drop in occasionally. Where the end is, not yet seen.

The subject of the Annexation of Texas, the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the License Law and the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks are waiting behind the scenes to make their appearance on the stage, when their turn comes.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Three remarkable fires, and more extraordinary from their coincidence, are reported the arrival of the last packets from Europe. The Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, the Royal Exchange in London, and the Opera House in Paris, three large, most expensive, and most magnificent structures have all fallen in the flames, since our last advices. The fire appear to have been accidental.

MASSACHUSETTS HORT. SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of this Society was held at the Hall in Tremont Street, on Saturday last.

A report from the Committee of Finance was read from which it appeared that the pecuniary affairs of the society are in a flourishing condition.

Voted, That the sum of \$275 be expended in premiums, for flowers, fruits and vegetables, during the present year.

The following letter was read, and its insertion in New England Farmer requested.

Dedham, Nov. 29, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR:—I trust the following remedy for "Borer" has something more than novelty to recommend it.

Last week in a neighboring town, I was conversing with a person, whose apple trees I had formerly known had been much injured by the attacks of the borer; mentioned that he had put clam shells round them, and weed, had earthed up the ground about them, and made excavations round them, with a view to arrest destructiveness of the borer; the above methods were tried at different times and at the suggestion of dead in trees but to no good purpose, excepting that he thought that the rock weed might possibly have been of a little service. He thinks that by an accidental circumstance, he has discovered a simple and complete remedy for the attacks of the borer. Having a quantity

Southern wood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, which he wished to remove, he transplanted some round one of his apple trees quite near to the trunk; he very soon discovered that the borers had ceased their depredations, which induced him to adopt the same mode with his other trees and the same result was produced—the extinction of the borers—he lets the Southern remain; last year his trees produced very abundantly. I would merely suggest whether Wormwood, *Artemisia absinthum* would not be equally efficacious—would they not be worth the trial to Quince, Peach trees, &c.

If a plant of easy culture should be discovered which should have the effect of keeping off Canker worms, Curculio, &c. would it not be very desirable? it is hardly to be hoped; it is possible that the above communication may be the means of turning attention to the subject, and with this view I submit it to your disposal.

Be pleased to accept of the assurances of the sincere regard of your humble servant.

E. M. RICHARDS.

To the Hon. E. Vose, Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Society. The Society then adjourned for two weeks or until the 17th inst.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending March 6.

MARCH, 1838.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	26	15	11	10 N.
Tuesday,	27	4	25	12
Wednesday,	28	6	28	25
Thursday,	1	22	30	24 N. E.
Friday,	2	12	24	24
Saturday,	3	26	31	30
Sunday,	4	14	32	32 E.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twenty-five dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty-eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf. Feb. 27, 1838. Im.

DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

Wanted a Dairy woman, who understands all work necessary in the Dairy, in the family of a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 7. No. 52 North Market Street.

WANTED

To take charge of a small Farm, a single man of skill, industry and good habits. To a suitable man the place will be an excellent one. Apply immediately at the N. E. Farmer's office. March 6.

WANTS A SITUATION.

As-gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in one of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of the ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practice. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pine apple culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the management of propagating them, &c. &c. Res multae nature sunt incognitae. The advertiser can be well recommended. Any orders at the office of the N. E. Farmer, for Custos Horti, will be respectfully attended to.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, a good house, barn, stable and outhouses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. Ellis, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, Feb. 21, 1837.

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING

In press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jewell, Booksellers, Salem, Mass.; The Book of Fruits, with a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for England and America, by Robert Manning, to which is added, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with modes of culture, &c. Also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Feb. 7, 1837.

SUSPENDING HIVES OF BEES FOR SALE.

Our suspending hives of bees are offered for sale, three of which are swarms of last year. Inquire at this office. Feb. 21, 1837.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety-four acres of improved land, thirty-five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from this seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct. Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country. ROBERT MANNING. Salem, Feb. 5, 1838.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash Pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

WINNOWING MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitae, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c. Orders may be addressed to WM. MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE WEEKLY

		per	per
		ton	ton
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BLISS, white,	barrel	1 12	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	9 50	9 75
BELSWAN, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 25	3 37
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 37	8 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 25	8 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 00	8 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 12	8 25
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	4 62	1 75
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	74	76
" " barrels,	"	71	74
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	hushel	"	1 10
southern flat yellow,	"	50	53
white,	"	20 00	18 00
Rye, northern,	"	40	45
Barley,	"	5	6
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	3	4
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	8	9
Eastern screwed,	"	7	8
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	23	29
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	24	25
2d quality	"	25	26
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	20	21
southern, 1st sort,	"	20	21
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	21
do country do,	"	20	21
Baltimore city do	"	90	1 00
do dry hide	"	10 50	10 75
New York red, light,	"	3 25	3 50
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20 00	21 00
do dry hide,	"	18 00	20 00
LIME, best sort,	"	15 00	15 50
MACKEY, No. 1, new,	barrel	2 75	3 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	87	1 00
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	2 50	2 75
clear from other States	"	13	13
Mess,	"	12	13
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top,	"	50	55
Hemp,	"	45	47
Red Clover, northern,	pound	41	43
Southern Clover,	"	38	40
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	33	33
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	42	45
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	37	40
American, full blood, washed,	"	28	30
do. 3-4ths do,	"		
do. 1-2 do,	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	"		
{ Pulled superfine,	"		
{ No. 1,	"		
{ No. 2,	"		
{ No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	9
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, new	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 5, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 550 Sheep, and 1050 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. Extra, \$6 00 a 6 50—First quality \$6 50 a \$7 00—Second quality \$6 00 a \$6 50.—Third quality 5 00 a 5 75.

Sheep.—A lot of ordinary at \$1 75—better qualities, \$3 00, \$3 75, \$4 00 and 5 25.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle and very few were retailed, but a sufficient number to establish prices.

MISCELLANY.

HYMN.

BY REV. JOHN FIERPONT

Sung at the Odeon, Tuesday Evening, February 27,
1838, on the occasion of the Fifth Simultaneous
Meeting of the Friends of Temperance

Dash to the floor that bowl!
Dare not its sweets to sip!
There's peril to the soul,
If once it touch the lip.
Why will ye drown
The God within?
Avoid the sin!
Ay, dash it down!

Once, to the exiled John,
A poisoned cup was brought
The bearer had withdrawn,—
The saint, by angels taught,
Saw, o'er its brim,
An asp's head rise,
Whose burning eyes
Were fixed on him.

So, truth, by whose bright blaze
Is many a secret sin
Revealed,—in these our days,
Hath taught us that within
That narrow span,
The wine-cup's grasp,
There lives an asp,
There dies a man.

Then, let no fire be brought,
In goblet, glass, or bowl,
Within "the dome of thought,
The palace of the soul;"
Lest, in that fire
Of burning drink,
That palace sink,
That soul expire.

Should God, in wrath, ordain
A universal dearth,
What need he do, but rain
On all this green glad earth,
From cloudy urns,
The curse that fills
Our vats and stills,
That blights and burns?

Save us from such a shower,
God of the eastern bow!
That pledge, of love and power,
What bends, what paints it so.
That bow in air
'Tis light that bends,
Heaven's light, that blends
With water there.

Let light on water shine—
The light of love and truth!
Then shall that drink divine
Be quaffed by Age and Youth;
And, as that bow
Doth heavenward bend,
Shall heavenward tend
The way they go.

DEATH! DEATH!! Let the following be cut out
and pasted up in every lady's *Boudoir*, and read,
at least once a week during the winter season.

A SLIGHT COLD. Let not those complain of
being bitten by a reptile which they have cherished
to maturity, in their very bosoms, when they
might have crushed it in the egg! Now, if we
call a slight cold, the egg, and pleurisy, inflamma-
tion of the lungs, asthma, consumption, the ven-
omous reptile—the matter will be more than cor-
rectly figured. There are many ways in which
this egg may be deposited, and hatched. Going
suddenly, slightly clad, from a heated into a cold
atmosphere, especially if you can contrive to be
in a state of perspiration; sitting or standing in a
draught, however slight; it is the breath of death,
reader, and laden with the vapor of the grave!
Lying in damp beds—for there his cold arms shall
embrace you: continuing in wet clothing, and neg-
lecting wet feet—these, and a hundred others, are
some of the ways in which you may slowly, im-
perceptibly, but surely cherish the creature, that
shall at last creep inextricably inwards, and lie
coiled about your very vitals. Once more again!
—again—again—I would say, attend to this, all ye
who think it a small matter to "neglect a slight
cold!"—*Diary of a late Physician.*

MIGRATION OF THE SWALLOW.—About eight
o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, last week,
the body of these birds which appeared to have
constituted the northern division of those which
make the British Isles their summer habitation,
passed over Perth, on their way south, in such in-
calculable numbers, that for some minutes the sun
was actually as much darkened as if a cloud had
passed over its face. Their passage was the
slower on account of the circling motion in which
they advanced—their gyrations forming high cir-
cles, apparently each in a separate course. Their
course was due north and south; and by nine
o'clock the last stragglers of the rear passed; and
since then there have been but few observed in
this neighborhood. The time of their departure
seems to have been nearly a week in advance of
the usual period; and the weather-seers are nat-
urally predicting a severe, or at least an early win-
ter, from the circumstance.—*Perth Paper.*

GRACE AFTER MEAT.—One day, at the table of
the late Dr. Pearse, (Dean of Ely,) just as the
cloth was being removed, the subject of discourse
happened to be that of an extraordinary mortality
amongst the lawyers. "We have lost," said a
gentleman, "not less than six eminent barristers
in as many months." The Dean, who was quite
deaf, rose as his friend finished his remarks, and
gave the company grace. "For *this* and every
other *mercy*, the Lord's name be praised." The
effect was irresistible.—*London paper.*

In the Garden of Olives at Jerusalem, eight
olive trees are now standing which are proved by
historical documents to have been there anterior
to the taking of the city by the Turks, and must
consequently be at least 800 years old.

THE BITE.—A very important stripling, whom
favoritism had raised to the dignity of quarter
master in a regiment of infantry, wishing, one pa-
rade day, to dismount from his charger for the
purpose of wetting his whistle and adjusting his
spurs, called out in a very commanding tone to a
spectator who was near him—

"Here, fellow—hold this horse."

"Does he kick?" drawled out the person address-
ed.

"Kick! No! Take hold of him,"

"Does he bite?"

"No! Take hold of the bridle, I say."

"Does it take two to hold him?"

"No!"

"Then hold him yourself."

A GOOD 'UN.—A dandy yesterday took up
book, "A statistical view of the number of Sheep
in the United States," which laid on our table—
"How many sheep are there in the country?"
asked the dandy. "More than are set down there
—replied our devil who stood by waiting for cop-
y." *Balt. Tran.*

A new novel entitled "Love" by Lady Cha-
lotte Berry is announced in the London paper.
The following note from the fair authoress to her
printer, which has been handed about in fashio-
nable circles, has caused no inconsiderable amu-
sement:—

"Dear Sir—How comes it that I have had
proofs of *Love* from you since last Saturday.
I have waited with the utmost impatience.

Yours, &c.

C—B—

Dining at a public ordinary, when one of
the company had helped himself to a very large pie
of bread, Quin stretched out his hand to take
hold of it. The person to whom it belonged preven-
ted him, saying, "Sir, that is my bread." "I'll
take your pardon," said Quin, "I took it for the loaf."

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties,
particularly of the Pears and the Plums were
before so fine, the assortment so complete,
so of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vine
superior assortment of finest kinds, and o-
ther hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees
still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for
this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous
plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pax
and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges
800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and
kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy,
fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all dis-
tances and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever or-
ders are sent to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRIC
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per an-
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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1838.

NO. 36.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

of Dr. J. C. Beekman of Kinderhook, N. Y. before the Agricultural Convention in Albany, N. Y. Feb. 2d, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been selected by your virtuality, more than my fitness, to fill the office of president of this society for the last year, it is made my duty at the expiration of the term to address you. In doing so, I could wish to make it more than a simple matter of form. Were my abilities equal to my inclination, I would throw around the great subject we have met to discuss and improve, the most captivating eloquence, and the most convincing argument. But, gentlemen, make no pretensions to the first; and, being a farmer by choice, if I can impart any interest to my subject, it is in the lessons I have drawn from my own practical observations in husbandry.

On an occasion like this, two years since, we were favored with an address from a most worthy and liberal-minded member of this society, but who is now no more, on the necessity of educating our young men for farmers, and thus to make them more fully appreciate the responsibilities they owe to the advancement of their profession, to their country, and to society. On a similar occasion last year, the subject selected for our consideration was, a history of agriculture from the earliest time until that period. Both were topics important and interesting, and peculiarly calculated to awaken our attention, deepen our impressions, and make us better and wiser men. I could wish to impart an equal interest to the subject I have chosen; and that is, what ought to be the next step in the farther improvement of agriculture.

All who hear me will doubtless agree with me, that as husbandry was the first instituted, so it is still the most important pursuit of man, and therefore, whatever tends to its improvement, is another advance towards the attainment of a common blessing. All will likewise concede, that ours has heretofore been more a laboring of the hands, than the head; and that, whilst we have literally fulfilled the command to "earn our bread in the sweat of our brows," we have not opened the sources of knowledge, and called science, which has shed so much light upon other subjects, to the aid of labor, but have been willing to plod on content, in too many instances, with the annually reduced pittance we have gleaned from the soil.—Can it be that science, which affords us so much intellectual gratification, and has opened so many fountains of wealth; which has made us more conversant with the innumerable works of the Deity, and enlarged both our enjoyment and capacity ten thousand fold—can it be that she is rebid by the farmer to enter his domain, lest she should teach him lessons that may mortify his pride, or alarm his prejudice? Or will he assume to ground that agriculture cannot be increased,

and we must be content with our husbandry as it is; that farther innovation cannot advance it; and that however much the mind has done for other pursuits, ours admits of no deeper research nor clearer investigation? Gentlemen, could I be persuaded to adopt this opinion, I would erase my name from the roll of the members of this society; for to me the great charm of agriculture is the hope of its advancement. I cannot think that a God of infinite wisdom, who gave the immortal mind to man, with powers to look into the world around and above him, and by his intellect to make all in the universe subservient to his interest or his wants—has decreed, that in the cultivation of the soil, which contributes so largely to his support and happiness, man is forever to follow only the dictates of instinct, and not the lights of reflection and reason. No. Our mental faculties are the noblest part of our creation; they give us command over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air; they enable us to comprehend and know God as the Author of our existence, and the giver of our bounties; and it is the improvement of them only that can make us acceptable in the sight of Him, who is himself both omnipotent and omniscient. The brute may perish, and the works of our hands crumble by time, and be lost in the lapse of ages; but the immortal mind, enlightened by the study of the past, and looking with hope to the future, stretches forth her sleepless energies to understand creation as it is, and ultimately take home with her the sublime pleasure that the acquisition of knowledge has imparted. Cannot then the mind be made to operate upon the stubborn soil, to make her more abundantly yield her increase? Most assuredly it can; if we but call to our aid all the light which science has shed, and is shedding, and diligently and systematically apply it, our calling will not lag behind other avocations in the steady march in improvement.

When we take a view of the works of Deity, we are lost in astonishment at the comprehensiveness of the mind that conceived, the power that created, and as far as we can follow them, the beautiful and exact laws that regulate and control the whole machinery of animate and inanimate nature. We see order, the first law, the great law that governs equally the movements of the world, or the formation of the most insignificant insect. If we go farther, we see it is given to finite man, when he makes one branch of the works of the Almighty a subject of study and reflection; if he first looks back and sees how far others have gone, compares their ideas with his own; takes constant advantage of the thousand arguments that nature is beautifully and daily unfolding to his view—if he arranges his materials and gives a systematic operation to all his movements and thoughts, persevering in his plan, and never doubting of ultimate success,—we see him at last bring order out of confusion, and what was before slighted because it was not understood, now becomes of importance as we are made acquainted with its

uses. It is to labors like these, that we are indebted for our knowledge of astronomy, chemistry, geology, botany, languages, &c. &c. and all the advances in the sciences and arts that contribute so much to the happiness and intelligence of civilized man. But to an uncultivated intellect, that does not avail itself of the labors of the past; where the mind has not been expanded by reading and reflection; whose notions are of one kind to-day, of another kind to-morrow; where conjecture supplies the place of arranged facts, and prejudice is a bar to a just elucidation of the laws of reason and nature; where all is crude, confused and mixed up—the good with the bad, the useful with the useless, sense with nonsense, and reason with folly—and united, too, as they are, with a boastful desire to give opinions to the world, as the emanation of reason, and the clear results of a long experience; what else must follow, but that darkness will continue to cover the land, and gross darkness the people. These last observations apply with a peculiar force to the past and present state of our farming operations. Although we have cultivated the earth for thousands of years, we have yet no arranged system of action, and the beautiful law of order, which God has stamped upon this as one of his works, we do not yet understand; for we have not yet learned to reason from cause to effect. To be sure we sow in spring and reap in autumn, and gather into barns to supply our wants, and those of our flocks. But did not our father Jacob do so? did not the patient Job do so? and likewise Boaz, the kind-hearted husband of Ruth, at least five thousand years ago? And what has been done for the advancement of agriculture, between these generations and ours? It is a fact, gentlemen, that something like improvement in farming has taken place only within the last fifty years. It commenced in England and Scotland, and these countries have for some time experienced the benefits of what they call their improved husbandry.—Within that time they have doubled their products but in one important point they have a manifest advantage over us; that is, they can employ three hands as cheaply as we can one, and have their board in the bargain. Still, although much has been done there to increase the products of the earth, yet, in my humble conception, radically and permanently to improve, they must adopt another and better plan, and instead of raising farmers by instinct, they must be reared by education. Instead of a man of any age turning farmer, and at once ignorantly triumphing in his success, and boasting of his knowledge, he must be taught by a dear-bought experience, that he has undertaken a business he does not understand, because he cannot compete with one who in early youth has had his mind expanded by both scientific and practical culture.

We have all seen the absolute necessity that the lawyer, the physician, the manufacturer, and the artisan, should go through a regular course of study, reflection and practice, to fit them for the

proper discharge of their respective duties. Think you that in the noble science of farming—for science I will call it—less of education, study and reflection are necessary? No, gentlemen. Depend upon it, if we are to place husbandry upon a stable basis—if we wish to see this broad and fertile land covered with the habitations of plenty, and containing a happy and prosperous people, we must give an early direction to the human mind, to enable it to comprehend and fully grasp the subject. We must come back to elementary principles, and ascertain the different ingredients of which the earth is composed; we must understand their structure, combination, and uses, and what acts upon each with most effect for the benefit of man. These are studies sufficient to engage the undivided attention from early life to its close; and even if we should fail in our first attempts, still we would ultimately place husbandry upon so firm a basis, that nothing would be wanting to secure the full fruition of our labor, but the smiles of a beneficent Providence. To accomplish these desirable objects, a young man must first have a good school education; he must then be taught chemistry, geology, and botany; have a knowledge of mathematics, and perhaps mineralogy, with so much of entomology as is necessary to guard against the mischievous effects of insects. These are some of the hand-maids to the knowledge of agriculture, which, to insure success, must be carefully cultivated.

To lay the foundation in early life for an agricultural education, what would be so useful as an agricultural school, where not only these, but many other collateral branches would be taught, and from which if a young man graduated, it would prepare him not only for usefulness in life, but accomplish him as a man of science and a gentleman. It would open his mind to view agriculture in a different light from the generality of farmers. He would understand how cause operated to produce effect, and how he could give most efficiency to his labors. From mathematics, the science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured, it would lead him to a correct knowledge of practical mechanics, the application of the principles of power and land mensuration. From chemistry, the science which enables us to discover the peculiar properties of all natural bodies, either in their simple or compound state, he would learn to analyse the different kinds of soil, ascertain wherein they differ—what combinations are the most useful, and, if possible, in what the principles of fertility consist, and what must be added or taken away to make barren or degenerate land more productive. The doctrine of manures cannot be understood without a knowledge of chemistry; and it is a subject so extensive in its application to farming purposes, that it must be the A, B, C, of the farmer's education. Geology, and, if necessary mineralogy, would teach him to discriminate between the different kinds of substances the earth is composed of, and give him a correct knowledge, not only of what the surface of the soil consists, but what is buried beneath it. Botany, the science of plants, or that part of natural history that relates to vegetables, would teach him to ascertain their different uses—discriminate the exhausting plants from those that are less so—the locations most favorable to their growth—the seasons for their production and reproduction—their laws of generation—the alternation that ought to be observed for the

best development of their powers, so that whatever plant was cultivated, it would be the best and most valuable of its kind. These are some few of the studies, upon which we have entered somewhat into detail, that should be taught in such an institution. The mind, however, would not only be regulated and instructed, but habits established quite as useful to the full development of the bodily powers. Would nothing, think you, be gained by instilling principles of virtue, of regularity and order—by forming habits of industry, teaching a correct moral department, and discountenancing idleness and vice? Permit me here to particularize and point out in a single instance the benefits that would follow the adoption of one simple rule—that is, keeping farm accounts—entering the debtor and creditor account of the farm, and making out an exact statement of its profit and loss. Or you may go farther, that of each lot and each animal. If you ask what special benefit would flow from the practice, I answer, you can at once calculate the relative value of your farm, either in whole or part—the expenses of its cultivation,—the annual cost of your household—the profit on each lot or animal, and as a general result determine whether you are gaining money or losing. If making, to continue; if losing, to quit before bankruptcy follows. Besides you may graduate your family expenses by it, and at one glance you may ascertain your exact standing in a pecuniary point of view in the community.—Why does a merchant keep his accounts but to regulate his business by striking his balances? Ought not the farmer to be equally particular? The time will come when he too will make his regular daily entries as necessary to the successful prosecution of his business.

We have dwelt on this one item, simply as an elucidation of the general argument in favor of education; but suppose, to quote the language I have used on a former occasion, a State Agricultural School, under a proper course of instruction, to contain two hundred students, and a course of studies to last three years. It would send each year, after the termination of the third, nearly seventy young men, so educated into the different sections of our state. Their knowledge of theoretical and practical farming would be generally diffused; and continue this number for many successive years, it would give thousands of the best farmers, scattering them through every portion of the state. And here let me ask, who is so much of a skeptic as not to believe, that agricultural knowledge would be increased by so great an accession; and, in consequence, agricultural products be prodigiously multiplied? But, this is not all; our school would not only send her missionaries of intelligence and industry through this state, but all her operations—so far as competent professors could discharge their duty of instructing or experimenting—of collecting, comparing and examining all that was most familiar or rare—ornamental, useful, or profitable, in each of their peculiar departments—in a short time we would have a farm and collection, which would vie in extent and appearance, and much exceed in usefulness the far-famed gardens of London or Paris. Probably at no time in the history of our state, could an agricultural school be founded under as favorable auspices for ultimate success, as at present. By the establishment of agricultural journals, a taste for that kind of reading has been created; our citizens are alive to farther improve-

ments, for they have heretofore felt the want of them. The efforts made and making to give a more thorough school education to our population—the ability of our citizens to contribute whatever may be required to carry the object into effect—the easy transmission of produce through every portion of our state by our rivers, roads, canals and railways—the facility of communication with New York, one of the best markets in the world, all are so many aids to the successful completion of the plan.

Should this school go into operation, and carry out the great principles of its founders, the time will, must come, when every citizen will be proud of it as a state institution; when those who have been its friends, will gladly come forward and claim the honors to which they will be entitled, and the present state authorities will take a pride to date its commencement as coeval with their administration of power; for, besides being a test farm systematically managed, its manufacture and collection of the various farm implements, its specimens of geology, mineralogy, and botany, the exhibition of its animals; the order and regularity of all its operations in husbandry; the circulation among our farmers of useful intelligence collected there, either from practice or experiment; the aids it will give to our agricultural journals, and above all, the young men it will yearly send out to every portion of our country to vivify by their intelligence, and fructify by their industry, whatever place they settle in; will be so many claims to popular favor, for they will be constant and living evidences of its great usefulness.

(From the Horticultural Register.)

ON THE NURSERIES IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

MR EDITOR,—If you will permit me to use your valuable publication, for this communication, and, it may be, for some further remarks hereafter, it is my intention to lay before your readers a few observations made on the NURSERIES in the vicinity of Boston in the autumn of the year 1837. So far as my memorandums and memory will serve me at the present moment, the following is an outline of the establishment of my respected friend, Mr William Kenrick, at Nobantum Hill Newton.

The NURSERY of Mr William Kenrick is west of Boston; distance about five miles. It is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of fine fruit and hard ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, and herbaceous plants. About 25 acres (out of 60 acres which constitute the establishment,) are at present appropriated to the purposes named. This lot is chiefly situated on a hill; which from its exposure on all sides to winds, is much less liable to be affected by the influence of the late frosts of spring or the early frost of autumn, than the low grounds. Trees thus exposed to the winds, from every quarter are rendered hardy; and are the better prepared to withstand the effects of a change of climate, whether they be sent to the east, or to the west, to the north, or to the south.

I understood Mr Kenrick to say, that upward of 60,000 trees had been inoculated in his nursery during the past year. At the time of my visit, found some six or eight persons employed in budding seedling peach trees. The buds, the hands were then using, I found by the tallies were from bearing trees, and from sources to be dependent

ed upon. This is as it should be. The want of proper attention, on the part of nurserymen, has heretofore been fraught with disappointment, and the loss of much time to the cultivator. To be certain that we have the right varieties, when we commence planting, is a foundation on which we may safely build our hopes of future success. A small stock, warranted true to its name, and in fine health, and vigorous growth, is worth a dozen doubtful and scrubby trees. The method Mr Kenrick has adopted to register the different varieties of all his plants, appears to me a very good one. The nurserymen generally, at least in this section of the country, have of late years used every precaution, in their power, to prevent mistakes. I mention this fact, as many of my friends and neighbors have gone "further and fared worse," when they sent their orders to persons unknown to them, except by catalogue. Several hundred trees, of the different kinds and varieties of fruit, have been sent out at suitable distances, by Mr Kenrick, for the purpose of producing specimens in order to prove the new kinds; a few of which are cultivated for sale.

Upwards of two hundred varieties of choice Pears, lately received from the garden of Professor Van Mons, of Flanders, and from the garden of the London Horticultural Societies, at Chesham; are now under cultivation by Mr Kenrick. Other fine sorts are expected during the present season.

The varieties of the Apples, of the Cherry, and of the Peach, are on a large scale. Mr Kenrick has, it appears to me, ransacked the orchards of Europe and America for good things. His selections are choice; yet very extensive. Gentlemen who are about to commence, or extend the cultivation of fruits, may here make a selection of much, if not all, that is valuable in the orchard and garden.

Another portion of the grounds, are devoted to the cultivation of beautiful and hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, and roses;

"Which at God's word in beauteous Eden grew;
Queen of the flowers that made that orchard gay,
The morning blushes of the spring's new day."

Additions, of the most choice kinds, are, I understand, yearly made to this department. Several varieties of the Mulberry—suitable for silk-worms—are cultivated on an extensive scale, particularly the *Morus multicaulis*.

Among the herbaceous plants I noticed a fine collection of Pæonies; containing most, if not all, the best kinds. This is a class of plants worthy the cultivation and attention of the lover of flowers. This part of Mr Kenrick's establishment, may be the subject of some remarks at a future time.

I would here, were it my province so to do, make some suggestions for the improvements in the immediate vicinity of the mansion, which is situated on the rising ground, by a short and winding avenue from the road. The proprietor will please pardon me for making the above remark. He has done much to improve his grounds, and, if I do not greatly mistake, he will—I judge from hints dropped by himself do much more.

From the summit of the hill, in the rear of the mansion, you have a fine view of the city of Boston to the east; and a delightful prospect over a diversified country on all sides. The citizens of, and strangers visiting Boston, would do well to

take a ride across the Milldam to Newton, and fill their lungs with pure, fresh air, on a summer's morning, when the "Sun is but half an hour high"—here they would realize the lines of Douglass when they should call to memory their visit to Nonantum hill.

"Dew drops, little diamonds hung on every tree,
And sprinkled silvery lustre o'er the lea;
And all the verdurous herbage of the ground
Was decked with pearls which cast a splendor round;
The flowers, the buds, and every plant that grew
Sipp'd the fresh fragrance of the morning dew."

Roxbury, Jan. 19, 1838.

S. W.

Mr J. Breck:

DEAR SIR—Believing that the time is now arrived that Agriculture like Horticulture is much improving daily, by the intelligence communicated through the columns of the different Journals of Horticulture, I herewith send you in part a communication on the culture and management of fruit trees, which has been collected from the results of practice on the culture and management of fruit in the different parts of N. England. The object of collecting the matter for these and other communications belonging to the treatise was to publish it in a small work, but as I am at this time otherwise engaged I commit it to your perusal, and, if you consider the subject worth an insertion in your New England Farmer or will be in any manner of utility to the Agriculturist the entire treatise is at your service and shall be handed to you for publication as your number proceed.

You will be so kind as to place the paragraphs as numbered. The object of this is that any different sections of the treatise may be referred to as I proceed with the subject.

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF FRUIT.

1. There are few individual branches of Horticulture, that are more deserving of a careful observation, than the culture of choice fruit; and it may be justly said, in many cases, that there are few subjects connected with the science, that are less generally known and practically understood, with an exception of a few individuals that have paid much attention, and made minute investigation into the natural propensities of fruit trees, who have in many cases not only realized every expectation, but in many ways received a compensation from their labors, of the most satisfactory nature.

2. Choice fruit of almost any kind, meets a pretty general demand in most of the markets in the Northern States; nor has there been any lack in planting, in most parts, to meet the general demand; however, a deficiency is apparent, which must be considered partly owing to mismanagement; and unless better modes are applied and strictly attended to, the deficiency will, in a few years, be severely felt in many parts of the Union.

3. In the first place, it will be seen that there is a general mismanagement in selecting the ground and location to be planted, which, by many persons is considered a subject requiring no consideration; when on the contrary, on it depends the principal chance of success. For, if the soil and location to be planted, is not well chosen, the best efforts of culture will be in a measure defeated, and the produce unsatisfactory. And hence, in many places, an idea prevails, that it is impossible

to bring the desired kinds of fruit into a healthy growth and bearing; when the deficiency lies wholly in placing it in an inappropriate situation.

4. The most common error of this kind, may be seen in the apple orchard, and, although the fact is apparent to any intelligent observer, no exertion is taken to counteract it, by many persons who are engaged in planting orchards at the present time. The apple tree flourishes well in almost all parts of the Northern States, when planted in a sheltered situation, as on the base of small hills and alluvials, in well sheltered valleys; especially if the soil is of a rich, mellow, loamy nature, which is often to be found in such locations. The contrary location is that of the unsheltered hills of a poor, gravelly nature, where the chilly northern winds have their power on the trees. It seldom happens that trees so located, either flourish, or bear good crops of fruit; the trees, both body and branches, are in such situations, blown all on one side; the limbs stunted, and the bark covered with moss, the true indication of poverty and stagnation. The fruit from the former is mostly fine, clean, and of a good flavor and produce; the latter, small, wormy, and of a meagre flavor and produce. The Pear thrives well on stiff, clayey soils, in a well sheltered situation. The Plum is more local in its nature than either the apple or pear; for it seldom is seen to flourish well, and fruit in any perfection, but in that of a low, moist situation, where the soil is naturally rich, or made so by adding plenty of manure to it: in such places the plum does well in most parts of the Union. The cherry on the contrary to the above, will accommodate itself to almost any location, soil or aspect, in any part of the Northern States, (providing it is not winter killed, which is sometimes the case with tender kinds,) but side banks, and dry sandy bottoms are best adapted to its health and produce. Every fruit indeed, will be found to have a natural tendency to a peculiar soil and location, which I shall endeavor to describe under the different heads of culture, as I proceed.

5. A mismanagement is also often very apparent in planting trees, which in many cases is badly done, and is the cause of retarding their growth when young, in a manner that they never fully expand into a full growth and vigor; and hence the cause of so many stunted trees, that are to be seen in almost every place and every where. In many cases, fruit trees are much crippled in their early stage of growth, by allowing them to bear a quantity of fruit, by which their vigor and vital principal is in a certain degree exhausted, and the tree never afterwards assumes that habit that it would have otherwise attained. To the above, may be added the general neglect of pruning and thinning the branches of trees, and regulating them in such a manner that the sap has a regular flow to all and every part of them, their leaves, fruit and the like.

6. Under the head of culture, one very essential consideration should always be borne in mind by the cultivator, namely, that of planting in a proper manner, which is often but little attended to or thought of; trees are often planted in a careless manner, and are merely left to chance in culture, which is the very thing that should meet the most strict attention in young trees. There are indeed but few things that require more attention than a young plantation of fruit trees, which should be well worked among, and manured almost every season.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

Although to the eye of the cursory observer the summer presents the best evidence of a good agricultural district, and of good husbandry, exemplified in rich corn-fields, and abundant crops of grass and grain,—yet no season of the year is devoid of distinctive marks, by a little attention to which, one may easily acquire a good idea of the same. A few months residence in the northern county of New Hampshire during the just past winter, enabled the writer to ascertain with some precision the value of agricultural labor, even where summer struggles for existence as it were amidst so many wintry months of the year. The valley of the Connecticut so celebrated for its fertility loses none of its value in agricultural productions throughout its entire extent, even to its head waters. At a computed elevation of more than seven hundred feet from the level of its mouth, the intervals of this stream and of its numerous tributaries in the vicinity of Lancaster are noted for excellent farms. A prodigious and heavy growth of white pine timber interspersed with elm and butternut formerly covered them, which have given way to the axe of the enterprising farmer. Thousands of magnificent trees, and of first rate timber, then valueless, were destroyed by fire, and when that was inefficacious were rolled into the river, to be borne away from the scene of toilsome enterprise. After these richer tracts had been taken up, we find the hills denuded of their forest growth and rendered arable. These farms comprise at the present time some of the most productive and valuable. The labor of tillage is greatly increased owing to their rocky character. But as there is usually some compensation for disadvantages in almost every thing else in the economy of the world, so here. What the farmer loses in fertility he gains in a more favorable season, avoiding on such exposures and amid a free current of air those early frosts so much dreaded and so destructive. Such a farm is at this moment before me in recollection, cleared from the primitive forest about forty years ago, and still occupied by the worthy couple who settled among these hills. The good man is strong, vigorous and active and though more than seventy years of age, accompanied me one winter's day in an excursion to the lofty hill top which rises above his farm. A panorama of beauty was spread at our feet. Beneath was seen the tottous Connecticut now locked up in ice, with its broad intervals; beyond the grazing farms on the hills of Vermont; behind rose in majesty the range of the White Mountains; a little farther the fine elevation of La Fayette, almost boundless forests, a clearing, a farm house, a village, a quiet and fairy lake, and other objects combined to produce a winter landscape of uncommon interest. It is upon these hill sides that grain at present seems to do best, although excellent wheat is still grown on the intervals. Little attention is paid to fruit, indeed by far too little. The best apple orchards are to be seen on the hill farms, the trees firm and of good growth, but dwarfish and spreading. No regard as far as I could learn has been paid to the kind of fruit, and most if not all the apples in this vicinity are of natural growth; and all I have seen exceedingly poor indeed, scarcely fit for any other use than cider making. This neglect seems unaccountable. There can be no reason why good fruit should not be sown, as it

seems conceded that it is as easy to grow a good apple as a poor one. Neither can the climate be any objection, for we are aware that excellent fruit is raised in Canada and good orchards are not uncommon in the interior of the State. A little pains taken to procure scions from below, or what would be still better from a more northern territory would convert the present condition of this part of agricultural pursuits into a better system. We fear that with all the diffusive information of the present day, our farmers remote from cities do not appreciate sufficiently the importance of orcharding. The experiments, which have been crowned with so much success in fattening animals on fruit, will, it is to be hoped direct attention, more to this subject. A farm seems to be destitute of a great portion of its value in our eyes, which does not possess its orchard.—How little expenditure is necessary to set out a few cherry trees, pears, &c. producing a result at once ornamental and useful. Agricultural societies could not do better than to give premiums and encouragements for the introduction and growth of fruits suitable to the farm. Hardy varieties could be easily and successfully reared by sowing the seeds of the more valuable and tender. Acclimation of the finer kinds is thus in a few years brought about. We trust that our northern agriculturists will look into this subject more attentively, as one highly promotive of their interest.

But what the farmer of this vicinity loses in the fruit orchard, he makes up in the sugar orchard. The rock or sugar maple attains a luxuriance of growth which might be expected from the nature of the soil. These stony and rocky lands though difficult in tillage, are nevertheless fertile. Sugar orchards are not uncommon. Some of these contain three hundred trees, or more. From one of the former six hundred pounds of sugar may be expected, the average produce of two pounds to a tree. Orchards hereabouts, have been thus productive for thirty years. Indeed it is presumable, that there is no definite limit to their powers. It is a common notion that the sap thickens with the age of the tree, and thus is more saccharine. I have no means of proving this; and the assertion, presents a quere of some interest to the physiologist. Two tons of sugar are made in other places where the orchards are more extensive. The sugar commands the average price of 10 to 12 1-2 cts. per pound. The incisions to procure the sap, are made by the axe instead of the auger, the former being considered preferable. This we should question, if any regard is to be paid to the durability of the tree. The consequence of the deep cut with the axe, is a wound long in healing and when healed, the injured part is rendered much weaker, and liable to decay. Plugging the bored trees after the sugaring, would promote their more ready closing of the wounds of the auger, and thus render the tree larger sized than otherwise. Many trees are destroyed by the effect of high winds in breaking those, which have been frequently tapped, or rather nicked with the axe.

During the several past summers, owing to the coldness of which, little Indian corn was raised in the Atlantic states, none could be expected in this region. Frosts are not unfrequent at the critical period of ripening. Attention to getting the earlier northern varieties has secured crops notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the seasons. A return of more genial summers is confidently

expected. No difficulty had been previously experienced in producing full and abundant crops. Fields of six and seven acres virtually devoted to "the golden grain" were not uncommon. Neither was it then necessary, to be careful about the sort or variety. The twelve rowed produced as well as any other. Other grain has been substituted by the cautious farmer, who had learned by experience not to depend on so precarious a return for his labors. Our summers cannot continue to be so cold; and though it behooves the agriculturist to prepare for the worst, yet more favorable seasons may be anticipated; those good old fashioned hot and brilliant summers, when our corn fields would produce their "thirty and fifty fold." Whether there be cycles or periodical changes in the weather, is a question to be solved by meteorologists, nor unworthy their attention; and although a warmer summer and a better corn crop has been prophesied from year to year and the prophecy has failed, yet hope, that firm friend to all, establishing its augury on the rude notions of traditional lore, promises from so mild a winter, a corresponding hot summer for our next. But until better and surer data, such as scientific experience can lay down for guides, be procured, caution in the selection of the earlier and better kind of seed, and attention to the character of the soil will be the safer and surer modes of procedure.

The other grains with the exception of wheat do well. The latter has been troubled with "the fly," an insect unknown to me, nor have I been able to ascertain much of its habits and character. Its depredations are fearful, attacking the young head and destroying most if not all the grain: so that the crop is greatly injured. Some fields seem more infested with it than others, and until experiments be made to avoid its ravages or ascertain its economy it will prove a serious disturbance. To this end, late sowing has been practised; and considered a good method, but subjects the grain however to the earlier autumn frosts at a period in growth little calculated to resist them. Wheat is generally sown in the spring and there is little winter grain raised. Experience has shown that the spring is most favorable, as the long and continued cold destroys that sown in Autumn. The usual yield of wheat at present is about twenty bushel to the acre. Of oats, a friend assured me that he had produced on an acre eighty bushel and a still more extraordinary instance was given of eighty-four bushels on something less than the above quantity of land. The average yield is considered about thirty.

The existence of cereal plants in high northern latitudes, constitutes one of the most interesting facts in the phenomena of vegetation. That the earth should be periodically covered with an almost endless variety of luxuriant grasses, exact adapted to the necessities of animals and man, and as it becomes expended in its energies for one species, adapts itself for another, cannot but excite our admiration. As we proceed to still more northern regions, the capacities of man are coincident with the nature of the productions of the soil. In the absence of grain and of the grass there is a similar absence of the effects of civilization. The Laplander with his reindeer gathers mere subsistence from the pulverulent lichen which cover his barren pastures in the lieu of beautiful and cheering herbage; and the Esquimaux, immured in his hut of ice, or in his smoky cabin is scarcely elevated above the inferior condition of the brute.

tion. The Gyrophora and Cetraria may furnish him with the bare means of sustaining life, but the wheat and oat, with their numerous kindred grasses, only indicate in their growth the presence of civilization, luxury, and refinement. The physical energy requisite in the produce of such means of subsistence as the latter, operates in no small degree to develop the mental and moral powers, establishing as an unquestioned fact in the history of man, the circumstance that the character of a people may be ascertained by the character of their agricultural pursuits. He then is no small benefactor to the human race "who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before." We trust the time is hastening when the science of Agriculture will receive a more general attention in our country, and assume that rank and station among the occupations of society which it merits. A science comprehensive of all that pertains to human knowledge; first in importance, and without which all else must fail. The human mind scarcely recognizes limits to its operative ingenuity; and in a field so wide, and a scene of enterprise so extended, the very elements of matter, and the Laws of Nature will become subservient to the advancement of philanthropy and moral worth; of individual good and national prosperity.

J. L. R.

Lancaster, N. H. Feb. 1838.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

DEAR SIR—"He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is the benefactor of mankind." As your sheet is designed to promote such beneficial results by publishing experiments which promise to secure them; permit me to spread before you and your readers, a few facts respecting a bed of *Carrots*, cultivated in Westborough, the last summer by Mr George Denny. Mr D. has been repeatedly requested to give publicity to the results of his experiment, but as these results were less favorable than he anticipated, he has chosen not to do it. The following facts, however, obtained from the overseer of his farm, we presume he will not be unwilling to have given to the public for the general good; and many questions, which a carrot bed of such unusual size for this region has elicited, will thereby be answered.

This carrot bed covered one acre and a half of ground; was ploughed twice, harrowed, and pushed. About one third of the bed was manured. Five and a half hours were occupied in the rowing, which was done with a machine on the 7th day of June. The rows were 15 and 18 inches part. In the harvesting, eight hundred and eleven bushels of carrots were taken from the bed, some of which have been sold at 40 cents per bushel.—The tops constituted the principal food of sixteen head of cattle from Oct. 21st, to Nov. 8th.

A brief summary will show the value of the experiment.

Amount of labor expended including oxen,	
41 1-2 days a 6s.	\$41,50
Manure, seven loads,	7,00
Seed,	1,50
Interest on estimated value of land,	9,00
Cost of machine for sowing,	15,50
	<hr/>
	\$74,50
Value of 811 bushels Carrots at 40 cts. per bushel,	\$324,40

Tops, estimated value,	4,60
	<hr/>
	\$329,00
Balance over and above all expenses of labor, manure, seed, and machine, (which last is still on hand,)	\$254,50

From this statement it will be seen that at 10 cts. per bushel, the cultivation of carrots is a saving business.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLAE FILIUS.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ON PRUNING FOREST TREES AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

At the present period few things can be done with more advantage in fine days on the farm and garden than the pruning of hardy forest trees and ornamental shrubs, and in many cases hardy fruit trees and vines both ornamental and useful, may not only be pruned with the greatest safety, but to a good advantage, as such work greatly forwards the business on the farm and garden in the spring.

There are few things more essential than pruning ornamental forest trees and few branches of Horticulture more neglected in many cases, as most people have an idea that in such plantations nature should be allowed to have her own course; however a little consideration teaches us to the contrary. In most plantations of Forest trees the ground is well prepared previous to its being planted, and the consequence is, the young trees, make a rapid growth and come in contact with one another, and if they are not thinned, many of their under and side branches die as the plants grow in height and size, and the dead wood incumbers and weakens the live. There are hundreds of acres of land covered with forest trees at this time, that are much in want of this kind of pruning or thinning out. Trees in such situations should also be pruned into a handsome and regular shape and everything of the kind should be forwarded previous to the coming spring when ploughing, crossing and many other things will have to be done and the trees will be allowed to grow and injure one year after another. I could say a great deal more on pruning, but at present must defer it until a better opportunity.

A FORESTER.

Atkinson, Penobscot Co. Maine.

March 5, 1838.

MESSAS JOSEPH BRACK, & Co.

Gentlemen: I sowed one and three fourths bushels of Black Sea Wheat, May 9, 1837, on about an acre of land that had potatoes on it in 1836. The grain was threshed with flails and yielded forty bushels of good well cleansed wheat; the land was not prepared, either in 1836 or '37, for an extra crop.

I also sowed five bushels of Bald Wheat on four acres, May 15, 1837. This grain was cradled with one of Vaughan's cradle,* by a man who had never seen one before. I think one half of the expense, in gathering grain, may be saved by using this cradle instead of the sickle. It requires some patience to learn to use it well. The wheat from the five bushels, I had threshed with flails and measured for the bounty, was one hundred and twenty and one half bushels. The land

*The Scotch Bow.

in 1836 bore potatoes and corn; a part of it was ploughed in the fall only, a part in the fall and spring both, and a part in the spring only. I could not see any difference in the growth of the wheat. The quantity of manure put on the land in 1836 was nothing extra, there was not any put on in 1837.

The wheat was prepared by wetting it, and then turning it into a vessel that would let the water drain off, and then adding two ounces of blue vitriol, dissolved in two quarts of water, stirring it well; the wheat was then separated for sowing, by adding about six quarts of plaster to a bushel of wheat. The wheat may be sowed immediately or not, as best suits the farmer. This treatment prevents smut.

Yours, with respect,

E. T. MORRILL.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—An English paper relates that a practical farmer at the annual dinner of the Preston Agricultural Society, gave some account of various interesting discoveries in farming, particularly as related to the economy of seeds. He said that he had always been of opinion that much less seed than was generally used for grain would answer the purpose. With this impression he made experiments upon different portions of the ground. He had planted at the rate of one grain of wheat to a square foot, or nine grains to a square yard. In several instances, one grain had produced thirty-eight stems, in others rather less, but in all a crop amply sufficient. He had also examined the heads, and found that one head contained as many as forty two grains. The general result of his calculation showed a produce at the rate of forty-two bushels per statute acre.—There were 1640 grains in half a pound of wheat, and thus, according to the proportion he had named, 4 pounds 10 ounces of seed would be sufficient for a statute acre. This he thought was a subject deserving the attention of agriculturists.—He had this year drilled three acres of wheat at the rate of six bushels for three acres, in rows of from twelve to thirteen inches asunder, and though this was only to a small extent following out the former experiment, yet it would be a guide to the principle.

ECONOMICAL FOOD FOR HORSES.—Nine pounds of bread, made of oatmeal and bean flour, will afford more nourishment to horses than a bushel of oats of good quality, weighing twelve or thirteen pounds. A French farmer in Hainault, feeds his horses during the winter, with a mixture of boiled potatoes and chopped straw, giving each horse daily, at two feeds, about fourteen pounds of potatoes, which food agrees with the horses, and is much relished by them.

SINGULAR HEN.—Mr James Drinkwater, of Harpurhey, near Manchester, Eng. has a hen upwards of two years old; it has not a white feather on it, but is as black as jet. For upwards of eighteen months it has laid an egg every other day, and, has never been known to change its feathers.

A hog raised by Mr Noah Frisbie, of Litchfield, was exhibited in this city last week, and was slaughtered on Friday last, which weighed alive One Thousand Three Hundred and twenty-five lbs. and made one thousand lbs. of handsomely dressed pork! D'ye give it up.—*Hartford Times,*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1838.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURE

We publish in this week's farmer the speech of Dr. J. P. Beckman of Kinderhook, N. Y. President of the New York Agricultural Convention, a gentleman who yields to no other in agricultural skill, intelligence, and zeal. We shall proceed to give other of their proceedings and report, which have been forwarded to us in an Extra Cultivator. N. York agriculture and Massachusetts agriculture are intimately allied. We should be glad to keep the chain of connexion between us always strong and bright; and are persuaded that the best effects must result from a Knickerbocker and a Yankee cross. Merely geographical distinctions are the last of all lines which should divide men; and we consider it as evincing a high-minded liberality on both sides, in the Berkshire Agricultural Society the last autumn availing itself and being permitted to avail itself of the public services of that eminent friend to agricultural improvement the editor of the Cultivator; and in honoring with a handsome gratuity the public spirited efforts of another zealous friend of agriculture, C. N. Bement of Albany, who contributed to the interest of the Show by the exhibition of some of his improved stock.

Two objects seem particularly to have attracted the attention of the New York Agricultural Convention. One was the establishment of county agricultural societies, with endowments which should enable them to hold shows and bestow premiums, and the other, the establishment of experimental farms.

With respect to the former, the establishment of county societies, who should hold annual shows and have the means of distributing premiums, as far as the experience of Massachusetts goes, no measure would conduce more, or more immediately to agricultural improvement. They create a strong interest on the subject. They bring the farmers together, and make them acquainted with each other and with each other's improvements. They lead to the exhibition of the best stock owned in the district; and publish its history and management. They excite a strong emulation to excel; and produce a competition which is wholesome and unattended with any ill-feelings or resentments. They serve in this way to increase the crops and improvements. They lead to the introduction of the best live stock. They induce experiments, determining oftentimes the most important inquiries. They create a self-respect in the class of farmers which renders their profession the more respectable; and in one form and another, they diffuse a great amount of valuable agricultural information. In the experience of Massachusetts the state has been requited ten fold for every dollar which it has bestowed in bounties upon the state and county societies.

No agricultural society ought to hold a show without at the same time holding a ploughing match. These contests have done an immense service in improving the implement itself and the management of it. Much in both these respects remains to be done. We know no sight more beautiful than to see, in an open and clear field, twenty teams in good condition, well equipped, and with manly, spirited ploughmen, and drivers as well conditioned and equipped, starting in this competition without noise, without confusion, without passion, without any of the betting spirit of gamblers, and each proud of his team and striving for success, which is made to depend on the excellence of work and the good

condition in which the ploughman brings out his cattle at the close of the contest. The effects of such competitions have been of the highest benefit to the agricultural community. Any person who will compare one of the most improved modern ploughs in point of lightness of draft, ease of handling, and manner of performing the work with a plough of former times, and the neat manner in which ploughing is now often executed, compared with its execution thirty years ago, will need no argument to convince him of the importance and utility of these ploughing matches, to which mainly these improvements are to be credited.

The efforts of a Society however to be effectual in these cases must be seconded by the state; and they must have the means of bestowing liberal and honorable premiums. In this matter all that ought to be asked of the state should be to encourage liberally the efforts of individuals. Whenever a county society has been formed in Massachusetts, the society upon showing that it has raised funds for the benefit of agriculture in the county to the amount of one thousand dollars and set them apart for that use, is then allowed two hundred dollars from the State Treasury; and so on for every thousand dollars so raised, provided however that no society shall in any case receive an amount from the state exceeding six hundred dollars, which amount they are bound to bestow in premiums and make returns to the Secretary of the State of their appropriation of this gratuity.

There is another matter, which ought always to be connected with these shows, and that is an exhibition of dairy produce, agricultural implements, and of household manufactures. Some have added the exhibition of vegetables, fruits and flowers, all which have given interest to the occasion. There is great reason likewise in doing this, in that we secure the patronage and interest of our wives and daughters and the whole female community. They most certainly have a deep concern in agricultural and domestic improvements upon whose handiwork and good housewifery depend so entirely the comforts of our homes. They ought to have every encouragement to come forward with the products of their needles, their spinning wheels, their looms, their dairies, their poultry yards and their cocooneries, and to be candidates for a liberal share of the premiums. We have been always delighted to see them at such public exhibitions, and we shall here take occasion to protest against a piece of neglect and ill-manners, in which it is high time for a reformation. We mean that of excluding them from the public table. Provision should be made for them, as much as for any other portion of the assembly; and now since we have left off the disgraceful practice of intoxicating liquors and Bacchanalian carousals, there is no reason why such occasions should not be honored and gladdened by their presence.

There is every reason to desire therefore that our public spirited brethren of the Empire State should succeed in their application for legislative aid in the establishment of county agricultural societies and shows. It is a common concern in which no party spirit, no local politics, and no miserably small, mean and selfish views should be permitted to intermingle. Let the grant of the state be as liberal as under any circumstances it is likely to be, the avails will much more than compensate for the expenditure; and prove an investment even more profitable in its ultimate results, though not of so exact ascertainment, than the cost of the Erie Canal. Of the plan of experimental farms, we shall have something to say on a future occasion.

The Governor has appointed Thursday the 5th day of April to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer throughout this State.

NEW YORK FARMER.

We are glad to hail the revival of the New York Farmer after a condition of suspended animation since September last, from which we had our fears one time, that it might not be recovered. It has heretofore been a publication of sterling value; and has diffused a large amount of valuable information. The present number is full of useful matter. We most heartily wish its enterprising proprietors in all their useful undertakings a success equal to their merits. Mr Minor was a severe sufferer by the dreadful fire in New York; and with a ship completely dimasted it has been extremely difficult even to keep afloat, much less to make any headway in a heavy sea, and in that continual darkness and storm, which have hung over the city and the country within the last gloomy year. But come what may, if the most devoted industry, public spirited enterprise, and heroic perseverance against adverse fortune deserve and can ensure success, he must have it. We presume his Railroad Journal and Mechanics Magazine are also resumed.

LARGE BEEF.

The meat of two oxen fatted by Samuel Sweetser of Athol, Worcester Co. Mass. is now hanging in the stall of Mr Holden in Faneuil Hall market; and well worth looking at by persons interested in such products. They were of the native breed, and have been owned by Mr Sweetser about a year, during which time they have been carefully fed. The particulars of their feeding, we have not been able to ascertain. The live weight of the two was 5200 lbs. the dead weight as subjoined.

Hide	108	120
Tallow	200	172
Quarters	422	408
	360	354
	417	414
	369	353
1876		1821
Total,		3697 lbs.

We received some time since from our highly respected correspondent, Anthony Dey, Esq. of New York some letters respecting an important discovery made in England in the manufacture of Beet Sugar. By this operation the material can be put in a condition to be manufactured at any season of the year; and, instead of five or six, twelve per cent of sugar is obtained from the raw vegetable. The discovery is patented, and remains a secret. A company with large funds has been formed for the prosecution of the business and seventy thousand pounds sterling were offered to the inventor for his discovery. He demanded one hundred thousand pounds which have since been given to him in cash, and in shares in the company, which has been formed. This *douceur* is enormous; and if it proves nothing else, it clearly establishes the confidence of the company in the success of the invention, and their conviction of its immense importance. These papers were at once laid before the public by the Agricultural Commissioner in his address before the Legislature; and we design to place them or extracts from them in our columns at an early date.

In 1828 there were 89 Beet Sugar manufactories in France. There are at this time 542, and 39 in the course of building. The total amount of sugar produced the last year was 96,000,000 lbs. We have these statements from authentic sources.

The profits are estimated in France at 30 per cent on capital,

"Silesia at 57 per cent on capital.
 "Prussia at 61 "
 "Rhenish Prussia 9 "

The occasion of the striking differences in these results arises from circumstances with which at present we are not made acquainted. If this discovery in England should fulfil its promises, and the Government should not think proper to interfere with it by protecting their colonial produce by a heavy excise on the manufacture of home sugar, its effects upon West India produce and property must be serious, and have a material bearing on the value of slave property.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending March 11.

MARCH, 1838.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	5	17	40	S. E.
Tuesday,	6	36	44	N. W.
Wednesday,	7	34	34	N. W.
Thursday,	8	32	36	E.
Friday,	9	27	38	N. W.
Saturday,	10	34	40	N. W.
Sunday,	11	33	55	N. W.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.
 1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.
 3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.
 20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.
 5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.
 Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs AWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention.
 Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Situation as Gardener and Farmer is wanted by a person who understands the business in all its various branches, the English and American manner, and who is also well acquainted with the management of a Greenhouse, and forcing times; he would like to be accommodated with a house for a small family. Good recommendation can be given. Apply to the New England Farmer Office.
 March 14, 1838.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

15 of the finest varieties of English Gooseberries, done up packages for \$3 each package. For sale by
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 No. 52 North Market St.
 March 14.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twenty-five dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty-eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
 No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.
 Feb. 27, 1838. Im.

DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

Wanted a Dairy woman, who understands all work necessary in the Dairy, in the family of a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 March 7. No. 52 North Market Street.

WINNOWER MILL.

I received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Messrs's Winning Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair. Likewise Springer's Patent Winning Machine, a very light and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Best Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
 For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
 Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.
 Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS EARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, very low by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from this seed.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct.

Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country.
 ROBERT MANNING.
 Salem, Feb. 5, 1838.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbut Vitæ, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

WANTS A SITUATION,

As gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in some of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring a scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of the ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practice. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pine apple culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the manner of propagating them, &c. &c.

Res mulctis nature sunt incomite
 1 The advertiser can be well recommended. Any orders left at the office of the N. E. Farmer, for Custos Horti. will be respectfully attended to.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, with good house, barn, stable and outhouses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. Willis, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.
 Boston, Feb. 21, 1837.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00	
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30	
BEEF, mess.	barrel	14 00	14 25	
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25	
prime,	"	9 50	10 00	
BRESWAN, (American)	pound	25	31	
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9	
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"			
southern, geese,	"	37	45	
FLAX, American,	"	9	12	
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37	
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 37	8 50	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 00	8 37	
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 00	8 12	
Alexandria,	"	7 75	8 00	
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50	
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"			
" " barrels,	"	4 62	4 75	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel			
southern flat yellow	"	74	75	
white,	"	72	74	
Rye, northern,	"		1 10	
Barley,	"	85	90	
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	50	53	
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	20 00		
Eastern screwed,	"	16 00	18 00	
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	40	45	
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	5	6	
2d quality	"	3	4	
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9	
southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	29	
do country do,	"	24	25	
Baltimore city do,	"	25	26	
do, dry hide	"	20	21	
New York red, light,	"	20	21	
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21	
do, dry hide,	"	20	21	
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	1 00	
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 50	11 00	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask		3 25	
PORK, Mass. inspect, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 50	
clear from other States	"	18 00	20 00	
Mess,	"	15 50	16 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00	
Red Top,	"	87	1 00	
Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75	
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13		
Southern Clover,	"	12	13	
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	12	13	
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50	
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55	
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47	
do, 3-4ths do,	"	41	43	
do, 1-2 do,	"	38	40	
do, 1-4 and common	"	33	38	
Northern pulled,	{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
	{ No. 1,	"	37	40
	{ No. 2,	"	28	30
	{ No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	20	22
POTATOES, new	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 12, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 450 Sheep, and 1300 Swine. About 50 Beef cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—"Dull." We quote Extra, at \$7 25.—First quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00.—Second quality \$6 25 a \$6 75.—Third quality 5 00 a \$6 00.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$2 75, \$3 50, \$4 00, \$4 17.

Swine.—"Dull." Lots were taken at 7 c. a 7 1-2 for sows and 8 a 8 1-2 for barrows. At retail, a very few were taken from 8 1-2 to 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE LAST POTATO.

'T is my last, last potato !
 Yet boldly I stand
 With the calmness of Cato,
 My fork in my hand.
 Not one in the basket?
 Must you also go?
 (With sorrow I ask it.)
 Shall I peel ye, or no?

I could relish a cold one ;
 I'm hungry I find.
 You may go to the Old One !
 I've made up my mind.
 By Heavens ! to dash ye
 At once to the ground,
 Seems cruel : I'll mash ye !
 Perhaps,—ye're unsound.

Let's make an incision ;
 (There's no need to peel ye)
 'T will let in the vision,
 To judge if ye're mealy.
 How wholesome ! how turfy
 It smells through the mist !
 Good bye, my sweet Murphy !
 Oh, who could resist?

If, in that blest Eden,
 Potatoes, had been
 Of Fruits the forbidden,
 We still should have sin :—
 For who in his senses,
 Would long be in doubt,
 'Twixt Earth with potatoes,
 Or Eden without.

CAPITAL.

Ah ! but he has no capital to begin with ! Very often, very often we hear this said ; and uttered in such piteous tones, that we are in such cases almost tempted to ask, what extraordinary and melancholy destitution does this young man, who is thus compassionated, labor under ; or what singular calamity has befallen him, that he is thus held up as the victim of misfortune ?

He has ordinary talents and capacity for labor ; he has health and strength ; he has enjoyed and improved the advantages of a useful education ; he has acquired, or is in the way of acquiring, a respectable and good trade ; he is not the slave of any bad habits ; and above all things his character is good, and he has lived without reproach. But because he has no *monied* capital, you choose to pity him : now I entreat you, reserve your compassion for some more worthy object. He does not demand your pity half so much as your congratulation. He is much more an object of envy than of pity. "But he has no capital." Now what is capital ? In respect to trade, or the business of acquiring wealth, capital is the means or instrument of acquisition and accumulation, and is generally applied to the money or property on hand not required to be consumed for immediate subsistence, but which we can use or apply for the purposes of *getting* more. In an agricultural view, land which we may render productive by cultivation, or the seed which we cast into the ground, and which, under favorable

circumstances of situation, season, and culture, will multiply and return to us very often a hundred or a thousand fold, is capital. In a commercial view, capital is property beyond the wants of immediate subsistence, which you can invest in goods or articles of trade, and hold them in your possession, until under favorable circumstances you can sell, or exchange, and realize the profits of such adventure. Capital, in short, is money on hand, or the reserved profits of former labor, and speculation, or trade, which you can use for other and further purposes of trade and accumulation, and be able to wait its returns. But there is much other capital besides land or money. Every means of accumulation should be considered as so much capital. There is another agent in trade of equal power, as a means of accumulation, as money, and that is credit. This is often even far better than a moneyed capital. This will enable you, as far as you ought to desire it, to command the moneyed capital of other men, as if it were your own, and to use it for your benefit and theirs ; and where it is based upon those substantial qualities of character, which form the only just and sure foundation of credit,—namely, truth, honor, industry, frugality, exactness, or punctuality,—it may be used with equal success and propriety as the instrument of accumulation, as the heaped up thousands which lay in the coffers of the most affluent.

Everything in relation to matters of trade, and the pursuits of wealth, which is a means of accumulation, is capital. Now let us see, then, with what propriety it can be said of this young man of whom we have spoken, though he has no money at his entrance into life, that he has no capital ; or rather, let us see what renders him an object of compassion.

He has youth, health, and ability. These all enable him to labor, and labor will command its reward. He has habits of frugality, which will lead to expend carefully, and lay up the surplus wages of labor,—that is, the surplus beyond his immediate necessities. He has the elements of a good education ; this furnishes him the means of acquiring more knowledge, and knowledge is always power. He has an art or trade ; and this gives him an immense advantage, and puts it in his power to apply his labor and faculties with far more advantage and profit than he could without it. He is not the slave of any bad habits ; his gains therefore are not insensibly creeping away from him. Above all, he has good character ; this will give him credit. Habits of industry, frugality, and exactness, will secure, establish, and increase his credit to all the extent he should desire ; and give him the command of the property of others. All this, then, is capital—capital of the best kind. A purely moneyed capital may pass away from him a thousand contingencies ; but this other capital, which I choose to call a moral capital, is under his own control, secure from all the fluctuations and vicissitudes of trade and business, and never can be taken from him without his own consent.

For a young man to be placed at once in the possession of a large moneyed capital at his setting out in business, though it may be highly gratifying to his vanity, is extremely hazardous to his virtue. I have known in such cases innumerable instances of deplorable failure and bankruptcy. The passion for speculation, over-trading, and

extraordinary gains, to which they are excited by the possession of a large moneyed capital at setting out, leads men into a thousand risks, which they cannot encounter without extreme peril. On the other hand, those habits of care and caution, which small means, and gradual and moderate earnings beget, are a sure foundation of increase and security.

Large means and extensive speculations, where the possessor has had no lessons in a humbler sphere, nor been compelled by an early and stern necessity to proceed with the greatest caution, almost inevitably lead to habits of wasteful expenditure. "Many estates are spent in the getting." Wealth and accumulation depend as much upon saving as upon gaining.

To say of a young man therefore, coming into life with health, strength, capacity for labor, a good education, a useful and respectable trade, habits of sobriety and frugality, and above all a good and unsullied character, that he has no capital, is a gross absurdity and error. He has the best of all capital—a moral capital ; the noblest of all power—moral power ; he has the most certain means of honest and honorable accumulation and fortune, and may be sure, under circumstances ordinarily propitious, to rise to that competency of influence, respect and general confidence, and that honorable measure of wealth and independence, which should fully satisfy a reasonable and virtuous ambition. H. C.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Corkspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING.

In press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jewett, Booksellers, Salem, Mass ; The Book of Fruits, with plates ; being a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added The Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with their modes of culture, &c.

Also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Feb. 7, 1837.

WANTED

To take charge of a small Farm, a single man of skill industry and good habits. To a suitable man the place will be an excellent one. Apply immediately at the N. E. Farm Office. March. 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within thirty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,
 17 SCHOOL STREET.....BOSTON.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1838.

NO. 37.

AGRICULTURAL.

Report by J. Buel at the N. Y. Agr. Convention, on the Necessity and Means of Improving our Husbandry.

We cannot be too often reminded of the contrast which exists between good and bad husbandry,—nor too often admonished to search into the causes of this difference, and to apply the needful remedies. The difference does not consist alone in a single crop, or a single season: The soil in one case is becoming more and more exhausted of fertility, and losing its intrinsic value, while in the other its relative worth is on the increase, and the difference in product is consequently annually increasing.

We will illustrate our proposition by a comparison between American and Scotch husbandry, now and sixty years ago. Sixty years ago, the agriculture of Scotland, was in a wretchedly low and unproductive condition; while the products of our yet unexhausted soil were abundant. But sixty years ago the spirit of improvement fell upon Scotland, her agricultural society was instituted, and commenced its useful labors, and was soon after greatly aided by the organization of a national board of agriculture; agricultural surveys were made and published of every county—the best practices of every district thus became known to the whole nation—men of fortune and science turned their attention to the encouragement and improvement of this parent art; and the consequence has been, that a wonderful and salutary change has come over that land, brought with abundance and with blessings. The value of land has in consequence been enhanced three and four fold, and its products have been increased in a proportionate ratio. "In fertile districts," says Sir John Sinclair, "and in propitious seasons, the farmer may confidently expect to reap from 32 to 40 bushels of wheat; from 42 to 50 bushels of barley; from 52 to 64 bushels of oats, and from 28 to 32 bushels of beans, per statute acre. As to green crops, 30 tons of turnips, three tons of clover, and from 8 to 10 tons of potatoes, per statute acre, may confidently be relied on.—On favorable seasons the crops are still more abundant."

Now, what has been our progress during the last sixty years? Has it not been retrograde in agriculture? We have, to be sure, obtained abundant crops from our rich virgin soils, and when these have become exhausted, under bad management, we have occupied and exhausted others in their turn. But what is the condition now of the lands that were cultivated by our fathers half a century ago? Do they produce the average crops which are given above as the products of Scotch husbandry?—under all our favorable circumstances of climate and of civil liberty. Are our crops *as large*? Nay, are they more than a *third as large*? Do we get from our old districts, an average of more than 10 to 13 bushels of wheat, 14 to 17 of barley, or of 17 to 21 bushels of

oats per acre? At the close of the last, and in the beginning of the present century, the surplus products of northern agriculture were *exported*, to an immense amount. Now we *import* the agricultural products of Europe, to avert the evils of famine! The cause of this remarkable difference, in the surplus products of the soil, may be partially owing to unpropitious seasons, but is mainly to be sought for in the neglect of our agriculture—both by the people and the governments. In Europe, the governments, and influential individuals, have bestowed spirited attention upon the improvement of agriculture, as constituting the basis of national prosperity and independence.—While with us, improvement in husbandry has been considered a minor concern,—it at least has not received the consideration of the statesman or the political economist. Party politics, and local or personal schemes of aggrandizement, have so much engrossed the attention of the men who ought to lead in these matters, and who do lead in every other public improvement, that the humble claims of agriculture have failed to attract their notice, or engage their attention, although it constitutes the base which supports the whole superstructure of civilized society. If we would preserve the superstructure, with its embellishments, we must take care to make strong and permanent this foundation. Our farmers, too, seem generally indifferent, or spiritless, in regard to the improvement of our agriculture, either because they mistake their duty and true interest, or that, under the influence of a strange fatuity, they fear they shall sink as others rise.

We should consider our soil as we do our free institutions—a *patrimonial trust*—to be handed down, *unimpaired, to posterity*; to be used, but not abused. Both are more easily impaired than they are restored—both belong, in their pristine vigor and purity, as much to our children, as they do to us. In some of the once populous and fertile districts of the old continent, the fertility of the soil has been recklessly wasted by men, whose descendants have, consequently, become poor and wretched, and their country almost virtually a desert. In other portions, where the fertility of the soil has been sedulously preserved for ages, or centuries, the population has continued prosperous, wealthy and happy.

It is undeniably true, that our general system of farming is bad; that in most parts of our country the natural fertility of the soil has been gradually diminishing, and its products becoming less; that the evil is increasing; and, that without a radical reform, we shall, in the north, not only cease to have surplus products to pay for the foreign commodities which long habit has rendered necessary to our convenience, but lack a supply of bread stuffs for our own population. To what degrading dependence will this course of things in a few years reduce us—unless prompt and efficient means are adopted to check our down-hill course in the products of agricultural labor!—With the finest country in the world, a popula-

tion almost entirely agricultural,—exempt from the enormous burthens, as tithes, rents and poor rates, which press like an incubus upon the agricultural labor of Europe,—and dependant on foreign supplies for the means of subsistence!—The idea is humiliating—is alarming—to all who look to the ultimate prosperity and happiness of our country. Our maritime commerce depends upon contingencies which we can neither foresee nor control. Venice and Genoa, and Portugal and Spain, have each in turn, had their "days of commercial prosperity"—they successively rose to opulence—to power—and successively sunk, the victims of corruption, into effeminacy, vice and despotism. Manufactures too, as we have had abundant cause to know, are but a precarious dependence for national greatness. Commerce and manufactures are the shaft and capital of the social column, of which agriculture constitutes the base; and without this base, they can no more withstand the shocks and revolutions of time, than could the short lived glory of the nations we have named. Great Britain now wields the trident, and the world is made tributary to her workshops. But great as she is in commerce, and in manufactures, these are considered secondary and auxiliary to her agricultural greatness. Land is the basis of her national wealth,—it is the surplus marketable produce of her soil, says Sir John Sinclair, that is the source of all her political power, and of the personal enjoyment of her citizens; and there is no source of domestic industry, or of foreign commerce, he adds, that can in any respect be put in competition with the improved cultivation of her soil. The agriculture of Great Britain employs but two thirds of her population; and yet the surplus products of her soil, suffice to feed and support the other third, and to assist in supplying our deficiencies. Our population is at least five-sixths agricultural; yet during the two last years we have had to import about ten millions worth of bread stuffs to supply our deficiency in this first element of life; and even in the most favorable seasons, the exports of the surplus products of our northern soil, have been merely nominal.

We will state one fact, derived from official documents, which will demonstrate beyond the power of refutation, our down hill course is this great branch of national industry. It is this: the average increase of bread stuffs, passing from our canals to tide waters, from the great grain district of the west—from the Flanders of America,—has amounted to three and three quarters per cent; while our population has increased in the ratio of six per cent per annum! If such has been the deficiency, in our grain growing, new and fertile districts, to meet the wants of our increasing population—how much greater must that deficiency have been in the exhausted soils of old settled districts? Many portions of our country, which once exported grain, have, by bad husbandry, become dependent upon the comparatively new settlements, or upon foreign supplies, for this indis-

pensable necessary of life. This remark will apply to almost our entire Atlantic border.—Will any mathematician tell us, how long it will require, according to the disproportionate ratio of increase, between our population and our means of subsistence, to reduce us to a state of absolute dependance? or, to a state of national want and famine?

It is apparent, from the examples of improvement which are witnessed in many districts of our country, that we can improve the general condition of our agriculture, if we will adopt a wise and energetic policy. Nay, we have a demonstration of the practicability of doing it, in the now palpable benefits of the law to improve our agriculture, passed in 1819. That law involved an expenditure of 40 or 50,000 dollars, and expired in 1824. It was found fault with by many from political motives, and by more from a spirit of envy, in those who either had not the enterprise or the talent to compete successfully for the rewards which it gave to industry and skill. And besides, the law, in some instances, was badly, we may almost say corruptly, executed. Yet under all the disadvantages of want of organization, of inexperience and abuse, has not that expenditure been like manure spread upon our soil? Did not that law excite a laudable emulation among the whole farming community, and bring into action more skill, more industry, and more improvement? Has it not been instrumental in greatly improving our farm stock, our farm implements, and modes of culture? Has it failed to increase the farm products of any one county, of a respectable population, to the amount of the total expenditure? Or, has it failed to return into the treasury, every year, the gross amount of that expenditure, in the form of canal tolls upon the increased productions of the soil? We do not put these questions because we have any doubts in the matter, but to bring the subject home to the calm and deliberate consideration of those reflecting men, whose duty and interest it is to scan, to judge, and to act wisely, upon a question of momentous importance to our country. If these men think with us, that the law of 1819 has amply remunerated the state, for its expenditure, on the increased tolls on our canals, and that it has added millions to the value of our annual agricultural products, they will not hesitate to renew that policy which has been productive of so much public good. The improvements of the last eighteen years might have been respectable without the aid of that law; but it was that which gave a new impetus to improvement. The fairs and exhibitions which it produced, taught our farmers, that there was yet much to learn in their business;—that they could improve, in their farm stock, in their farm implements, in their seeds, and in their modes of culture—and many of them resolutely determined to profit, and did profit, by the lessons of instruction which they then imbibed. And when the spirit of improvement has begun, it is like civil revolution,—it seldom retrogrades. One improvement leads to others, as naturally as the active mind, having attained to one branch of knowledge, soars to other and higher branches. Our southern brethren say, we are in advance of them greatly in agricultural improvement. If this is so, we owe this distinction in rural improvement to the law that was passed, upon Governor Clinton's recommendation, in 1819.

It requires no science, and very little art, to wear out and exhaust the most fertile soil. The process is simple; take from it all you can, by close cropping, for a few successive years, and return to it nothing in the form of manure, and the work is done, or far advanced. In this business we have shown ourselves to be no mean adepts. But it does require science, and art, and perseverance, and capital, to restore fertility to a soil which has become exhausted. This we have not yet sufficiently learned; but it should be our next lesson; and the sooner we begin, the sooner shall we profit by it.

Agricultural improvement is slowly developed, at least to superficial observers. It requires years to renovate the fertility of an exhausted soil—to improve the stock of a farm; or to realize the benefits which result from draining, from alternating crops, and from root culture. We are much in the habit of calculating upon immediate gains, without looking to remote and ultimate benefits. We saw not the change, when the law of 1819 was in force, because its benefits were but partially developed. But we now hear the remark from hundreds, that the appropriation of 1819, was one of the most beneficial to the state that has ever been made by the legislature. The popular vote of the state would never have sanctioned the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals; and yet the wisdom of the measure is now sanctioned by an enlightened world. Although the construction of these canals, may have operated prejudicially to some individuals and districts, yet the benefits which have resulted to the whole state have amply compensated for any personal inconvenience or injury they may have caused. So with the law to encourage agriculture; many did not foresee its benefits, who now acknowledge that they are palpable and important. We must judge of public measures by their fruits; and before we are competent to do this, the seed must germinate, the plant grow and blossom, and the fruit mature. This is particularly the case in all measures to improve agriculture. It is the province of wisdom to look ahead—to sow the useful seed, and to wait the coming harvest for the recompense. We must sow in the spring—and cultivate well in the summer, if we would gather an abundant harvest, in autumn.

We may almost lay it down as a maxim, that THE MENTAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT, IS IN THE RATIO OF ITS IMPROVEMENT IN HUSBANDRY. To borrow the spirit of a political saying—as goes agriculture, so goes the State. There is certainly much truth in the remark, that where the farming is slovenly and bad, ignorance, indolence, and vice, most generally abound; and that where agricultural improvement is most advanced, the population are most industrious, most intelligent and most moral. Knowledge begets a love of knowledge; and when a man has acquired enough of it to convince him of its utility in his business, he considers it a part of his farming capital, and he is anxious to increase his stock of it, as the readiest means of improving his condition in life, independent of the mental pleasures which it imparts. But not having acquired the requisite degree to enable him to appreciate its value, or to show him the defects of his system of management, he plods on, with listless indifference, in the ways of his fathers; and as great success,

now-a-days, seldom rewards such labors, he too often becomes spiritless and dissatisfied, and relaxes into indolence, of which vice is too frequently the concomitant.

Under the existing state of things, how does it become us to act? What are we to do? Shall we fold our arms, leave agriculture to decline further, or to shift for itself, and depend upon more propitious seasons, and other Providential interpositions, to supply our wants? Shall we depend upon the cotton, rice, and tobacco of the south, which constitute our almost entire export, to pay for the foreign commodities which we consume in the north? Or shall we, animated by the enterprise and love of independence which were wont to animate our fathers—take in hand resolutely to provide abundantly for ourselves, by encouraging and enlightening agriculture, elevating its character, and stimulating it to new effort by suitable honors and rewards?

As regards the means of improvement, much has been done, and much is doing, by the agricultural periodicals of the day. The first of these was established at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, in 1819; and we can now enumerate nearly twenty, that are diffusing light, awakening enterprise, and inciting to industry, in every section of our country—Probably one hundred thousand farmers, are now deriving instruction and improving their practice, by the perusal of these journals; and it is not extravagant to say that the benefits they are dispensing to the nation are equivalent to millions of dollars every year. But what is one hundred thousand compared to the gross agricultural population of the union and how much greater would be their benefits, if these Journals had access to every farm house, even to every school-house, in the State? Besides giving much that is useful in the science, and the first principles of husbandry, they are continually advertising their readers of every improvement which is being made in the practical operations of the farm—of new seeds, and plants, and the mode of cultivating them, and every improvement in labor-saving machine. In twelve numbers of the Cultivator may be noticed more than a hundred and twenty communications, mostly from practical farmers, residing in the different states, detailing their practice in different departments of husbandry, thus making their improvements known, in a short time, to fifty thousand patrons.

By thus concentrating, as it were in a focus the practical knowledge of the country, and the scattering it, like the solar rays, into every corner of the land, to fructify the earth, and by thus rendering it subservient to the benefit of all, some individuals have been enabled to obtain clear profit of fifty, one hundred, and even of hundred and fifty dollars, on an acre of corn, or an acre of Swedish turnips, who had never before obtained a profit of thirty dollars an acre from either. And the benefits of these splendid results are not confined to the individuals who effected them: they are heralded in the agricultural journals; become known all over the country, and every new and successful effort at improvement, soon has its fifty, hundred, and its thousand imitators.

Suppose, for instance, what we hope will prove true, that an individual should discover an effectual preventive of the ravages of the Hessian fly, or grain worm—instead of benefiting him at

a few neighbors, or becoming gradually known, as in olden times, the knowledge of it would now be spread in a few days, by the agricultural periodicals, into every corner of the land, and the advantages of the discovery would thus amount to millions in a single year. So with every other improvement in husbandry. It is not the province, nor is it the study of news journals and literary editors to deal extensively in agricultural concerns. They seldom publish even the incidental notices which are designed to subserve the interests of husbandry, without a special request, and a fee in the bargain, as though they had no personal interest in the progress of agricultural improvement. We would infer from these premises, that every man will promote his interest, and benefit the public, by patronising and endeavoring to extend the circulation of our agricultural papers. They tend to no possible evil, while they are certainly calculated to do much public good.

Another means of facilitating agricultural improvement, is to introduce class books, into our common schools, for the senior boys, which shall teach those elementary principles of science which are indispensable to the successful practice of agriculture. A boy may be almost as easily taught to analyze soils, and to comprehend the leading principles of animal and vegetable physiology, as he can to commit to memory pages of matter, the knowledge of which seldom serves him any useful purpose in manhood. We must begin in youth, if we would bring about any material improvement in the habits of society. The good seed that is sown in the spring time of life is never lost,—it will ultimately sprout, and grow, and give its increase, as surely as the grain which we deposite in a fertile soil. The tree will grow as the twig is bent. Youth is the season to get instruction in the principles of the business which is to constitute the employment of life; and the more the knowledge which boys acquire in these principles, before they start in life for themselves, the more likely they are to prosper and become useful to society. The time that the senior boys in school devote to the business of the farm, will give to studies which are connected with their present and future business, an interest and an influence which will be as abiding as life.

But we would go farther in the business of agricultural instruction; we would establish schools to teach simultaneously, both the theory and practice of agriculture. We would carry something of the theory into the primary schools, and much of the practice into the school of science. Veterinary schools, to instruct in the anatomy and management of domestic animals, have long been established in Europe; their usefulness has been highly extolled, and their numbers are increasing. Switzerland, Prussia and France have also their schools, in which the science and practice of agriculture are taught to hundreds of young men, who are thereby enabled to manage their estates, with greater benefit to themselves and the public, or to obtain honorable and lucrative situations as managers for others. We give bounties on our fisheries, to make them a nursery of seamen; but we give none upon agriculture, which is the best nursery of freemen. We spend millions annually to protect our commerce; but we give nothing to improve agriculture, which is the basis and support of that commerce. We protect our manufactures by a heavy tariff; yet agriculture, which

furnishes the raw materials, and buys the fabrics, which the manufacturer consumes and vend, is left to protect itself. We have expended nearly three millions in this state, to aid in educating almost exclusively professional and other gentlemen; and yet we have given nothing exclusively to educate our agriculturists, who constitute the great mass of our population. And yet there is probably no employment in life capable of being more benefitted by a professional education—none in which a professional education would conduce more to the public prosperity—than that of managing our farms. A proper knowledge of soils, manures, vegetables and animals—of the agency of caloric, of moisture, of the atmosphere, and of light, in the economy of vegetable and animal growth—are all of great use to the farmer, and yet in what existing school can he acquire this knowledge, during the period of life in which he ought to obtain his practical knowledge?

All impressions of general reform, to be successful, must be first made upon the ductile minds of the younger population. The old are apt to be too obstinately wedded to their juvenile habits and prejudices. Men are apt to grow up in the creeds in which they are instructed,—be they Christian, Mahomedan or Pagan,—be they of good or bad husbandry. And if our youth are early instructed in the first elements of agriculture, and taught to consider it, what it truly is, an employment eminently calculated, above all others, to promote individual and national prosperity and happiness, they will aspire to honor and distinction in its labors—and will not so generally press to the cities—to the bar and the counter—for the means of gratifying a laudable ambition. And society will reap an abundant reward from the change. We will illustrate this by an historical fact. Ernest, former Duke of Saxe Gotha, had his people instructed by compendiums of every kind of useful knowledge, including music and drawing, that were put into the hands of youth in all country schools; and which in a few years entirely changed the face of his principality: and "it is amazing," adds our author, who wrote some years afterwards, "to observe the different irradiations of genius, in this and the adjacent circles. The effect was alike beneficial in the improvement of the soil and mind. And the example of Saxe Gotha, probably led to the excellent system of school instruction in agriculture, which has since been introduced by Prussia, and most of the German States.

It has been stated, as an objection to the establishment of agricultural schools, that they would be only accessible to the rich. This objection, even if well founded, would not go to lessen their value to the State: For if we could convert a few hundred drones, as the sons of rich men may generally be termed, into working bees, the public, as well as the young men themselves, would certainly be gainers by the transformation. The complaint is that we have many consumers, and too few producers. This would tend to restore an equilibrium: For the examples of the rich, be they good or bad, have an imposing influence on the middling and lower classes; and thus to improve the habits and morals of the rich, would be the surest way to improve the condition of society. Hence, therefore, if agricultural schools can be instrumental in annually converting a few hundred of the idle and dissipated sons of wealth—or rather in preserving them from these habits—into

wholesome, industrious farmers, agricultural pursuits will be more respectable, and more followed; and we venture to predict, that then we shall not long continue to do, what we have done—import potatoes from Ireland and Germany, hay and oats from Scotland, eggs from France, and bread stuffs from all the countries of Europe, including the dominions of the autocrat of Russia, and of the Grand Turk.

But it is not exactly true, that the rich alone would find access into agricultural schools, were such established. The rich rely upon their paternal wealth, and have not often the ambition to become useful, at least by the habits of manual labor, which would be rigidly required in such schools. The schools would be filled with the youth from all classes of society, who aspired to fortune and independence, by a manly exercise of their mental and physical powers—the young men of this description, even from the poorer classes, do obtain admission into literary institutions, and they would into agricultural ones with greater facility—because the terms of admission here would be more reasonable—and with equal prospect of distinction and usefulness in after life. But whether these schools should be filled from the rich or poorer classes, or, as we have supposed, from all classes indiscriminately, a certain and great public good would result from their establishment: the pupils would go to swell the producing classes of society, with habits of application and usefulness, minds imbued with scientific knowledge, bodies hale and robust, and hands practised in all the manual operations of the farm.

It verily seems to us certain, that if the importance of the subjects which we have discussed, could be justly appreciated by the community at large, every class of our citizens would concur in the propriety of a united effort to improve the condition of our husbandry, and of speedily adopting the measures we have suggested, or others equally availing, to produce the desired result.

GENIUS vs. LABOR.—"Of what use is all your studying and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for the market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your son use?" said the artist quietly.

"Why he uses ———'s plough to be sure. I can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern."

The artist quietly turned over one of his sheets and showed the farmer a drawing of the lauded plough, saying, "I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is ———."

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farm house and make it his home as he liked.

THE FLOUR COMING.—Large quantities of flour is stored in all the western towns on the lakes, to be shipped for the seaport cities as soon as the spring navigation opens. At Cleveland it is now selling at six dollars a barrel.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

WHEAT.

A conviction of the importance of science to agriculture, the necessity of more information concerning the connexion which it holds with the labors of the field seems to be gaining ground in our community. The time is passing by, when subserviency to custom and regard to "old saws and whins" founded on tradition, will mark the plan of operation with the farmer. The relation of scientific researches and of the operations of business to each other is better understood. The mysterious charming rod, from the potent witch-hazel bush has been laid aside for the better and truer test of existing geological facts. The wane or increase of the moon has lost much of its influence in the sowing or reaping of crops, or cutting of timber. The curious botanist in quest of samples is beginning to be recognized as the student into the mysteries of the vegetable world.—The pursuer of butterflies and collector of beetles is no longer the wasteful idler of time but the active friend to the interest of society. The ingenious chemist, does not dissipate, as did his predecessors in alchemy, his talents and fortune in the fumes of his crucible and in the blast of his furnace, but amid suffocating vapors is extorting from Nature those secrets, by which the energies of matter shall become subservient to the pleasure and benefit of man.

These favorable results, which we cannot help perceiving, gain ground in society, are undoubtedly attributable to the spirit of information and enterprise of this country. There can scarcely be found a mechanic or farmer who has not in his power to acquaint himself with many if not with most of the important improvements of the day. Ours is a reading community; it is something more, it is a thinking community. Speculation, enterprise, experiment are in almost every intelligent man's mind. The vast agricultural resources of this country, are, among other subjects, receiving due attention. Rich in every variety of soil, the most useful and beneficial as well as the less necessary and luxurious products of the vegetable world are easily acquired. Primitive forests need only the use of the woodman to render the soil on which they grow, ready for exuberant harvests, and the more stinted and meaner, the long cultivated and almost exhausted districts require nothing but industry and the application of scientific principles to renovate them in beauty and luxuriance.

The labors of such men as Sir Humphrey Davy in the application of chemistry to the farmer's interest, or of Van Mon's in the production of fruits suitable to the market or the table, or of our own Harris, in the description and means of destruction of insects, so prejudicial to the economy of the farm, cannot be better appreciated, than by the attention to those subjects manifested among our intelligent agriculturists, in queries and the result of experiments, which we so frequently meet with in our public papers. Much more of such information, and indeed the impression of its value might be diffused where still needed, by the efforts of agricultural societies. Amid the numerous premiums given with praiseworthy discrimination and liberality to individuals, who excel in the production of this or that article of the field, the dairy or the fold, might it not be well to offer similar encouragement to the best dissertation on subjects immediately connected with such pur-

suits? We do not know but this practice obtains with some already, but we think that it might be highly beneficial if more general. Thus in the present attention to the raising of wheat, local information respecting method, soil, liability to disease, or insect depredation, experiment and cure could not be otherwise than useful. Something similar to this on all subjects connected with the farm, is contemplated by the State Commissioner, but it is evident that the agricultural interest is not confined to a state or district, and that the experience of a southern farmer might benefit a northern, or the experiment of a New England agriculturist prove beneficial to one of a more genial climate.

The efficacy of lime in wheat districts, has led to the more general rise of it as a stimulating manure. New soils, even where limestone does not exist, are more suitable to the growth of wheat than older soils of the same character. The components of soil are several and different. The following ingredients enter into the constitution of soil in a general sense, viz: earths, metallic oxides, salts, vegetable and animal matter and water. The earths are chiefly clay, sand and lime. Iron is the most abundant metal; saline substances constitute an important although a small part of soil. The mould being decomposed parts of animal and vegetable bodies is called virgin soil. By a happy mixture either mutually or artificially of these several parts in due proportions, the soil is adapted to the growth of any species of plant. The analysis of a Mr Thaer has shown that the best wheat land according to his observation consist of 71 per cent clay, 10 per cent sand, 4 1-2 per cent carbonate lime, 11 1-2 per cent virgin soil, in 100 parts. The necessary difference between lime and limestone or carbonate of lime to produce the same result, I have no means of determining. The fact however is the same, viz: that actual analysis has demonstrated what actual accidental experiment has proved. These facts should encourage the farmer to further experiment on his exhausted soils, in order to bring them back to a state of nature or adopt them to the production of the most important and profitable crops.

The presence of lime in the form of carbonate in regions destitute of limestone *in situ*, as for instance in a newly cleared region, is attributable to that slow acquisition from animal remains and the like, for ages before. The most insignificant means by accumulation produce the most efficacious result, so wonderful is the operation of nature. Nothing is lost or is inert, but a ceaseless change is apparent, and in busy effect.

The diseases of grain are often attributable to the growth of parasite fungi, upon the several parts of the living plant. The smut of wheat has been effectually eradicated by sifting out the poor imperfect seed, which process also rids it of cockle and other weeds, then washing and mixing it afterward with quick lime. This article probably acts in a two fold way; by stimulating the young plant to great vigor and by the destruction of whatever *sporidia* or germs of smut are dormant in the envelopes and skin of the wheat. Adjacent fields show distinctive marks of the use or neglect of this precaution. Probably a similar application would destroy that more fatal disease, the *rust*.

Another serious enemy to this most valuable grain is the "*fly*," an anomalous insect of which nothing certain is known. Its ravages in this sec-

tion of the country have been great. Notwithstanding all our inquiries relative to its habits we could gather little information of much value. So general is the ignorance of the necessity of precision on matters of entomology, and so neglected have been all efforts to afford a better and more skilful determination of the economy and destruction of insect pests among the agricultural community, nothing but personal observation can satisfy the inquirer. Arriving at a season too late to detect the intruder in its ravages, or secure its chrysalis change, we could only learn the effect of the soil instead of the operation of the means. The worm or larvæ has been more looked after than the fly, and while the former is described as resembling a flax seed and being quiet within the husk, the latter is described in general terms as "fly," something like a house fly, only slimmer but with two or four wings, deponent saith not.—A writer in the Albany Cultivator as copied into this paper p. 210, seems to think it identical with that "seen in pea pods preying on the tender pea." We know of a single insect only inhabiting that plant in that stage of growth, a small beetle called the "bug," which is no "fly" by the way, (*Bruchus Pisi*.) The insects hereabout quit the grain and probably undergo a change in the earth while the pea bug remains behind, to add to the delicacy of green peas, or to devour the seed when dry. Efforts have been made to avoid its ravages through early or later sowing but probably a change to a new variety of grain would be advisable. Information on the habits of the insect is indispensable before much good relative to its extirpation can be expected. Specimens should be collected and preserved in all stages of the growth of the ravager, to facilitate the inquiry of the occasional and intelligent traveller. We respectfully invite attention to the subject, as sured as we are of the benefit likely to accrue from it. J. L. R.

Lancaster, N. H., Feb. 1838.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE IN AMERICA.

Perhaps there is no art that keeps pace so uniformly with the march of improvement and politeness as Horticulture, in all its various branches. I need not refer to what history has in so many cases informed the intelligent reader of the high estimation in which it was held by the Greeks and Romans. In the time of the Cæsar the Hanging Gardens are recorded as a fine specimen of the perfection of the art in those days. But the point now in question is the utility of gardening and Horticulture at the present period, and the probable bearing it has on an enlightened people who cherish it as a useful and interesting subject to all classes, and promoting, as a natural consequence, their moral rectitude.

To speak of the utility of Horticulture in this country I need only refer to the encouragement it has received from most respectable people in the various parts of the Northern States, particularly in the vicinity of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. This encouragement has not been confined altogether to any particular branch, but whatever belongs to it has been liberally patronized and supported in the most honorable manner. In the vicinity of Boston the grape has been grown perhaps to better perfection under glass

than in any other northern climate in spite of the many difficulties to which it is subject. The fact, that many fine varieties of fruits and especially the pears, have been introduced from other states; and indeed from Europe many select kinds have found their way into the collections of connoisseurs, who have with the most liberal disposition distributed them for the public utility, fully testifies the interest that has been taken to introduce choice and rare fruits. Delicacy will not allow me in this place to do public justice, to those whom my acquaintance fully satisfies me are in every way deserving the gratitude of an enlightened community. The introduction of rare flowers has also been in every way encouraged by private collections and public institutions and continued in a spirited manner to the credit of those who have so liberally contributed to that pleasing branch of Horticulture.

In reviewing the many Horticultural societies, which have of late years been formed in different sections of the States, too much cannot be said in favor of their great utility. I know not of any social communities that are more really useful than these, as the idea of a Horticultural society does not altogether rest on a certain denomination or sect of people, but extends to all classes, its sole object being to disseminate the various fruits of the earth into all those countries which may be congenial to their natural qualities; and in many cases artificial means are resorted to for their accommodation. Hence Horticultural societies form a connected chain of social enterprise and real utility. The best criterion of the propriety of such institutions is, the respectability of the leading members interested in their welfare; these will be found in this case of the very first order, as men of learning, taste, and those holding respectable offices of public trust. The interest taken by those gentlemen in the respective departments of those societies, has proved to be of much public benefit and utility. Being connected with similar societies in Europe and various other parts of the world of so extensive a nature and standing, that it has brought about the means of establishing a mutual correspondence and exchange of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetables, and other matters connected with Horticulture. This mutual intercourse has been fully appreciated, by the many choice fruits and vegetables which have been introduced into many parts of the States. Most of the fine pears now in use owe their origin to France; Flanders, Germany, and the Netherlands have been the principal source from whence most excellent vegetables have been imported, and from England many varieties of fruits have been brought into this country through the medium of the London Horticultural Society, which has much intercourse I understand with its sister institutions in New York, Boston, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY REPORTS.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The subscriber presents for premium the following production of two acres of land with a crop of Rye, on his farm in Somerset, Bristol county.

The lot of land is situated in the southerly part of the town, bordering on Lee's River, the soil naturally not very good, but by a judicious mode of culture has been made to produce good crops in part effected by the application of Munhaden

fish. The subscriber owning a scine makes use of several hundred barrels annually, besides supplying his neighbors with as many more at 20 cts. per barrel. The lot of land in question has been pretty well dressed for several years with fish, and alternate crops of English grain and potatoes have been kept up; the last season, potatoes were the crop and fish the only manure. The present year no manure was used on the rye, for among other reasons, the benefit derived from fish is as valuable to the second as to the first year, especially if rye be the crop of the second year.

The product of the crop the present year without detailing particularly the mode of cultivation, which is about the same as to the manner of ploughing, &c. as was followed with the crop of Barley, was seventy-two bushels, weighing fifty-seven and a half pounds per bushel. Fifty-four pound being the standard weight, the surplus three and a half pounds per bushel makes over four bushels to be added to the common measure. Seventy-five bushels therefore is the whole crop, and thirty-seven and a half bushels to the acre.

The cost of cultivation is set down at the following sums, to wit:

Ploughing, sowing, &c.	\$4,00
Reaping, binding, &c.	4,00
Threshing, cleaning,	8,00
Seed rye, two bushels,	2,50
	<hr/>
	\$18,50
Value of crop at present prices, say 70 bushels, at \$1,25,	\$87,50
3 tons straw, at \$9,00,	21,00
	<hr/>
	\$108,50

PELEG S. GARDNER.

Somerset Dec. 29, 1837.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The subscriber offers for premium the following production of two acres of land cultivated with Barley, on his farm in Somerset, Bristol county.

The lot of land in question is situated in the southerly part of the town, and near Lee's River, the soil is similar to most of the land in the vicinity, well adapted to grass and English grain, when properly cultivated. The crop of the last year was corn, which was quite good for the season; the common portion of compost manure put in the hill, and thirty or forty barrels of Munhaden fish spread per acre around the corn in the course of May and June.

The present season no manure was used; the land was ploughed and the seed got in as early as the first or second week in April, the season being favorable for English grain the crop was unusually good. In the month of August the barley was cut and put into stack and soon after threshed and the product found to be, after being well winnowed and cleaned, eighty-one bushels, weighing forty-eight pounds per bushel, the standard weight being forty-six pounds, the surplus weight of two pounds making nearly four bushels; eighty-five bushels nearly was the whole product, or forty-two and a half bushels to the acre.

Expenses of the crop are estimated as follows:

Ploughing, harrowing, sowing, &c.	\$4,00
Mowing, stacking, &c.	4,00
Threshing and cleaning up,	7,00
Six bushels seed barley,	7,00
	<hr/>
	\$22,00

Value of crop, say 80 bushels, at \$1,25 per bushel,	\$80,00
2 1-2 tons of straw, at \$6 per ton,	15,00
	<hr/>
	\$95,00

PELEG S. GARDNER.

Somerset, December 29, 1837.

From the Agricultural Commissioner's Report.

A SPIRITED IMPROVEMENT OF WET MEADOW IN ESSEX CO.

The next account I shall give is of an experiment now in progress, which for various reasons will be found interesting. It shows in a striking view what may be accomplished by enterprise and perseverance. I shall give the account in the words of the individual whose letter is before me.

"The land in question a year ago last August (that is 1836) was grown over to blueberry, alder and briar bushes, and some young maples; a growth of maple having been cut from it four or five years ago.

I mowed these bushes a year ago last August: cost of labor,	\$12,00
The quantity of deep meadow is about six acres. One and a half or two acres on the edges of this meadow produced a small quantity of poor hay.	
Expense of digging a new ditch and cleaning out other old ones,	30,00
Paid for labor on the meadow,	300,00
For tools, \$12; for board \$1,50,	162,00
	<hr/>
	\$504,00

The quantity of wood got out of this swamp, as nearly as I can estimate it, is about two hundred cords. The stumps and trees were from one foot above to two or three feet below the surface. The trees or logs were from ten to sixty feet in length. They appeared to have been blown down, and the meadow to have been formed over them. The wood is mostly stumps; the sap being gone, and the heart left perfectly sound. I dug three large stumps, one on top of the other, like tea cups the bottom side up; and under these was the heart of a pine tree, which had been burnt some time or another.

The wood that I have made into coal I did not cord; but there were twelve hundred bushels of coal. Allowing fifty bushels to the cord, as some estimate it, there would be twenty-four cords of wood.

Eleven hundred and twelve bushels of coal, sold for	\$157,00
Paid for burning and marketing,	40,00
	<hr/>
	117,00

The wood when cut fit for a cook stove is worth \$4 a cord; the expense of cutting \$2 a cord.

I have now on hand, as nearly as I can judge, 175 cords of woods, worth as it now is \$3,50; but when coaled or cut fit for market, double that amount.

Wood,	350,00
	<hr/>
Proceeds,	\$467,00

The land at the present time I value at \$100 per acre, and my object is to get it into English grass as soon as I can."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1838.

BRIGHTON SHOW.

We learn that the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have decided against having a Cattle Show and Ploughing Match the current year. We are not familiar with the reasons on which such decision is founded; but, for ought we can see, we wish the decision had been otherwise. Every thing which draws attention to this great art, does a service to it. It renders it matter of inquiry and experiment, and this serves to make it better understood. The public interest taken in it on such occasions by gentlemen distinguished by their talents, official standing, and character, renders the profession the more respectable; and thus leading the farmers the more to respect themselves, has a powerful and most favorable moral influence upon them as a class; and operates as a strong encouragement to young men to engage in the pursuit. The competitions on these occasions in the exhibition of stock, in the management of teams, in the management of the plough, and in the production of household manufactures has always been a powerful means of improvement. Those, who have been familiar with these subjects since the institution of the first cattle show and ploughing match at Brighton, have seen these results in the most striking manner. The intercourse of farmers from different parts of the state on such occasions has been highly beneficial. The holiday itself too is delightful; and where strict order and decorum are observed; and the means and facilities of gambling and intoxication are put away, such occasions are means of innocent and agreeable recreation; and encourage the best sentiments and affections of the heart.

The Show at Brighton in former years has been the means of bringing to the knowledge and notice of the farmer some of the most valuable live stock ever raised in the country or imported into it. The very fine imported horses shown there, Barefoot, Serab, Bellfounder, Columbus, the Cleveland Bay; the magnificent fat oxen from West Springfield and other parts of the State, the Oakes Cow, the Westbrook Heifer, the fine bulls, Fillpail, Coelbs, Denton, Admiral, the beautiful Merino, Saxony, Dishley Natt, Leicester, South-down sheep; the various imported stocks of cows and their progeny, the remarkable swine that have been seen there, are the exhibitions of former years, and not easily forgotten by those, who had the pleasure to see them; and the display of this fine stock gave an impulse to attempts at improvement, which was deeply felt, and must long continue to be felt.

The ploughing matches and the working matches have rendered an immense service in improving the plough itself and the manner of executing its work, as every man familiar with these subjects must be satisfied; and in exciting a general and spirited ambition in the appearance and training and management of our ox-teams, an ambition not confined to the vicinity merely, but extending itself far into the interior; for the farmers from a remote part of Worcester County were often successful competitors for the premiums; and earned back and diffused a most wholesome influence in their own towns.

We see no reason, why the same beneficial results may not continue to follow from similar measures. We certainly have not reached the end of the line of improvement; and we believe there has been no time

within many years, when the spirit of agricultural enterprise and improvement has been more active than at this very time; and when public feeling would accord more interest and cordiality to a Brighton Cattle Show.

We shall resume this subject on another occasion and consider the objections which may be supposed to be urged against it.

EXACTNESS AND CALCULATION.

We cannot urge too strongly upon the Farmers every where, the importance of ascertaining, by exact examination and measurement, where measurement is practicable, what they produce, what is the value, and what is the cost of their productions. In general, farming is carried on as a system of random guess-work. This ought not to be. In order to know what we can do and ought to do, it is of the first importance to understand what we have done. The constant objection to such exactness is, that "it is too much trouble, such exactness takes too much time." Now, we can answer for it, that it takes very little time, and that it gives very little trouble. It would be, in the first place, important for every farmer to know the contents in acres and value of every enclosure on his farm, and this once done is done forever, as long as those enclosures remain; or if he takes up but part of his field for cultivation, there is no great difficulty in having that part carefully measured. In his cultivation it would be easy for him to ascertain carefully the quantity of land under cultivation; to keep an exact account of the number of days employed in that cultivation; the number of loads of manure applied to it; the quantity of seed sown; and the time of sowing. In respect to all grain or vegetable crops, they of necessity pass through the bushel or the half bushel measure. There can be no difficulty in keeping the numbers of these measures. In regard to his hay and straw, there can be no great trouble in keeping the number of loads as he carries them in; and making a pretty accurate estimate of their quantity, or in ascertaining the quantity contained in any single bay or mow; or in other modes of coming at a near estimate of the quantity collected. In regard to his dairy produce, nothing can be easier than ascertaining by various simple trials, or by actual weighing and measuring, the quantity of milk, or butter or cheese. So likewise of his pork and beef. There is no reasonable excuse for his not doing this; and if he would only introduce some regular system into his proceedings and get into the habit of exactness in accounts, we can assure him the pleasure of doing it, the satisfaction of coming at precise results, the being able when he is inquired of about his farming, or when he hears about the farming of others, to say in respect to his own affairs *what he knows*, instead of saying merely *what he guesses*, would compensate him a hundred fold for all the trouble it may occasion and all the time it may occupy.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.—The first Report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has been published by order of the Executive. It principally relates to the County of Essex; and embraces a great variety of subjects connected with the agriculture of the County; together with a general account of the objects and progress of the Survey. It is commended to the intelligent and candid examination of the farmers; and while it shows the need of their co-operation, it is hoped will excite a universal desire among them to lend a helping hand in this great and important public work.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

No subjects of great interest have been passed upon either in Congress or our State Legislature, since our last. The Revenue bill, in the Senate, remains in debate; and all the letters from Washington attest that the great orator, Mr Webster, has come down upon it with a force of argument and eloquence, as yet never surpassed in the Halls of Congress.

Our own Legislature have passed upon many private acts of local importance only. They have appointed a committee of the House and Senate, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Board of Agriculture in

the Commonwealth. Such a project, if well matured and carried out, must confer great benefits upon the State. One great object of such a Board would be to look after the disbursements of the large amounts of money given annually by the State to the various Agricultural Societies. We have no belief that any of this is squandered, pilloined, or designedly misapplied; but in the expenditure of all such monies, the responsibility to the State should be direct and immediate; and the judgment of a Board composed of intelligent men, familiar with and interested in the great operations of agriculture throughout the State, might do much in giving a more efficient, and, perhaps, in some cases, a more judicious direction to these bounties.

We have the pleasure to-day, on our first page, to lay before our readers the report of Judge Buel at the Agricultural Convention in Albany on the condition and advancement of agriculture. Every thing which proceeds from his experienced and full mind on this subject is entitled to great respect. Other valuable reports on various subjects given at the same time we shall, as matter of course as well as of general gratification and instruction, transfer to our columns as occasion may offer. In speaking of the crops in Scotland by the statute acre, we are to remember that a Scotch acre contains one quarter more than ours; that is five quarters of ours.

We are inclined to believe that our respected friend deals out rather too severe measure in his censures of the agriculture of his own state. The spirit of improvement has been sometime awake there; quickened and fanned by his own powerful influences; and her agriculture is advancing with rapid strides. When the legislators become once fully aware of the immense importance of this mighty interest; and the just claims it has upon legislative aid, they cannot refuse to cheer, and better than that, to aid its onward.

MAINE. The Legislature of Maine has passed a resolve appropriating \$76,954, for the payment of the bounty on Wheat claimed by the farmers of that State under the Act of last year. The following are the amounts of bounty claimed by each county under the Act, viz:—

County of York,	1,521 29
Cumberland	3,055 06
Lincoln,	3,209 93
Hancock,	1,784 26
Washington,	1,998 76
Kennebec,	14,407 16
Oxford,	10,416 38
Somerset,	17,490 93
Penobscot,	14,706 81
Waldo,	8,364 07

The towns which receive the largest amount are China, which receives \$967 42—Farmington 926 22—Anson, 906 79.

A bill has been introduced for repealing the law. In the debate on the subject, it was proposed to add a bounty on corn. The whole bill was opposed, on the ground that its operation is unequal upon different parts of the State. The same objection might have been urged to the similar law lately passed in this state. We know of but one farmer who raises wheat within the limits of this city. This farm is at South Boston, and it has always, we believe, produced good crops.—*Daily Advertiser.*

RASPBERRIES.—We are informed by John T. Wheelwright, that he furnished the last season from the Garden belonging to Lot Wheelwright, Esq. Nonantum Hill, Newton, thirteen hundred boxes of Red and White Antwerp Raspberries for the Boston Market. Mr Wheelwright has given much attention to the cultivation of this delicious fruit. Those who wish to supply themselves with plants will see by his advertisement that they can be accommodated.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Fruits, will be holden at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday, 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the subject of awarding premiums for fruits. A punctual attendance is requested.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending March 18.

MARCH, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	30	41	34
Tuesday,	13	20	38	26
Wednesday,	14	25	38	35
Thursday,	15	34	48	44
Friday,	16	34	42	41
Saturday,	17	34	40	33
Sunday,	18	34	30	30

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:

Italian Spring Wheat; Black Sea do.; Tea do.; and Siberian Spring Wheat.

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet; Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brosa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

Our collection of Flower Seeds is very extensive. We have just received from Holland, some very choice Carnation seed, suitable for pots, which was sown from more than 100 varieties of the finest kinds. Also 23 distinct varieties of Ten Weeks' Stock Gilliflower, which we shall sell in packages, embracing all the sorts, for \$1 per package.

Also, 18 varieties of Biennial Stock: 10 varieties of Double Dwarf Larkspur, entirely new. Packages of Pansy or Heart's Ease, saved by Mr Walker from his fine collection of that popular flower, at 25 cents per package.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissima, and Gladiolus natilensis.

Packages of the finest English Gooseberries, of 15 varieties for \$3, or 12 varieties for \$2.40. Red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Currants, &c.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORM'S EGGS.

300,000 producing Sulphur colored Cocoons, winding in five weeks, from worms fed on foliage of a superior variety of Mulberry; great care taken in procuring and preserving them, and a much larger proportion than usual exhibiting vitality. Call on JOHN SULLIVAN.

BEES FOR SALE

In Patent, Thatcher and Suspension Hives. Inquire at this office. 3w. March 21.

RASPBERRIES.

A small lot of Red Antwerp Raspberries, for sale. Inquire of Messrs BRECK & Co. or of

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Nonantum Hill, Newton. March 21.

TO LET A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

One of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity of Newton Corner, within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. A two story dwelling House, containing two parlors and a kitchen, and a wash room on the lower floor; eight chambers; a large Barn and Chaise House, and a good well of water and ivern under cover. Attached to it is a small Garden, containing a variety of fruit and flowers. Inquire of Messrs. BRECK & Co. or of JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, Nonantum Hill, Newton. March 21.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, with good house, barn, stable and outhouses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. Willis, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, Feb. 21, 1837.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.

1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.

3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.

5,000 Whitcomb's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention. Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard which produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf. Feb 27, 1838. Im.

DAIRY WOMAN WANTED

Wanted a Dairy woman, who understands all work necessary in the Dairy, in the family of a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 7. No. 52 North Market Street.

WINNOWER MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION.

As gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in some of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring a scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of the ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practice. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pine apple culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the manner of propagating them, &c. &c.

Res multus nature sunt inonite. The advertiser can be well recommended. Any orders left at the office of the N. E. Farmer, for Custos Horti, will be respectfully attended to.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess.	barrel	11 00	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	quintal	3 25	3 37
FISH, Cod,	barrel	8 37	8 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	"	8 00	8 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 00	8 12
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"	4 25	4 37
" " barrels,	"	74	75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	72	74
southern flat yellow	"	1 10	1 10
white,	"	85	90
Rye, northern,	"	50	53
Barley,	"	20 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	40	45
Eastern screwed,	"	5	6
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	3	4
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	8	9
2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	23	29
southern, 1st sort,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	26
do country	"	20	21
Baltimore city	"	20	21
do. dry hide	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	90	1 00
LIME, best sort,	cask	10 50	11 00
MAKILLER, No. 1, new,	barrel	3	35
PLASTER, PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	21 00	22 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 50
clear from other States	"	16 00	16 50
Mess,	"	2 75	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	87	1 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	1	150
Northern,	"	2 75	3 00
Hemp,	"	13	14
Red Clover, northern	pound	12	13
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	50	55
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	47
American, full blood, washed,	"	41	43
do. 3-4ths do.	"	38	40
do. 1-2 do.	"	33	38
do. 1-4 and common	"	42	45
Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine,	"	37	40
No. 1.	"	28	30
No. 2.	"		
No. 3.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (milk)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, chenango	bushel	37	40
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 18, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 360 Beef Cattle, 570 Sheep, and 1050 Swine. About 60 Beef cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported and we reduce our quotation as follows—Extra, at \$7 00.—First quality, \$6 50 a \$6 75—Second quality \$6 00 a \$6 25.—Third quality 5 00 a \$5 75.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$2 75, \$3 25, \$4 50, \$6 00.

Swine.—"Dull." Lots to peddle were taken at 7 a 7 1-2 for sows, and 8 a 8 1-4 for barrows. One lot at retail at 9 and 10.

PRESIDENT:

For the N. E. Farmer.

'TIS DONE BY DINT OF DIGGING."

How countless the number of modern inventions
For saving of labor, and other pretensions!
And yet we can no more exist without toil,
Than a lamp can keep burning without any oil.
Let us exercise all our mechanical skill;
Contrive new machines, and new theories who will,
Yet *digging*, hard *digging*, is what brings to pass
Our thrift, and the growth of our grain and our grass.

'Tis the "sweat of the brow" that provides for our good;
It warms us with clothing, — it fills us with food;
It pays for our pleasures, — supports us in ease,
In gay, or in sober life, — just as we please.
Let genius then study and scheme what it can,
Still delving and *digging* 's entail'd upon man;
And, were I to give now his true definition,
I'd say, man 's a *digger* without intermission.

Go now, Mr Farmer, and boast of your stock,
Your beeves and merinos, and all your fat flock,
Your famous smart gelding, without any flaw,
And tell too how *Gallant* and *Golding* can draw,
How *Pill-pail* and *Brindle* and *Bughorn* you bought
Of Hilltop, the grazer, and almost for naught!
Yet *digging*, hard *digging*, is what above all,
Produced these fine fatlings, the pride of your stall,

We hard-toiling husbandmen, workies and *diggers*,
Who never pretend to "cut any great figures,"
This truth from experience know very well,
"Who 'd eat of the oyster must first break the shell."
We stick to our calling; — our home 's in the fields;
We're never ashamed to put shoulder to wheels;
And, if e'er annoyed by a loafer or prig,
We say, — "Mr Slyboots, or Lounger, — go, dig."

So we *dig* for new systems; — we *dig* for new plans;
For, the mind is a *digger*, as well as the hands.
Few *dig* for their pleasure; more *dig* for their health;
But the *digger* of *diggers*, he *digs* all for wealth!
And thus we keep *digging*, and follow the trade,
Till the *grave-digger* *digs* us a place to be laid;
And then, not till then, both our *digging* and life
Come to a *finale*; — and so ends the strife.

JOHN HEYDIGGER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

OLD WAYS AND NEW.

The sleighing was very fine—never saw it better, since I was big enough to handle a goadstick. "Come now," said wife, "let's take a trip over to cousin Cleverly's, and see how they get along, in these hard times." "Well thought on," said I, "the sleighing is so excellent that all the horse will have to do is only just to keep out of the way." We drove off for Deacon Cleverly's, about six miles. The deacon is a man by no means wanting in intellectual furniture, and has quite a social turn. He is one of the selectmen of the town, and has been its representative, &c.; but, as to farming, he has been rather a bigot to the old mode, and has strong prejudices against what he calls innovations upon the good rules of our fathers. The deacon and I therefore, when discoursing on husbandry and the like, did not always "set our horses together," as the saying is.

After chatting a while over a good winter fire, the deacon and I took a turn into his woodlot, as farmers are wont to do in this season. Here a question soon came up between us. The deacon insisted that the "old way," as he called it, of

getting wood, was the best, viz: to pick out the large, old trees, and let the young stuff remain. I maintained that to cut the whole, "smack-smooth," and make clean work of it, was the proper way. The deacon held that the old wood prevented the growth of the young trees by shading them, and therefore should be picked out. My opinion was that the damage done to the young growth in getting out the large wood, by felling the trees, carting and teaming, would be so great, that it was most profitable to cut all down, and let a new growth spring up together. We kept up the argument till we had traversed the whole lot, and arrived back again at the house, at a moment when the deacon seemed to think, that he had got to the very heyday of victory in the debate; for, "come cousin," said he, "you see your system of new notions will not work; but let us return again to the women-folks, who are enjoying the comforts of a cheering blaze from a fire of good old, *yankee oak*." We found our good housewives very pleasantly discussing the comparative values of "boughten and homespun" flannels, while the children were engaged in innocent amusements.

Dinner being high ready, the deacon went off to bring a pail of water from a spring, at about fifty or sixty rods distance. The house had been standing for nearly a century, yet never had there been a well upon the place, although, it was agreed, that by digging 16 or 18 feet, water in plenty might be procured! I expressed my astonishment at this, but it was enough for the deacon, that his ancestors had travelled from day to day and from year to year and from this spring for all their water. The convenience of having a good well under the very eves of their dwelling, as they might have had with a little expense, seldom, if ever, came into his reckoning. When I urged the importance of such an accommodation, he replied, "why, I suppose, it would be well enough, but, you know, I am not fond of new notions; I think I shall have to leave the matter to my boys, that come after me." So that, in all probability, he will lug and tug for twenty years longer after this manner. When I spoke of it again, "remove not the old landmarks," said he; but I did not see the applicability of the quotation.

At the dinner table the importance of a good supply of garden sauce was discussed. We had no parsnips with our potluck. I remarked that I always dug my parsnips in the fall, and so we had them for use all winter. This, the deacon thought, was another foolish deviation from the practice heretofore followed. He insisted that the frost was necessary to their ripening, and being rendered fit for food. "Dig parsnips in autumn!" he exclaimed with astonishment; "here is another modern discovery." My wife then told him how palatable they were, and how much sweeter and preferable to those taken up in the spring. But he set his face strongly against even this trifling change in husbandry. His good wife however took occasion out of his hearing, to request of us enough for a mess whenever a conveyance offered.

In the course of the evening much was said on the subject of tillage, manure, &c. I mentioned lime and bone manure, as being the best thing for fitting land for certain crops. This got the good deacon on to his hobby again, and he expressed himself quite warmly against the modern mode of farming. "Experiment," said he, "is going to ruin us all! A man now-a-days, who has been

going on steadily for years in the consistent old method, is told that he is no farmer at all; that *book-farming*, *chemistry*, and *experiment*, these are the requisites for a working man; that every farmer must have a rasing mill, to pulverize bones for manure; for the old way of replenishing the earth with our barn-yard heaps is now exploded. Do you wish to cultivate a field of wheat? then go to the book. Would you raise a carrot or cucumber? see the book. Would you yoke up your team? examine the book, lest peradventure you may get the cattle *heads* and *points*! Thus it is; the book and experiment make the farmer in these strange times. Lime to burn your land up! And bones! Why, they tell me this is carried to such a pitch in England, that the relics of the dead have been crushed for the purpose; and, perhaps hereafter, a farmer's bones will form the manure for his own cornfields! Give me no more of your novelties in farming; no more chemistry; no more experiment; but the good old ways and customs of our fathers."

Thus spoke honest deacon Cleverly in his warmth and his inconsistency. But though he was so unreasonably wedded to the old ways, I finally brought him to consideration and sober reflection; and before we parted he confessed that he had carried his prejudices too far, to the discouraging of all improvement, success and enterprise among our agricultural community; and he has since told me that he had entirely changed his views and notions on the subject. B. B.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 *Morus Multicaulis* or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid *Pæonies* and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid. Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan, 24, 1838.

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING.

In press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jewett, Booksellers, Salem, Mass; The Book of Fruits, with plates; being a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added The Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with their modes of culture, &c.

Also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Feb. 7, 1837.

WANTED

To take charge of a small Farm, a single man of skill industry and good habits. To a suitable man the place will be an excellent one. Apply immediately at the N. E. Farmer's Office. March. 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennell & Chisholm,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1838.

NO. 38.

AGRICULTURAL.

Report by Mr W. A. S. North, of Schenectady, at the New York Agricultural Convention, on Neat Cattle.

In drawing up the following remarks in pursuance of a resolution of the Society, passed at their last meeting, your committee have had some difficulties to encounter, the greatest of which has been the want of that personal communication with each other, which the importance of the subject demanded, and which has compelled them to put off the drawing up of the Report to the last minute. Of the many subjects relating to rural economy which were submitted to the different committees at that meeting, there is none more immediately interesting to the great body of agriculturists, than the one intrusted to your committee, to wit, the present state and future improvement of Neat Cattle. It is a subject which appears to be less understood, and to have received less attention, than any other, "and is most completely identified with our agricultural prosperity and with the comforts, and the very continuance of life." That this kind of stock constitutes a great proportion of the wealth of the country may be inferred from the fact, that our state alone, according to the census of 1835, contains 1,885,771 cattle. It will hardly be expected that your committee should go into a particular history of all the known breeds of cattle, and of all their peculiar properties. Such a course would do in writing a treatise on cattle, but in the present case could only tend to confuse the mind of the inexperienced breeder. Your committee therefore have thought it advisable to confine themselves to the performance of the duty assigned them, to give a short general description of the most common kinds of cattle among us, as well those imported as our native stock, noting their good and bad points, and by stating the disadvantages and losses attending a careless and unskilful course of breeding, rearing, and feeding, endeavor to get up a spirit of reformation and improvement among the agricultural population; thereby increasing their wealth, and adding to the subsistence and comfort of all classes of the community; and if, by means of our report and those which will all be read here to-day, the farmers could be induced to employ more capital, and to exert more care and skill in all the various branches of agriculture, and particularly to the one under consideration, it would greatly add to the productiveness of their farms, and their wealth. Many books have been published, detailing the great improvements made and still making in England in neat stock, but they cannot be expected to be in the hands of our farmers, and it will be our aim in this report, in some degree, to make up this deficiency, by endeavoring to show wherein our native stock are deficient, and recommending to them a better and more profitable course of breeding. To begin then with the most numerous and

least profitable breed, the native cow. "They are a mixture of every breed, and the intelligent and observing breeder, sees in them traces of almost all the English varieties, such perhaps as they were before science and attention had improved them, such as might offer to the American breeder the original materials of their most improved and valued stock, but requiring more time and perhaps more talent, skill and attention, than the American farmer would be willing to bestow on the subject, and yet necessary to enable him to arrive at the same results. This mixed breed are not very celebrated for any thing; some of them are good milkers as far as quantity is concerned, but as to quality of the milk and aptitude to fatten, they generally fail. Their calves are of diminutive size, rarely giving more than 20 lbs. per qr. when killed, at four weeks old; and if reared, of slow growth, seldom coming in till the third year, and then requiring two or three years more to give them standing and character, such as it is, in the dairy. As to their characteristic marks, they are small, short bodied, thin and coarse haired, steep rumped, slab sided, having little aptitude to fatten, or to lay the fat on the right place.— There is another class of the native cow, although distinctly marked, (as the horns are wanting,) yet this want will hardly entitle them to be considered a distinct breed, deserves to be mentioned in the enumeration of the native breed. Descended from the Galloway or Angus cattle, a long while ago, they still retain among all the crosses to which they have been subjected, some of the marks and good points for which their ancestors are still celebrated—that is to say, they are a docile, thrifty, hardy kind of animal, with much the same faults, as to form, of those above described, though perhaps more compact, shorter in the leg, a middling thick hide, and withal easier fattened. They are few in number compared with the horned cattle. There is one other species of the native cow, to which it is only necessary to direct your attention, as they are nearly as much celebrated in the sandy tract of country about Albany and Schenectady as the improved short horns themselves, the one for their beauty and good points, the other for their homeliness and bad points. They are peculiar to the sandy soils of our country, running wild in the woods in the summer, and picking up a miserable subsistence in the barn yard in the winter. They are a long legged, raw boned, narrowhipped, sharp backed, steep rumped, slab sided, coarse haired, worthless race, and exactly answer the description of those kind that came up out of the river of Egypt in the time of Pharoah—"They are poor, ill-favored and lean fleshed, such as were never seen in all the land of Egypt for badness." It is not likely that any improvement will be made in this kind of animal, the nature of the soil, the habits of growing the coarser kinds of grain, the foddering of straw in the winter, and pasturing in the woods in summer, peculiar to the inhabitants, (they ought not to be called farmers,) of the Pine bush, will for years

to come prevent any permanent amelioration of their condition. If at any time, the spirit of improvement should enter into the calculations of these people, they might by judicious crossing, and a plentiful supply of roots and vegetables to their stock for a great part of the year, attain to something more respectable in this branch of business. This then appears to be the character, and these the qualifications of our native stock." Notwithstanding their defects, "most valuable selections might be made from them, and these crossed by bulls of the improved breed, would furnish perhaps the most useful stock for the practical man, who was not prepared to pay the high prices inseparable from imported stock." And it will be advisable to select cows, either from stock feeding in the neighborhood, or from those sorts that are best calculated for the nature and situation of the soil. The grand secret of breeding is to suit the breed to the soil and climate. It is because this has not been attended to, that those breeds which have been invaluable in certain districts, have proved altogether profitless and utterly unworthy of culture in others. Let that breed then which is most profitable and best suited to the farm be ascertained, and having succeeded in this, strive to improve it to the utmost, by selecting and breeding from those which to beauty of form, unite the more essential qualities of possessing kindly skins, of weighing most in the valuable parts, together with a disposition to lay fat on the best points, as well as to fatten in a short period of time. The term "kindly skin" means a soft mellow skin, yet firm to the touch, and is as different from the hard, dry skin of some cattle, as it is from the loose, flabby skin of others. The sense of touch, or the art of judging of the disposition to fatten, has been wrought to such perfection, that any well informed breeder can, on examining lean beasts, tell with tolerable certainty in what parts they will or will not fatten. The improved short horns are in all respects the most profitable species of animal to cross with the native cow in situations where the soil is rich and luxuriant.— They are good milkers, quick feeders, arriving at early maturity, and affording the greatest proportion of good meat to its offal, from the thickness and softness of hair with which this breed is covered, they endure without suffering the severity of our weather; but to the full development of all their properties, and to obtain their most valuable returns they should be well cared for and fed upon a full bite of grass. That this valuable breed of cattle have not been more generally sought for as a cross with our native stock is owing in some degree, to their intrinsic value in comparison with others. It is true the first cost of pure bred animals is high, but when it is considered how extensive is the influence of a bull, and how many improved animals may be yearly obtained by his services, the remuneration is most abundant. A very fine pure breed bull may be obtained for from two to three hundred dollars, and such an animal at three years old, may with-

out injury to himself wait upon fifty cows. In those neighborhoods where such an animal is kept, the half bred yearlings bring from ten to twenty dollars, and in some cases thirty dollars. Our farmers only want to believe this fact to act upon it. But how make them believe it? Why let those gentlemen whose tastes, whose consideration for the farmer, whose love of doing good and whose means are sufficient, purchase such an animal, and allow his neighborhood a discriminative use of his services till conviction followed the evidence thus brought home to them. This has been the practice of your committee, who have allowed the industrious and inquiring farmer the use of their bulls for a few years past, without collecting the amount professedly charged for their services, and they now generally pay the service fee cheerfully, and the work of improvement is in our sections of the country rapidly going on. Another reason why the improved short horns are not more eagerly sought for by the great mass of farmers, is the idea that they require more food and will not keep so easy as the native cow. Now, if they pay better, and in proportion to the extra feed they require, and no one will deny that they do, this objection falls to the ground. The truth is, that as long as the slovenly style of farming of the present day prevails, as it does in too many districts of the state, this objection will continue to be urged. There is yet very little good farming or systematic rotation of cropping pursued, either by our large or small farmers. The land is taxed to its utmost as long as it will bear an average crop of any thing, and when completely exhausted, it is seeded down with five or six pounds of Timothy and Clover to the acre, and Oats or Buck Wheat, and if, as is generally the case, the grass is light, it is pastured until it recovers again in some measure by the manure dropped upon it, or till it is covered with a heavy growth of moss, which turned under in the right time will, after a fashion, enable it again to undergo the process of cropping. Until this system is abandoned, and more attention paid to keep pasture lands in better tilth, and the growing of root crops for winter fodder for neat stock, it is almost useless to attempt to improve the breed of cattle, or any thing else. Even the aristocratic race of the short horns in such cases would be compelled to knock under, and in process of time, by hard fare and inattention, would get back to the point from which skill and science, and care and attention first rescued them, and gave them their present elevated station among the brute creation. Let it be remembered that a good bite of grass in summer, and generous feeding in winter, is necessary to the full development and profitable culture of the short horns. Where this cannot be had, and the land is light and subject to drought, the beautiful little Devon will best find its value, and though not so good a dairy cow, yet she is the source of the finest working oxen, perhaps in the world. The Devons have also a claim to quick feeding, and a maturity much earlier than any unimproved breed. They are said to be the Aboriginal breed of Great Britain, and are there highly valued, and make most delicate beef when fattened. On lands of the above character, the cross between the Devon bull and the native cow would no doubt succeed admirably. These two varieties, the improved Short Horns and the Devons belong to different soils, and are suited to different purposes, and both are extremely valuable in the situations to which they

are adapted. The Galloways are also a breed well fitted, by reason of their hardihood, kindly feeding, and much endurance to the severity of our winters, and the misery of our barn yards. They are a very handsome breed of cattle, straight and broad in the back, round in the barrel, and full in the rib, in which points they will compare with any breed. They lay their fat upon the most valuable parts, and though the feed be short, and the winters long, they will do well and thrive.—The Ayreshire breed are also said to feed kindly and profitably, in districts where others could not be made to thrive at all, uniting to a greater degree than any other breed, the supposed incompatible properties of yielding a great deal of milk and beef. They are new comers, but bring with them a good report, and if they maintain the same excellent character for the dairy in our warmer climate, which they have gained at home, they may become the favorite stock of the country, though it is more than probable that when transplanted from their moist climate and poor soil to our warmer climate and richer soil, they will lose their superiority as milkers, and begin to accumulate flesh. The Hereford and Holstein breeds are partially known, in this country, and what little is known is not much to their credit. The former is no milker, the latter gives abundance of milk, but it is very poor; they are slow to feed, slow to move, and yet slower in attaining maturity. The Alderney, though ill-shaped, is emphatically a better cow than either of the two last mentioned, always poor herself to enrich the milkpail, and though a great feeder yields very little milk; that milk, however, is of an extraordinary excellent quality, and gives more butter than can be obtained from any other cow. The above enumeration contains the description of all the breeds of cattle that we are familiar with, either personally or by reputation, that have been imported into the country for the purpose of crossing with our native stock. Of them all, your committee are of opinion, that the Improved Short Horns, for the rich and fertile valleys, and the North Devons, for the higher but sweeter feed of the uplands, are the most profitable of all to cross with our native stock. They have been the longest in the country, and experience has proved their worth. The Galloways are probably next in importance, and the day may yet come when the hills of Franklin and Essex, and the whole Northern Frontier, for which they are admirably calculated, may be covered with them. It only remains to conclude this report, and in the words of a Lincolnshire farmer, we would say to those who are, or would be, engaged in the business of rearing stock of any description—"It should be an invariable rule to breed from small boned, straight backed, healthy, clean, kindly skinned, round bodied, and barrel shaped animals, with clean necks and throats, and little or no dew lap, carefully rejecting all those which may have heavy legs and roach backs, together with much appearance of filial."

W. A. S. NORTH,

Chairman of the Committee on Neat Stock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE IN CONGRESS.

We have received through the politeness of that early and distinguished friend of Agriculture, Ex-Governor Lincoln, the Report of the Congressional Committee of Agriculture on the subject of

an Agricultural Department, embracing the collections of the most valuable seeds and plants from foreign countries and their gratuitous distribution through the United States. We cannot doubt that a project so reasonable will receive the sanction of Congress as a measure having a most direct and useful bearing on the agricultural improvement of the United States. We deem it a matter of duty to lay the Report at once before the readers of the N. E. Farmer.

REPORT:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom were referred so much of the report of the Commissioner of Patents as relates to agriculture, and also a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 5, 1838, on the same subject, report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that some legislative action in the premises is imperiously demanded. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have been considered the three great interests of our country; yet it is a strange and singular fact, that whilst millions upon millions of the public treasure, drawn in a great measure from the agricultural portion of the community, have been expended to protect, preserve, and promote the interests vested in manufactures and commerce, scarcely a dollar has been appropriated, either directly or indirectly, to advance the interests of agriculture: and this fact is the more striking when it is considered how large a majority of our whole population is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and that probably eight tenths of the Representatives in Congress are elected by that most worthy and substantial, yet most unobtrusive and retiring class of our citizens. The committee make these remarks in no unkind feelings towards the commercial and manufacturing classes of our community; but, on the contrary, they regard them and their efforts to elevate the character and promote the interests of their country as worthy of all praise: and whilst they complain that so little has been done for the interests of agriculture, they would by no means intimate that too much has been done for our manufactures and commerce; yet the committee would draw from these facts the conclusion that as so much has been done for two branches of our national interests, any measure calculated to promote the third, and as your committee believe, the most important branch, ought to meet with favorable and liberal consideration from Congress.—The extent of our country and the variety of climate and soil are such as to invite to the production of almost every article that will promote the comfort and convenience and even the luxury of man, and render us, in the utmost extent of the term, the most independent nation on earth; yet although our "lines are fallen in pleasant places, and we have "a goodly heritage," and the bountiful hand of our Creator has scattered over the face of the earth, in rich profusion, seeds and plants of every variety, as there is a peculiar adaptation of each of these productions to some particular climate or soil, our great advantage will be of little importance, unless we are enabled to avail ourselves of them. And it is a fact to well known to require argument or illustration that many plants which are of little account in their native soil, increase in variety and luxur

ance, and become of immense value, by cultivation in a foreign climate: thus, the *potato*, which now furnishes food for millions, was a few centuries ago imported into Europe merely for its beautiful flower; and the *cotton-plant*, which now furnishes the rich staple of a large portion of the Union; was scarcely known in our country fifty years ago. It is true, individual effort may do something in this matter, and the increased interest which is felt by intelligent individuals throughout the Union to elevate the character and importance of agriculture may, through societies and other laudable means, do still more; yet the utmost efforts of individuals and societies are feeble and powerless, compared with even the incidental action of Government, which, with its Argus eyes and Briarian arms, may see at a single glance whatever will tend to benefit any and every portion of our country, and be enabled to collect from every part of the world, and scatter through each section of the nation, seeds and plants so adapted to our own soil and climate, as will greatly enlarge our productive industry, and diffuse plenty and happiness throughout the community. An effort of this kind by the General Government would not only be thus directly beneficial to the people, but would have a most salutary influence in raising the spirit and standard of agriculture, promoting sound intelligence amongst its votaries, and in giving a spur and energy hitherto unknown to the first and noblest occupation of man. It would incite the citizens of the old States, instead of abandoning their own sunny fields and the pleasures of their earliest and dearest associations, to attempt, by the cultivation of some new article, to resuscitate their old worn-out lands, which, by continual succession of the same crops, have become, in a measure, unproductive and valueless. The committee take great pleasure in advertising the Treasury circular of September 6, 1827, requiring our foreign consuls and naval officers to collect and transmit to this country, valuable seeds and plants which might come under their observation; but they have to lament that hitherto no effort has been made by Congress to give effect and value to an enterprise so nobly begun; and although our officers and citizens abroad have shown a praiseworthy zeal to promote the enlightened views of the Government, by collecting and transmitting valuable seeds and plants, yet, as there was no place designated for their reception, and no person charged with their preservation and dissemination, they have in many instances been suffered to perish, after they had reached our own ports and custom-houses; and for the attention called to the subject by the present enlightened Commissioner of the Patent Office, the old practice of importing seeds to perish would still be continued. Your committee have, therefore, thought proper to report a bill, placing this whole matter under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents and such individuals as may be employed under him, and making a small appropriation, sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the undertaking, leaving it to the future wisdom of Congress to enlarge upon the plan, if, in thought desirable, an *agricultural depository and establishment* may be eventually erected, at the capital of a great and free nation, that it do credit to her citizens, and rival the boasted establishments of Europe. Your committee have thought proper to require that the Commissioner should make an annual report to Congress

of his proceedings under the proposed act, embodying notices of valuable improvements in agriculture and in agricultural implements, and such statistical and other useful matter that may come under his observation, as may tend to prevent frauds and speculation, and the excessive importation of foreign grain, and diffuse a general information on the subject-matter throughout the whole country. Such a document your committee believe would be looked for with great interest, and be attended with the most happy and beneficial results to every portion of the community. Your committee therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the bill accompanying this report, which appropriates the sum of \$5,000 for the collection of seeds and plants and the establishment of an agricultural depository in the Patent Office and requiring the Commissioner gratuitously to distribute throughout the Union, the seeds and plants collected, and to make to Congress an annual report on the subject.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

A second branch of sheep husbandry, which the Essex farmer may prosecute to great advantage is the raising of early lambs for the market. I mention one example which may seem trivial, yet a feather may indicate the course of the wind as certainly as a ship under full sail. A farmer in Ipswich had a lamb come on first of January last. He fed the ewe with plenty of succulent vegetables, and he allowed the lamb to have free access to Indian meal, of which he soon became fond, though the whole amount he consumed was trifling. On the 20th of May the butcher gave him \$4 for the lamb, which weighed 9 and 10 lbs. per quarter. Another farmer this last season from 30 sheep sold 24 lambs at \$3 each. Another from 30 sheep sold lambs to the amount of \$75. Another from 12 ewes sold 18 lambs at \$2.50 cts. each.

I subjoin the account given me by an exact farmer. "Five years ago he bought 6 sheep for \$2 per head. From these he sold 6 lambs at \$2 each. He considered the wool as paying for the keeping. The sheep sold in December of that year for \$25.50.

Four years ago he bought 12 sheep but did not do so well because he did not sell the old sheep; the lambs sold for more.

Three years ago he had 25 sheep. The experiment in the sale of the lambs did well.

Two years ago he had 50 sheep; for 40 lambs he received \$100, for 4 lambs \$8—\$108; for the wool at 45 1-2 cents per lb. he received \$73. Total proceeds, \$181. He kept the stock.

This year he had 47 sheep. They gave him 33 lambs, and besides these 7 lambs died. The lambs brought \$2.25 each. They did not come until April."—*Commissioner's Report.*

We hope the subjoined letter will not be deemed out of place in the New England Farmer. The humor of it is so exquisite that we were not willing to withhold it from our friends. A good laugh, if it is not at your neighbor's expense, is sometimes medicine; and we are certain if this letter should greet them in a cold north easterly morning, it will at once soften the temperature. We have gathered it from a late English paper;

and, as to the wit of it, it is as "genuine" as any of the medicines sold by W. T. Conway, or his distinguished successor Dr. Brandreth.

SCHOOLASTIC EPISTLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"TO SOLOM SLY, ESQ.

"My Dear Sir,—The approaching vacation devolves on me the pleasing duty of reporting to you, by the hands of Master Timothy, the general progress of his studies. In some respects, his extraordinary precocity has even exceeded my wishes. I have directed his reading principally to Biography, and his ardor has led him to add to my selection the lives of Turpin and Moore Carew, together with the instructive narratives of the Newgate Calendar. His progress in penmanship has been so great, that he has not only written all his own letters, but many for his schoolfellows, which the versatility of his genius has led him to append their names so accurately as to enable him obtain from their parents, with the help of the post-boy, a considerable addition to his pocket money. I have cleared up a few of these little shades of character which have been brought to light, as you will perceive at the foot of my bill. In Arithmetic, Subtraction has been his favorite rule, as all the drawers in the house can testify. He has also worked some complicated sums in Vulgar Fractions, and proved them by the glazier's bill inclosed. His skill in Division has also been displayed in his setting all the school together by the ears. In Composition, his forte is romance and general fiction; indeed his conversation is of so flowery a nature, as to have been compared to a wreath of lilies. At our races he greatly improved his acquaintance with the Greeks—Late-in, of course, included—and my servants picked him up at midnight, land measuring, at length on the Turnpike road. He has progressed in Logic, though rather addicted to strange premises, which may lead to serious conclusions. He has become an accomplished natural philosopher—his pursuit of Ornithology has led him to every hen-roost in the village, and all my eggs have been constantly exhausted in his experiments on suction. During his enquiries into the nature of animal heat, my favorite cat caught a severe cold, from which she never recovered, through his turning her out without her skin, on a frosty night. I have inserted a small item from my surgeon's bill, for repairs of his companions' noses, damaged for his passion for Conchology; and a charge, which I fear you will think heavy, for a skylight, destroyed by Master Timothy's falling through, while crawling along the parapet on a dark night to seek some information at my gardener's daughter's windows—an extraordinary instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. His decided turn for the belles lettres has deprived me of two of my best maids; for I have been obliged to discharge them on suspicion of irregularly participating in his studies, contrary to the rules of my establishment. As I do not feel competent however to do justice to the education of so talented a youth, I shall not expect to see Master Timothy again after the holidays.

I am, my dear Sir, Your faithful Servant,
"BARNABUS BOMBRUSH.
'Birchfield Academy.'—*Comic Almanac for 1838.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

EARLY HISTORY OF SILK CULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We publish below a curious document sent us by a correspondent from whom we ask the favor of farther contributions relating to the history of the silk culture in this state. It will be seen how early this important branch of husbandry, destined to become one of the greatest interests of New England, attracted attention. We have seen some of the silk, a part of a gown manufactured at that early period. It is a handsome and a most substantial fabric, manufactured with the common implements then in use for the manufacture of flax.

MR. EDITOR,—*Sir*: I copy the following on the cultivation of Silk, from Nathaniel Ames's Almanac "for the year of our Lord Christ" 1769, being now sixty-nine years since. If you think it of interest enough, you will please insert it in your paper.

Yours, &c. LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H., March 20, 1838.

"Enough has been said in the public prints to convince us of the importance; and experience proves the practicability of raising Silk in New England; but for the encouragement of such who will hazard nothing for the good of themselves or country, without an immediate profit, a gentleman, whom posterity will bless, has deposited \$100 in the hands of the Selectmen of Boston, \$40 to be given the person who in the year 1771 shall have raised the greatest number of Mulberry trees; \$30 to him that shall have the next greatest number; \$20 to the next, and \$10 to the next; certificate being produced from a Justice of the Peace of the number and that they belong to Massachusetts Bay."

"Justinian the Emperor looking on it as a great hardship that his subjects should buy the manufacture of the Persians at so dear a rate as a pound of gold for a pound of silk, dispatched two monks into India to discover and learn how the silk trade was managed there, and to bring a quantity of those insects, from whom he was informed the silk was produced, but this was not completed till a second voyage, when they brought to Constantinople great quantities of silk worm's eggs. It is but of late years that the Europeans fell into the way of cultivating any quantity of raw silk, the Italians led the way, and they have been followed with great success by the French; and the advantages thereof to those nations is amazing, as they supply Great Britain, with raw silk for the thousands of spinners and weavers constantly employed in Spitalfields; and it being certain that raw silk is plentifully raised in much more northern climates than this; we have a most promising prospect of one day turning the constant course of prodigious sums of money from France, Spain and Italy into America; and no doubt we shall be encouraged by our mother country, notwithstanding her present severity.

"In hot countries they place the insects loose upon the mulberry trees to serve themselves, but in our climate as they do in France, it will be necessary to choose a warm room for their nursery, and fit it up as you would for a large Library of Books, with wood that has not a very strong scent. Care must be taken to keep their shelves

clean from stale leaves and their droppings, and when the worms grow large and require more room; then says Vida,

"The whole nation into tribes divide,
And give them different mansions to reside,
This more than once, as often as you view,
Their rooms too narrow for the growing crew,
Nor cease dividing and removing still,
'Till every shelf and every lodge you fill.
Meanwhile neglect not with immediate food,
To cherish and support the new born brood;
With their first breath they'll draw their pastures in,
At once their hunger and their lives begin.
When for one night thro' wretched lust of gain,
Laid up in stores the gathered leaves remain,
Their wholesome use is by corruption cross'd,
Their taste ungrateful, and their flavor lost,
Take thou care with moderate hand to strow,
And only thrice each day their food bestow;
Should you stint their forage, or refuse
The wonted comfort of their daily dues,
A disease invades the starving worms,
And meagre leanness all the flock deforms;
With wine perfumed, besprinkle and expel
From the purged mansions each offensive smell."

Then follow in prose, directions for the management of the worms—for killing the chrysalis in the "Cods or Cones" by exposure for several hours "to the hot sunshine" for reeling &c. all very nearly like the directions of the present day, "but if any do not wish to reel their pods, they may find a ready market in Boston for the pods or balls as the worms left them."

Probably by consulting the town records of Boston for 1768, the name of that patriotic "gentleman whom posterity should bless" might be ascertained; no doubt he was an associate and co-worker with the Adamses, Quineys, Hancocks and Warrens.

L. B.

I also make some extracts from the "old almanac" shewing the temper and spirit of the times.

"Unity is a better guard than military force."

"What but devotion makes Bramins keep instruments to torture themselves. What but entrancing opium makes the Turks give up their manhood and freedom to Bashaws and their Janissaries. What but folly or madness makes Americans do either."

"Who would sell his birthright for a mess of soup, or risk his constitution for a sip of Tea."

"Men of War's press gangs appear in Boston 1768, to the scandal of the sons of freedom."

"I would sooner pistol a man for robbing me of liberty, than for robbing me of my purse; necessity is the shadow of an excuse for the last, but the first has none at all."

From the above extracts it is evident that Ames was a strong whig in those days.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MESSRS PRINCE'S LETTER ON THE MULBERRY.

We with pleasure give place to this communication from the well-known proprietors of the Flushing nursery. The mulberry of which they speak seems to be a new variety. We have no reason to doubt in the smallest degree their account of its hardiness; but the almost unparalleled mildness of the past winter gives no test of the

power of the tree to sustain one of our cold seasons such as the two preceding the last.

Lin. Bot. Garden, Flushing, near New York, }
March 20, 1838. }

Sir: We think the culture of the *Morus Multicaulis* so important as regards the silk manufacture, that the introduction of seedling varieties of that tree possessing all its excellencies, but of a much hardier nature and consequently well suited for extreme northern latitudes, to be a subject of no common interest. During the autumn of 1836 we wrote to numerous foreign correspondents touching the choicest varieties of the Mulberry. Among the number one of them distinguished in the Horticultural annals of Europe for his scientific attainments, made known to us that he had by intermixture of the *Morus Multicaulis* and the *Dandolo* Mulberry obtained numerous hybrids remarkable for their rapid growth, luxuriant foliage of the most succulent nature, and also for their extreme hardihood. He was also kind enough to accompany this interesting communication by an assortment of the trees. These were received in good order in April last and were immediately put in a course of propagation and by skilful management have been increased to eight or ten thousand trees, and the shoots have all been recently made into cuttings for the present spring planting. The numerous visitors to our establishment have their attention invariably arrested by the extreme luxuriance and the size of the foliage of the trees, although they were in no case pointed out to them as new and distinct.

The cuttings and layers formed roots even more rapidly and they were also more numerous than on the *Morus Multicaulis*.

We shall have none of these trees for sale until the ensuing autumn, but we thought some notice might be satisfactory.

Another variety introduced by us last spring—the *Morus expansa*. It is a variety of great merit the leaves very large, their surface smooth, and a glossy dark green hue. Its growth is vigorous, the wood strong, and of the most hardy nature. The worm when it has attained some size seems more fond of the rich, fleshy, succulent leaves of this variety than of any other that has been in use among us, and they are peculiarly well calculated to fatten and give strength and vigor to the worm.

A distinction seems now to be pretty generally made in feeding the worm, between leaves that are perfectly smooth and those whose surface is hairy, as the worm is partial to the former and averse to the latter.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. PRINCE & SONS.

RAT STOPPER.—A friend at our elbow wishes us to mention a method of stopping out rats from cellars. The varmints dug down on the outside and came in under the cellar wall. In order to put a stop to this business of theirs, he carefully dug down and deposited a goodly lot of blacksmith's cinders, in such a manner that their ships would have to dig or gnaw through iron to get in.

They have since disappeared, probably given up the scratch as hardly worth the wear and tear of teeth and toe nails.—*Maine Far.*

*We have 15,000 of these trees that have been out present winter and in no case is the wood the least injured.

(From the Horticultural Register.)

FORCING FRAMES AND FORWARDING EARLY VEGETABLES.

The season being now advancing for forcing early vegetables, I herewith subjoin some papers that have been written at different times, when opportunities have offered to the most advantage on the subject.

Before I enter into a general method of forcing frames, it will be proper to give some directions of size and form of frames best adapted to the purpose. Where many frames are required, the best method is to have two sizes: one for early and the other for late forcing. The size that I would recommend for early forcing will be to make a frame of three lights or sashes; the frame to be of the following dimensions, viz: the length to be the same as plank from twelve to thirteen feet back and front, the width to be five feet, the depth in front ten inches, in the back eighteen inches, which is to be sloped at the ends—which will give a good slope for the purpose; the second size for general cropping may be made of the same length, but one foot under and a little deeper at the back and front.

Compost for Forcing Frames. It will be proper, at all times, to have a quantity of well incorporated compost for framing, which should be of such a quality as to answer most purposes; for which the best method is to procure a quantity of the top of a rich loamy pasture; to two cart loads of this add one cart load of good rotten manure, and a quantity of leaf mould is incorporated therewith, the better; when the compost is collected, it may be formed into a regular heap and turned over two or three times during the summer, and if not wanted to be used may be often turned in the winter.

This compost will answer most vegetables, with the exception of adding some maiden-loam or melons, and a quantity of sharp river sand for radishes and the like. It will be proper to have at hand a quantity of sand-leaf-mould, maiden-loam, and the like, to mix with the other composts, that may be wanted for different purposes.

Preparing the Materials and making the Hot-bed. Having pointed out the method of adapting the size of the frames, and compost proper for forcing frames, the next thing is the preparing and collecting the materials for the hot-bed. The best material for this purpose, is a quantity of hot horse manure from the stable, with about one half good oak or other leaves, that have been collected in the fall, mixed therewith; however, if the leaves are not at hand, horse manure will do. Having procured the proper quantity, it is to be thrown into a heap and well shaken together with a fork, and beaten moderately close on the outside, with the back of it—but not trod with the feet. So soon as the heat begins to ferment, which will be in a few days, it is again to be turned and well mixed in the same manner, and the same process may be followed three or four times, until the whole is in a lively state of fermentation and the rank heat is passed off, when the bed is to be made in the following manner.

The making the Hot-bed. The first consideration is to select a well sheltered situation, facing to the south, for making the bed; having selected the place, the ground is then to be measured off for the bed, a foot larger all round than the intended frame; this done, the bed is then to be

made, by shaking the manure well together, and beating it down with the back of the fork—keeping the sides in a neat, compact, upright manner. The same process may be followed for all kinds of plants to be forced, and the height of the bed will depend on the season and the heat required for different plants.*

FORCING THE CUCUMBER.

Making the Seed Bed. To obtain early cucumbers, prepare some good horse manure as before directed, to make a seed bed, preparatory to the fruit bed. A one light box or frame five feet by three, will be large enough for the purpose. Commence the bed as before directed, in a warm, dry southern aspect—on a level surface; the bed may be made from three to four feet high. The bed being made the frame is to be placed on it, facing to the south, and covered in order to draw the heat, which when it rises the inside is to be covered six inches deep with light soil, and a thermometer placed at the back of the frame to try the heat, which should be from sixty to sixty-five degrees by night, and from seventy to seventy-five degrees by day, sun heat, when the seed may be sown in the following manner.

Sowing the Seed. Some light, rich earth should be prepared for sowing the seed, which, when sifted fine, may be put into pots nine inches in diameter. When the pots are filled with the compost, they are to be put into the frame to warm the earth, and the following day the seed may be sown, about an inch apart in the pots, and lightly covered; the pots may then be plunged in the earth nearly up to the rim, if the heat is not too powerful, but in case of a burning heat the pots may be placed on the surface of the earth. The frame will now require to be regularly attended to, by giving air of a morning and taking it away of an evening, and keeping the temperature as near as possible as before directed; if there is much steam in the bed, a little air should be left, by night, at one corner of the back of the frame, to pass it off, as too much steam is very injurious to the young plants of Cucumbers.

Potting the Plants. When the plants are eight or ten days old they will be fit for potting off, which must be done in a fine day, about twelve o'clock; for the purpose, some light, rich earth may be prepared, and some pots the same size as before named—the pots may be about half filled with soil, when the plants may be taken carefully from the seed pots, and these plants may be carefully put into each pot, in a triangular manner, when the pot may be filled with soil to the rim.

In the operation of potting, care must be taken not to injure the plants by letting in the cold air: the potting should be performed by lifting up the sash at the back of the frame and covering the sides with bass mats.

(To be continued.)

From the Agricultural Commissioner's Report.

THE PRODUCT OF ONE AND A HALF ACRE.

The products of an acre and a half in a garden the present season, are worthy of notice.

The land was manured with eight cords of ma-

*In all cases the bed should be made in as mild weather as possible, and the turning the manure the same; if done in cold days it often gets chilled, and it is very difficult again to recover the heat.

nure to the acre, and there have been grown on it for sale, and to be sold, as follows:

3,500 bunches of Onions, at 5 cents,	\$175,00
45 barrels of Beets, at \$1,50 per barrel,	67,50
Cabbages sold,	100,00
24 bushels of Parsnips,	10,50
2 " Beans,	4,00
10 " Potatoes,	6,67
	\$363,67

Besides a supply of vegetables for family use from the same garden.

The establishment with which the last account is connected presents one of the most beautiful examples of persevering industry, and admirable economy and management, to be met with in our industrious and frugal community. The individual began his married life with only \$500, which was the dower of his wife. He has never been the owner of more than 10 1-2 acres of land, but has often hired land for improvement. His whole and exclusive business has been farming. He has been blest with ten children, of whom seven are sons, and all of whom have been brought up in habits of useful industry and had the advantages of a useful education. His house is handsome enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition; and his out-door and in-door establishments patterns of neatness and order. He has all the needed comforts and luxuries of life; and in property may be pronounced independent. The habits of such a family are in themselves a fortune. He and his two sons have this year cut and cured 75 tons of hay; and better hay is not to be found.

For the N. E. Farmer.

BARLEY.

MR EDITOR—Dear Sir: As far as my knowledge extends, I believe it is not generally known among practical farmers, that English or two rowed Barley is the most profitable summer grain crop that they can cultivate; it is not particular as to climate, soil, drought, or wet—and for some years past has not been subject to blast or mildew. It leaves the land in better order than any other grain crop, it is more easily harvested and requires but little labor to clean it (especially with Hale's threshing machine.) From two years experience I find it equally as good for fattening swine as any other grain pound for pound. The present season we fattened our pork entirely on Barley meal, and never had better. The produce the past season, was 45 bushels to the acre weighing 51 pounds per bushel, raised on land where corn and potatoes grew the year before, part of which is calcareous and part argillaceous soil. The manure was spread on at the time of planting corn and potatoes; the grass looks well and bids fair for a great crop—looked last autumn fifty per cent better on the Barley ground than on the wheat, which grew by the side of it.

D. CHANDLER,

Thompson's Island.

N. B. The meal makes excellent puddings and cakes—likewise makes good bread mixed with wheat or Indian meal in equal quantities.

OIL FROM VEGETABLES.—A discovery has been made in England, by which oil may be obtained in greater abundance from the seeds of vegetables, by applying to them diluted muriatic acid. *N. Y. Star.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1838.

We are happy to give place to the subjoined important communication from an esteemed friend on a subject, which though not often treated in the columns of the Farmer, most essentially concerns the agricultural interest. That interest is largely represented in our legislature, and to them this great subject is especially commended. The condition of our currency is at present deplorable. It is believed they have the power by a decisive measure to relieve the community and to avert the threatening storm. The suggestions subjoined come from a mind familiar with our commercial and general interests and are based upon an acute and intelligent judgment.

A STATE BANK.

In 1836 our Legislature was requested to incorporate a State Bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars. It was proposed that the State should take half the stock and pay for it by bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. redeemable in thirty years; that the Bank should dispose of these bonds in Europe and import five millions in specie; that the State should appoint one half of the Directors and that a branch might be established in each county.

This project, owing to the combined influence of those who owned small Banks, those who wanted charters for more small banks, and of persons averse to measures which would render Massachusetts independent, added to the remissness of a few of its friends, was lost by one vote. A serious loss it was. For want of this institution our State has suffered—I speak with moderation—more than the amount of ten millions. Had that charter been granted the State would this day have been richer by more than that sum than it is.

This is not all. If that charter had been granted the many charters for small banks which were granted would have been refused. Banks which then existed would have been kept in check and their circulation curtailed. The State would have been supplied with a sound currency, commanding at all times the full confidence of its citizens. Specie payments, in New England at least, would not have been suspended. Honest merchants, Manufacturers and Traders, pursuing a fair and legitimate business, would have been sustained. Our State would not have been disgraced by Bank failures, for no Bank under such a regulator could have pushed enough of its paper into market to make it dangerous. No panic would have existed. Confidence would not have been lost, and though many of the rash and the foolish would have felt the usual effects of rashness and folly and become bankrupt, the failures would have been comparatively few in number. We should now be in the situation of a ship in a storm with her top hamper down, with no more sail set than she could carry and a crew full of confidence and courage.

It was refused, and a herd of small banks granted.—The State has been disgraced by a suspension of specie payment, and doubly disgraced by bank failures. Honest, enterprising, prudent merchants have become bankrupts.—Many of our manufactures are closed; many others have curtailed half their business. Our mechanics are out of employ. There is no confidence in our currency. Capitalists, great and small, are hoarding their money. Panic after panic has paralyzed the whole community. Confidence is entirely gone. Business

and men are prostrated. Widows and orphans are weeping over the loss of their—in many cases—little all. And, we have not seen the worst. We are in the situation of a ship, which, for want of proper foresight and caution in the master, has been caught by a gale on a lee shore—her masts carried away—her decks swept, and her hull lying on the beach half full of water.

And what is the remedy? The hull of our ship is still strong; she may be pumped out, launched again, re-rigged and continue on her voyage, provided we set to work speedily. There is another storm approaching; we can see its indications, and hear the distant thunder, and if we wait for it, three chances against one, our ship becomes a total wreck.

We have much yet to be saved. A State Bank with an ample capital, and a fresh importation of specie, will restore currency, confidence and prosperity—if granted now; but if we must wait another year, the measures of persons aiming at an entire destruction of a system of credit under which the nation had attained so high a degree of prosperity, and made such rapid and extraordinary improvements in all the arts of life, are carried into effect, all is lost; and the utter prostration of business and enterprise is certain. The farmers have a deep interest at stake in this matter. They are bound to the Commonwealth for weal or for woe. The capitalist, the merchant, the banker, the professional man, can almost at their pleasure transfer their residence without in many cases serious inconvenience or injury. Not so with the farmer—he is a fixture; and every thing which affects the condition of the community comes directly home to his business and interests.

COAL MINES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Much interest has been awakened on the subject of coal; and an application is now pending before the Legislature for aid to work the mines, which have been opened at Mansfield in this State. We regret that we have not been seasonably furnished with the means of laying before the public in detail the important facts connected with this very important subject. It is certain that good coal has been found at Mansfield; coal superior to the coals of Pennsylvania as they presented themselves at the same distance from the surface as has been penetrated at Mansfield. Two thousand tons have been already raised from these mines; much of it as was to be expected in the opening, of a poor quality, but much of it of a good quality; and the character evidently improving as it is taken from a greater depth.—The opinions of the best geologists and miners are strong in favor of a large and inexhaustible deposit of coal in that locality. Further trials alone can decide this matter. The discovery of a valuable coal mine in such a situation, so near to a market, so accessible to a market would prove infinitely more valuable than the discovery of a gold mine; and would conduce beyond all calculation to the improvements of the arts, and the advancement of the general wealth and prosperity.

What is now wanted is the means of ascertaining this great fact; whether good coal exists there in abundance; and whether it can be raised at a rate at which the value of the coal will authorize the prosecution of the work. If the State can be satisfied in these two points we think they should lend their aid; and though there be some chance of disappointment, yet the object is so important, and the indications of success are so clear and strong, that the State should take the risk of the inquiry, assuming to itself in the event of success a full indemnity for its expenditures. In what form this aid should be rendered is matter of inquiry and discretion, which is left where it properly belongs.

As far as we have been made acquainted with facts and understand the case the indications of success are as strong as in the case of the Pennsylvania mines, and the progress of the business in that state is most extraordinary; the magnitude of the interest immense and wholly incalculable.

Pennsylvania in 1820 produced only	365 tons.
1825 “ “	33,699
1833 “ “	174,734
1836 “ “	485,365
1837 upwards of	800,000

“The value of the coal mines in Pennsylvania would now be estimated at many hundred millions of dollars; for no sum that could be named, would Pennsylvania now forego the working of the coal mines.” We only regret that the attention of the Legislature was not earlier called to this important subject, when they could have given time to that minuteness and fullness of investigation, which it justly claims. What has hitherto been done has been effected by private enterprise—but this is not sufficient, and can hardly be expected to make those explorations which the case demands.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The week has passed on without any startling occurrence. The election in New Hampshire, though most severely contested, has terminated in favor of the present incumbent. Congress go on from day to day, but their progress is not marked by any great measures.—The Senate of the United States has, it is understood passed the great financial or sub-Treasury bill; but under such modifications, that some of its early and most ardent friends at once withdrew their hands from it. It now goes down to the House, where it will no doubt for weeks drag its slow length along. Its fate is uncertain; indeed what in life is certain but death?

MASSACHUSETTS.—Our honored legislators still keep their seats warm at the State House. They have had sort of miniature Sub-Treasury debate in the House embittered, we always regret such cases, by some personal acrimony, which some people insist upon calling the real spice of eloquence. On Monday they held the first afternoon session, which was protracted to so late an hour, that many of the good men were “broke (their rest),” and some thought of sending for their night caps. What subjects remain to be done up, we are not apprised; but the warm weather will soon dissolve the ball and send them streaming home.

The foreign reports indicate that Great Britain is disposed to be quite satisfied with what we have done in regard to the Canadian insurrection; and has no disposition to fan the sparks, which showed a few scintillations, into a flame. This is exactly right, and John Bull and Brother Jonathan should keep the chain of kindness strong and bright between them.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Garden Vegetables, will be holden at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday, 31 inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the subject of awarding premiums for Garden Vegetables. A punctual attendance is requested. For the Committee,
SAMUEL POND, Chairman.

We have several favors to acknowledge. We designed to have said more on the Brighton Show—but other matters have precluded us for the present.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending March 25.

MARCH, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	19	28	36	34 N.
Monday,	20	34	52	46 N. W.
Tuesday,	21	32	38	31 N. W.
Wednesday,	22	28	40	36 E.
Thursday,	23	34	38	36 E.
Friday,	24	34	38	36 E.
Saturday,	25	28	36	40 E.

TO EMIGRANTS TO THE WEST.

Wanted, to go to Indiana, fifty young men, to chop wood on Steam Boats, to cut and haul logs for sawing, and occasionally to lend a hand at farming operations, as the land gets cleared up. The situation is perfectly healthy. To steady, industrious, and temperate young men, (and no others need ply,) sixteen dollars a month will be paid, and their board paid. To those who prefer to cut wood for Steam Boats exclusively, 75 cents a cord will be paid, the wood to be corded where cut; but in this case, the men will pay for their own board; and in either case will pay their own expenses on board, which will be about thirty dollars. To any one who may wish to purchase farms at this place, than which a more desirable point is not to be found at the West, the land will be sold at a low price, and payment taken in work as above. March, 28, 1838. 4w

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties of seedling Pinks, (raised by him,) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Daniel Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, Highland Lad, Lafayette, Roxbury Beauty, General Warren.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, semi-double, Beauty,azing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, Lord Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Florence, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamond, Reformer, Sir Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John, Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual attention. March 28, 1838.

MR MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

Just received, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, The Book of Fruits, being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by ROBERT MANNING, to which is added the Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, and the Grape, with modes of culture; also, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with plate. First Series for 38. March 28, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 75 cents. March 28, 1838.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees. A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, & 52 North Market St. Boston. March 28, 1838.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, a good house, barn, stable and out-houses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. Ellis, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, Feb. 21, 1837.

SILK WORM'S EGGS.

100,000 producing Sulphur colored Cocoons, winding in five weeks, from worms fed on foliage of a superior variety of mulberry; great care taken in procuring and preserving them, and a much larger proportion than usual exhibiting vitality. March 28, 1838. JOHN SULLIVAN.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Italian Spring Wheat; Black Sea do.; Teal do.; and Siberian Spring Wheat.

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley, Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet, Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brosa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

Our collection of Flower Seeds is very extensive. We have just received from Holland, some very choice Carnation seed, suitable for pots, which was saved from more than 100 varieties of the finest kinds. Also 23 distinct varieties of Ten Weeks' Stock Gilliflower, which we shall sell in packages, embracing all the sorts, for \$1 per package.

Packages of Pansy or Heart's Ease, saved by Mr Walker from his fine collection of that popular flower, at 25 cents per package.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissima, and Gladiolus natiensis.

Packages of the finest English Gooseberries, of 15 varieties for \$3, or 12 varieties for \$2 40. Red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Currants, &c.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.
1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.
5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office and at Messrs SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention. Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair. Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO LET A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

One of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity of Newton Corner, within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. A two story dwelling House, containing two parlors and a kitchen, and a wash room on the lower floor; eight chambers; a large Barn and Chaise House, and a good well of water and cistern under cover. Attached to it is a small Garden, containing a variety of fruit and flowers. Inquire of Messrs. BRECK & Co. or of JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, March 21. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

BEES FOR SALE

In Patent, Thatcher and Suspension Hives. Inquire at this office. 3w. March 21.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	19 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 25	3 37
FISH, Cod,	quantal	8 50	8 75
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 00	8 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"	77	78
" " " barrels,	"	75	76
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 10	1 12
southern flat yellow,	"	85	90
white,	"	50	53
Rye, northern,	"	20 00	
Barley,	"	16 00	18 60
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	45
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	5	6
Eastern screwed,	"	3	4
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	8	9
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	7	8
2d quality,	"	25	29
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	24	25
southern, 1st sort,	"	25	26
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	21
do country do,	"	20	21
Baltimore city do,	"	20	21
do, dry hide,	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	90	1 00
LIME, best sort,	cask	10 50	11 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	3	3 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	21 00	22 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 50
clear from other States	"	16 50	17 00
Mess,	"	2 75	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	87	1 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	2 75	3 00
Northern,	"	13	14
Hemp,	"	12	13
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	3 00	3 50
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	50	55
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	47
American, full blood, washed,	"	41	43
do, 3-4ths do,	"	38	40
do, 1-2 do,	"	33	38
do, 1-1 and common	"	42	45
do, (Putten superfine,	"	37	40
Northern pulled,	"	28	30
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	22
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, chenango	bushel	37	40
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 25

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 26, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 200 Sheep, and 780 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully supported. We quote the same. Extra, at \$7 00.—First quality, \$6 50 a \$6 75.—Second quality \$6 00 a \$6 25.—Third quality 5 00 a \$5 75.

Sheep.—Several lots were sold, but we could not obtain the price. A few cosset wethers at \$6 50.

Swine.—Several lots were sold to peddle, at 7 1-4 a 8 1-4 for sows and 8 1-4 a 8 1-2 for barrows. At retail, 9 for sows, and 10 for barrows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WINDS.

BY MISS GOULD.

We come, we come! and ye feel our might,
As we are hastening on in our boundless flight,
And over the mountain, and over the deep,
Our broad invisible pinions sweep,
Like the spirit of Liberty, wild and free!
And ye look on our works, and own 'tis we,
Ye call us the Winds, but can ye tell
Whither we go, or where we dwell?

Ye mark, as we vary our forms of power,
And fall on the forest, or fan the flower,
When the hare-bells move, and the rush is bent,
When the tower's o'erthrown, and the oak is rent,
As we wait the bark o'er the slumbering wave,
Or hurry its crew to a watery grave:
And ye say, it is we! but can ye trace
The wandering Winds to their secret place!

And whether our breath be loud and high,
Or come in a soft and balmy sigh,
Our threatenings fill the soul with fear,
Or our gentle whisperings woo the ear
With music aerial, still 'tis we;
And ye list, and ye look, and what do ye see?
Can ye hush one sound of our voice to peace,
Or waken one note when our numbers cease?

Our dwelling is in the Almighty's hand:
We come and go at his command,
Though joy or sorrow is in our track,
His will is our guide, and we look not back!
And if in our wrath ye would turn away,
Or win us to gentlest airs to play,
Then lift up your hearts to Him who binds,
Or frees at his will the obedient winds.

*Extract from an account of a cottager's cultivation,
in Shropshire, in England, dated May, 1805.*

Within two miles and a half of Shrewsbury, a cottager, whose name is RICHARD MILLWARD, has a house, and adjoining to it, a garden and land; making about *one acre and one sixteenth* of an acre including the garden. He is a collier; and the management of the ground is in a great measure left to his wife. The soil was a thin covering of about three or four inches of strong loam, over a clay impregnated with iron, and considered as the worst soil. They pay three shillings sterling of yearly rent for the house and land. It was leased to them 38 years ago for three lives, one of which is dead.

The wife has managed the ground in a particular manner, for thirteen years, with potatoes and wheat, chiefly by her own labor; and in a way which has yielded good crops, fully equal or rather superior to the produce of the neighboring farms, and with little or no expense.

The potato and wheat land (exclusive of the garden) contains sixty-four digging poles of land, (eight yards square to the pole, seventy-five of which make an acre, and is divided into two parts. One of the divisions she plants alternately with potatoes, and the other is sown with wheat. On the wheat stubble, she plants potatoes in rows; and sows wheat on the potato ground. She puts dung in the bottom of the rows where she plants the potatoes; but uses no dung for the wheat. And she has repeated this succession for nearly the thirteen years; but with better success and more economy during the last six or seven years.

She provides manure, by keeping a pig, and by collecting all the manure she can from her house, and by mixing with it the scrapings of the roads, &c. She forms it into a heap and turns it, before she puts it on her ground for potatoes.

The ground is dug for potatoes in the month of March and April, to the depth of about nine inches. (This digging would cost six pence per pole, if hired.) After putting in the dung, the potatoes are planted in rows, about twelve or fourteen inches distant. The sets are placed about four or five inches apart in the rows.

When the potatoes come above ground, the weeds are destroyed by the hoe; and the earth laid up on both sides to the shoots. And this is repeated from time to time, as the season requires. Hand weeding is also used when necessary.

In the month of October, when the potatoes are ripe, she takes off all the stalks (or haulm) of the potato; which she secures, to produce manure by means of her pig. She now goes over the whole with a rake, and takes off all weeds; and before taking up the potatoes, she sows her wheat on as much of the ground as she can clear of potatoes that day. They are taken up with a three pronged fork; in which her husband assist; and by the same operation, the wheat is covered deep. She leaves it quite rough; and the frost mellowes the earth; and by the earth falling down, it adds much strength and vigor to the wheat plants in spring. Her crops of wheat have been of late always good; and even this year (which in this country has not been favorable for the wheat crop) she has thrashed out fifteen Winchester bushels from thirty-four poles; though part of her wheat has suffered by the mildew. The straw of her wheat she carefully preserves for litter to her pig, and to increase her manure. When her potatoes are gathered, she separates the best for use, then a proper quantity for seed, and the small potatoes are given to her pig.

She has sixteen poles for her garden; upon which she plants peas, beans, and a part with cabbages; but has early potatoes and turnips the same year on the same ground. She sells her early potatoes, and peas and cabbages, and boils the turnips for her pig.

The only other expense of feeding her pig, is two or three bushels of peas; and when fit to kill, it weighs about three hundred pounds. She buys it at the age of four or five months, about the month of February; and it is killed about the month of January in the following year.

When she first began this method of alternate crops, and for several years after, she depended on the neighboring farmers for ploughing the land and harrowing, both for the potatoes and wheat; but as the farmers naturally delayed to work for her, till their own work was chiefly over, her land was not ploughed in proper season. She has been for the last six years independent of the farmer.

She is careful to sow no more land at a time, than she can clear of potatoes that day.

This mode of culture proves, that potatoes and wheat can be produced alternately upon the same land, for a long course of years, provided that a small quantity of manure be every year used for the potatoes, and it shews that a cottager may procure food from a small portion of land, by his own labor, without any expense.

Both wheat and potatoes have been reckoned exhausting crops; but this mode of culture shows, that great crops of both may be long alternately produced; which may probably be imputed to the culture by the spade and hoe, to the manuring every second year for potatoes, to the careful destroying of weeds, to the planting and sowing in the proper season, and to the preventing the earth from being too loose, (by the mode of sowing the wheat before the potatoes are taken up.)

An experienced farmer is of opinion, that the same culture and succession of crops, will answer on almost any land, if properly drained and skillfully managed; for that although strong land does not answer well for potatoes, nor very light land for wheat; yet that cultivation and manure, (and particularly the manure of lime) will soon render strong land, when drained, more loose; and will make light land more firm, especially if cultivated with the spade and hoe.

THE BEST OF WOMEN.—She who makes her husband and her children happy; who reclaim the one from vice, and trains up the other in virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose sole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.

THE LAST BOSTON PUN.—Lady caught in shower Monday night—stranger politely offered the shelter of his umbrella—accepted—got home and found him black in the face—wrong color for a rain-beau.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORE MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete, so of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, superior assortment of finest kinds, and of other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morris Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Peonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and kinds.

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Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

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WILLIAM KENRICK

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

Hale's Horse Power and Thrashing Machine

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within ten days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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NO. 39.

AGRICULTURAL.

Report by Mr A. Walsh, of Rensselaer, at the New York Agricultural Convention, on Horticulture.

The committee appointed to "inquire into the necessity and importance of an increased attention to Horticulture and the Household Arts, as intimately connected with the improvement of Agriculture," beg leave to report—

That on investigating the subject in pursuance of the duty assigned them, they have become deeply impressed with a sense of its importance; and they regret that the necessary degree of brevity will only permit them to touch the mere outlines of some of the most prominent arguments which present themselves in its favor.

By the term horticulture, they understand that portion of agriculture which embraces the labors of the garden—the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, &c.

It is strange, as well as lamentable, that though it appears especially designed, by the Creator, to be the first and most important employment of man, yet while every useful art is improving and reflecting by the light of science, this most valuable art should be left to grope in darkness—its value remaining unknown and unappreciated.—It is, therefore, that your committee can do is, to endeavor to awaken the public mind from the lethargy under which it sleeps on the subject; to remove the strange prejudice which exists against it, and to open a way for the reception of those spontaneous rays of light which present themselves from luminous sources.

And here, at the outset, your committee feel under peculiar embarrassments; for what arguments can be offered, to awaken to understanding the mind of him who can discover no profit, receive no pleasure, from a well cultivated garden.

It is in vain that Infinite Wisdom has exerted its utmost skill in forming, perfuming and painting the flowers to decorate his path, and sweeten the toils of life, if the same power has denied him a mind susceptible of the enjoyment. The depravity of public taste, with respect to gardening, has given currency to a common saying, that "good farmers seldom have good gardens," but never was a sentence more in opposition to the truth. It is completely so, that if we look on even a remote corner of a farm, and see it well fenced and cultivated, we may almost rest assured that on visiting the dwelling of its owner, we shall find a neat, useful and well stocked farm garden. Indeed, intimately connected are the moral and social virtues, with a taste for admiring and improving the beauties of nature, that we can rarely find one without the other. There is, perhaps, no other subject so well calculated to awaken and expand every faculty of the mind, and fill the soul with pleasing admiration, as a garden of culinary vegetables, fruits and flowers, where art and science have done their duty in assisting nature.

Horticulture, both as an art and as a science, has undergone great improvements, in several countries in Europe; and it must be painfully mortifying to an American of patriotic feelings, who is acquainted with the subject, to see respectable foreigners, in passing through our country, notice the almost total neglect of this beautifying, and moralizing branch of social economy.

The mode in which agriculture, if it can be so called, has hitherto been conducted, had its origin, no doubt, in the circumstances of the early settlers of our country. Those pioneers were not in situations to indulge refined taste; being only enabled by their utmost exertions to procure what would barely sustain life; and pecuniary necessity compelled them to cultivate such simple articles as they could dispose of, in mass, for immediate relief, and the state of society afforded no market for fruits or garden vegetables. This state of things established a distaste for any thing to gratify the eye or the palate, beyond bare necessity; and this distaste has continued with little improvement to the present time.

But a few, among those engaged in agriculture, have discovered that, by rational improvements in the system, not only the same ground, with the same labor, might be made to double, and even quadruple its former productions; but that horticulture, tastefully and judiciously managed, is calculated to improve the mind, to excite and expand the intellectual faculties; and especially to increase wealth, at least as much as any other branch of agriculture.

The ancient prejudices against horticulture, are now beginning to be overcome, by the convincing evidence of successful results, and some of the more industrious and thinking farmers begin to see that a well selected assortment of choice fruit yields a greater profit, than perhaps any other crop from the same ground; that the choice new garden vegetables cost no more in cultivation than the most coarse and common, while they add comfort and healthy variety to the table, and lessen the heavier expense of animal food. They begin, in a few instances, to find that the value of a farm depends not so much upon the number of acres as upon its judicious mode of culture, and its productiveness. They see that a handsome and convenient, but not a large and extravagant dwelling, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, but more particularly a well stocked farmhouse garden, not only increase their comforts and respectability, and even their wealth while in possession, but if they wish to sell, attracts the notice of purchasers and enhances the price.

Our forests abound with maple, elm, ash, and other elegantly formed ornamental shade trees, which we would recommend our agriculturists to plant along the road side, bordering their homesteads. They will thrive in almost any situation, and add beauty and value to their possessions and improve the general aspect of the country. "We never pass a tree which has been planted and nurtured by man, but we feel gratitude and respect

towards the hand that done it." The cultivation of the Mulberry and the growth of timber, particularly live oak, locust and cedar, deserve the highest consideration, such trees being required, and commanding a high price for ship building, and in our growing manufactories.

In short, from the palace to the humblest cottage the business of horticulture, when carried to the perfection of which it is susceptible, appears to your committee, to be calculated, above all other branches of industry, to improve the mind and manners; to increase and multiply the comforts, and promote the wealth and respectability of the community.

We would therefore recommend to all, to use all justifiable exertions to excite a more general taste for horticulture, and to promote a more thorough and generally diffused knowledge of its principles and practice. To this end, we would recommend, that those who have any knowledge of the subject would communicate it to those who have none, and that more general attention should be paid to the various periodicals which are published and publishing on horticulture, and subjects connected with it—and they would also suggest, that should the honorable legislature think proper to lend their aid to the subject, as they have done in some of the other states, much might be effected by their employing and paying some suitable person to write or compile a text book, as a manual for the use of farmers and mechanics, on horticulture and the household arts, and particularly on the subject of the growing of silk.

With respect to the "necessity and importance of the household arts," your committee are fully convinced, that, in the thriftiness, and good regulations and consequent happiness of society, as much depends on good housewifery as on good husbandry. It is a common saying, that "the man who would thrive must ask his wife." These arts are not only more numerous and complicate, but susceptible of even greater improvements both from the aid of science and the dictates of common sense, than those which belong to the out-door economy; and they principally belong to the female department. The culinary arts alone embrace a more extensive and complicated system of knowledge than probably appertains to any one trade in the compass of the mechanic arts. On that system depends, not only our comfort and satisfaction in eating and drinking, and our health in the choice and preparation of food, but our prosperity in the economy of its management.—The important business of the dairy depends almost entirely upon the skill of the housewife. But a few years ago they were the sole manufacturers of most of our clothing, and still a portion of it depends for its formation on their ingenuity and industry; even in the cottages of the poor, we may often admire the talents of the industrious housewife where

"The mither, wi' her needle an' her shears,
Gars auld claes look amaisht as weel's the new."

But these important domestic arts, on which our comforts and prosperity so much depends, are too much neglected and despised. It is the duty, and ought to be the pride of every mother in America, to teach her daughters, first the most substantial and all important arts of good housewifery; and next to call forth and excite to action all their surplus ingenuity, diverting it into such channels as will elevate our national character, and by lessening dependence on foreign nations, promote the independence of our own.

It is natural, and perhaps proper, for females to delight in finery; and to this end, nature has invested them with sprightly intellect to invent, and delicate fingers to construct it. But instead of availing themselves of these precious gifts of nature, our females generally appear to have almost wholly lost sight of, or never to have possessed a spark of that national pride which would prompt them to turn those talents to their own advantage. It would be deemed an insult to say that they have not as much inventive talent and refined taste as the females of France, and yet they appear to have cultivated a spirit of emulation to outdo each other in servile dependence on French fashions and French finery; (which fashions and finery do not arrive here, until cast off in France, so that the summer dresses of that country become the unsuitable winter dresses of this,) until by extravagant importations of those articles, added to the immense amount paid for silk beyond our means, we have continued to plunge our country into a state of pecuniary distress, from which it will not soon be extricated. How much more independence should we display if our females would employ their leisure hours, and exert their ingenuity, in constructing ornamental dresses suited to our climate, according with their own refined taste, and let the French follow their own fashions, or servilely copy ours if they please.

Those of our young females who are destined to receive what is considered a polite education, are by the present national public taste, studiously kept ignorant of any thing which can contribute in the slightest degree to the future benefit of their families or themselves. Thus, in most of the more opulent families of the community, those important arts on which domestic comforts so greatly depend are left to the sole possession and management of domestics.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance, that females who are coming on the stage of action, should receive such education as should fit them in a greater degree for the important stations they are destined to fill. Without rejecting what are justly considered polite accomplishments, every female who is to become the head of a family, ought to have a thorough theoretic and practical knowledge of all the arts which appertain to cookery and systematic household management. This knowledge would be greatly enhanced by an acquaintance with some of the natural sciences, particularly chemistry. Indeed, so important is a smattering of that branch of science, in every part of household economy, especially in the management of a dairy, that no female ought to be considered well educated without it.

But there is one branch of the household arts which your committee would strongly recommend.

By the aid of labor saving inventions, females are relieved from a great and tedious part of their

former labors, and they have consequently now a considerable portion of leisure.

There are many little household arts, by which they could manufacture little articles which would command fair prices in market.

Many of these arts have been introduced by necessity in other countries; and a little attention to the subject would render them sources of profit here.

There is one which we would earnestly recommend, as paramount to, and probably superseding the necessity of any other. This is the growing and reeling of silk. This is, perhaps, as pleasing an employment as the human faculties can be engaged in. It is inseparably connected with a branch of horticulture, and will need some male assistance in cultivating the Mulberry trees, and erecting necessary fixtures. But the growing of the silk is the appropriate work of women and children. It is periodical, leaving long intervals of rest; and the reeling is a light, easy and social employment, peculiarly calculated for delicate female fingers.

The profits arising from this business will be equal, if not superior, to those of any other branch connected with agriculture; and will need no other time devoted to it in the female department than is now devoted to leisure. It is now the heaviest item of our importations, and will find a sure market among ourselves, or will command a high price in return for its exportation.

Your committee, therefore, would most fervently urge that a proper attention to horticulture, effecting by art and science all the improvements of which it is susceptible, and similar attention to the household arts, as of the highest national importance, particularly the growing of silk, affording the surest guarantee to the independence and prosperity of our union.

Your committee would also strongly urge the importance of County Fairs, as one of the most efficient means of improving both agriculture and horticulture, and the household arts, by awakening ambition and exciting a spirit of emulation in both sexes. These Fairs would, as they have already done in many places, call forth new displays of ingenuity—choice products of the farm and of the garden, in needle-work and miscellaneous subjects; and we think the legislature would do much to exalt the national character by appropriating a small fund to each county, that may have its rural society for the support of such Fairs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER WALSH, Chairman.

FARM ACCOUNT.

We have the greatest pleasure in laying before the readers of the N. E. Farmer, the subjoined interesting and valuable letter from one of the most spirited farmers in the country. He has as he says just made a beginning; but he has got a "pair of seven leagues boots" on; and goes over the ground in fine style. He was not bred a farmer. He did not as we say have agriculture the "natural way;" but has taken it by inoculation and "got it pretty bad." The result shows what can be done by zeal and devoted personal application, directed by intelligence and urged on by an irrepressible spirit of inquiry. The letter too is of great value in proving how much is gained by

keeping accounts. We venture to say no reflecting farmer can read this letter without saying to himself; "well I wish I knew how my farm comes out." Keep accounts then. Look after your affairs; measure your land; measure your produce; charge your expenses; credit your sales. The gratification you will have in knowing the actual result will be a most ample compensation for any pains or trouble it may cost you. Then again see by this letter, what a fine opportunity a man has of doing immense good by very small means. We venture to say that the mere exhibition of such a statement, of the accuracy and exactness of which there cannot be a question, will excite attention, communicate instruction, quicken emulation, and prompt to labor and enterprise, which will be felt in a thousand hearts and hands throughout the country.

"So shines a good deed in this naughty world."

So true is it that a good example in any and every department of life scatters its beneficent influences like seed sown broadcast; and like good seed sown in good ground will never fail to bring forth fruit some thirty fold, some sixty, and some a hundred.

We are not authorized to give the name of the writer, but we guarantee his authority on our own humble responsibility.

March 25, 1838.

REV. H. COLMAN,—Dear Sir: I did intend to have written you on the first of January and given you a statement of my crops and sales the year past; but I have been absent most part of the winter.

The winter has been very favorable for all kinds of stock, and a great saving of food has been the consequence, and our animals are in much better condition than they were this time last spring.—The month of January was very mild and February was a close winter month; the thermometer ranging from 7 to 10 below zero to 27 above. This enabled us to feed out our coarse feed, such as corn-stalks, straw, pea and bean haulm. I cut my stalks half an inch long, and the cattle eat them pretty clean, and what is left by them is in a good situation to absorb the liquid manure, and will not be in the way of the plough, when spread on the soil.

I have been engaged for the last three months in getting up a mill for crushing all kinds of coarse grain for stock. I have endeavored for the last two years to procure a good mill for that purpose but without success. I have had stones, set flat horizontal, vertical and oblique; those of cast iron of various forms and all to no purpose. Those of iron were not durable and would heat, and those of stone were too slow and tedious.

The one I am now busy with, has the peculiar property of great execution, with little power, and but little wear, and is not easily put out of repair which I consider powerful recommendations.

I think with hand power, it can be made to reduce from three to four bushels per hour; by horse, steam, or water power, from ten to twelve bushels.

I have at last, succeeded in perfecting a vegetable cutter, which is much approved of. One man can cut up a bushel of the largest size, in one minute. It is very simple. So, you see, I have not been idle this winter.

The following is the amount of produce taken from my farm the past season—1837.

510 bushels Oats,	
138 " Corn,	
1450 " Swedes,	} Turnips.
280 " Yellow Stone,	
223 " Buckwheat,	
1023 " Potatoes,	
237 " Carrots,	
23 " Beans,	
20 " Beets,	
10 " Parsnips,	
74 " Apples, (winter,)	
64 tons of hay,	
2457 lbs. of Pork,	
6 loads of Pumpkins.	

There were many articles, and some of the above were fed out before harvesting, of which no account was kept.

The following is the amount of sales.

Cattle, consisting of bulls, cows, &c.	\$1377,25
Sheep, principally for breeding,	420,00
Pigs, for breeding and improving stock,	969,92
Vegetables, principally potatoes,	517,50
Poultry,	22,28
Calves to butchers,	22,50
Wool,	21,62
Buckwheat flour,	154,61
Beans,	8,00
	\$3513,68

My farm consists of 184 acres—64 of which are wood—44 in pasture—40 in meadow, and 36 under the plough.

My expenses were necessarily heavy as I had any improvements to make—the season short and the weather catching.

There were other receipts than what are enumerated above, such as the use of my bulls, bucks and hogs which would swell the amount to \$723,95.

Notwithstanding we have had very unfavorable seasons since I have been on my farm, I am just as ardent, just as ambitious, and just as contented when I first took possession. I am not disappointed in the profits—for I did not expect to make money as fast as in my former business."

From the subjoined statement of the Maine Farmer, it is certain that our grown-up daughter (Maine) is determined to test the capacities of her land and the spirit, industry and enterprise of her farmers. The proposed bounty on Indian Corn is a wise measure. There are early and productive varieties of Corn, which will certainly ripen under good cultivation in all but the northerly parts of the State. Indian bread has in some measure gone out of fashion; but not to the benefit of any body. In countries where Indian Corn grows well, it is decidedly a more important crop, all its uses and its return to the soil being considered, than any grain crop, which we cultivate.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT AND CORN.—The Legislature of Maine have not only renewed the bounty on wheat for the coming year, but also added a bounty on corn. The provisions of the Act give

a bounty of one dollar to the man who shall raise ten bushels of wheat, and six cents a bushel for all above until it amounts to two hundred bushels, and three cents for all above.

For thirty bushels of good sound ears of corn two dollars—for every three bushels above thirty and up to sixty, ten cents, and two cents for every three bushels above. There were a few opposed to this measure, but the decided opinion of a large majority was, that as Maine could raise her own bread, she must raise it—and that it was better, far better, to spend a million among her own people to bring this about, than to send Five out of her territory as she has done every year for many years past for that which she could produce herself.

This we believe is the true policy. Build up ourselves. Encourage our own people. If we do not do it, depend upon it, no other State will do it for us; and when we have done it, then shall we take the rank in the scale of influence and respect among the States and the nations of the earth which we deserve.

We have continued in this day's Farmer the Reports presented to the Agricultural Convention of New York, and know that Mr Walsh's Report on Horticulture will be read with pleasure and instruction. Mr Walsh practises as well as preaches; and leads off nobly in the cultivation of a fine garden and in adorning his residence with beautiful rural embellishments. He will allow us to demur the severity of his remarks respecting the female part of the community. So far as our acquaintance extends, and it is not small, we are satisfied that there is no more indolence, nor frivolity, nor extravagance among them than with the other sex. Take them together we believe that they devote more hours to industry than the men; and we have found among them so many beautiful examples of ready and cheerful accommodation to circumstances and perhaps unfortunate changes in their external condition that we would not pluck even the smallest feather from their crown. We protest against this wholesale denunciation as not only ungallant but unjust; and know that our highly respected friend Walsh would be among the last to offend deliberately against either courtesy or right.

THE COFFEE CULTURE.

We have had exhibited to us a specimen of coffee raised in this county, of the variety known as the French annual. It was produced in Portage county in this State. The berries are fair and round, and if a fair specimen of the growth of this article in that county, they show conclusively that this valuable vegetable may be raised in Ohio as well as in any other country. It is said to be as palatable when cooked as any of the foreign varieties, being smoother and softer to the palate, and of a less acrid taste.

An application has been made to our Legislature now in session, for an act of incorporation for a company, who propose to go extensively into this culture, establishing plantations of it in every county in the State. This application has been unsuccessful at this session; but we suppose it to be the intention of the petitioners to renew it next winter. We are unprepared at this time to state whether it would be politic for our Legislature to grant, to any set of men, a monopoly in the cul-

ture of any species of fruits or vegetables; because we are inclined to look upon the productions of the earth as the common property of mankind, at least, that every one who has the means of producing, is entitled to do so. For our own part, we wish to see the culture of all new fruits and vegetables encouraged among us; and we look upon the introduction of new varieties as a positive national gain. We would therefore be pleased if our lawgivers would examine carefully into this subject, and if they find it worthy of encouragement, that they would pass an act to that effect. Premiums and bounties, for a limited time to all the individuals of the State who may raise these new articles, will probably be more efficient than acts of incorporation; and by these means, we think, the persons who have introduced this plant, will be rewarded.—*Ohio Farmer.*

PRODUCTS OF THE OCEAN.—The ocean, as well as the earth, has the past year yielded her increase in rich abundance. We have not sufficient data to estimate the amount of wealth which has been drawn from this great resource of all nations, or to ascertain the distributive share which the industry and enterprise of individuals and companies have allotted to this country; but, judging from the item before us, should think the harvest unusually plentiful. We allude to the sperm whale fishery, at least one of which may be found in a late number of the *Nantucket Inquirer*. From that account, it appears that during the past year the quantity of sperm oil, imported into the United States, amounted to 176,317 barrels—equal to 5,554,000 gallons; and amounting in value to \$5,000,000. This is with the exception of 30,000 barrels, has been drawn from the Pacific Ocean, and though it may seem large, is but a small part of its product. To it is to be added the amount and value of sperm oil taken by other nations, as well as the avails of the whale, seal, and other fisheries, and the result would enable us to form a feeble conception, of the riches and treasures, which a kind providence has there deposited for the use of man. But when we endeavor to add to it the products of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, with all the seas, bays, gulfs, rivers, &c. with which the three oceans are connected, we are lost in wonder and astonishment at the greatness, and should be in adoration of the goodness, of that Almighty Being, by whose power they are and were created.—*Silk Culturist.*

DUNG.—It is common at this season to haul to the fields the dung destined for the spring crops. Fermentation and waste often ensue before it is buried in the soil. To avoid this loss—we allude to the unfermented manure—the dung should be laid in compact piles, of not exceeding eight loads, where most convenient to be distributed, and as soon as the ground becomes thawed, covered with six or eight inches of earth, and the surface smoothed with the spade. The manure will seldom ferment before the ground thaws. The earthy covering imbibes the gaseous matters, and protects the dung from the wasting influence of the weather. When crops are dunged in the hill or furrow, with long manure, the dung sometimes fails to rot, for want of moisture to bring on fermentation, and is consequently of no benefit to the crop. When the dung is spread broadcast, and ploughed under, this difficulty never occurs, and the dung becomes better incorporated with the soil.—*Cultivator.*

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, held their annual meeting, March 14th, for the choice of officers, and to award premiums on *raw* and *manufactured Silk*; *Potatoes* from the seed; *Sugar* from the Beet, and on *Reclaimed Land*. The Committee were presented with regular applications, certificates and articles for inspection.

Mr Timothy Smith exhibited his raw and manufactured silk of the last year's growth, on which the Society had offered premiums. 5 dollars being the highest premium, was awarded to him on raw silk, and 3 dollars for manufactured silk.

He has a nursery of about 2500 white mulberry trees, six years old, set in hedge rows, upon half an acre of ground, from which he gathered foliage to make 20 lbs. of silk, for which he must have fed about 60,000 worms, and used 2000 lbs. of white mulberry leaves, equal to 1 1-4 pound of foliage from each tree. The after foliage from the same nursery, was sufficient to have doubled the quantity of silk, and make over 50 lbs. of silk, if he had worms sufficient, and had known how to have kept the eggs from hatching until wanted. Fifty pounds of silk would have been worth three hundred dollars, from which deduct two dollars per pound, the whole expense of growing the silk and there would be left a clear profit of two hundred dollars for the half acre. But if he had fed from half an acre of Multicaulis and the varieties, even of one year's growth, he might have made not less than 60 lbs. of silk, as 80 lbs. of multicaulis for feeding worms, are considered equal to 100 lbs. of white mulberry foliage. Hence the advantage of cultivating the Chinese mulberry, in preference to the Italian white, not only on account of requiring less amount of foliage, but also on account of the facility of gathering the foliage; and, in addition, they make handsomer silk. His silk was of a better quality than could have been anticipated at this time, and is an evidence that the growing of silk is not so difficult and complicated as has been supposed. As the quality and value of silk depends on the perfection of reeling, it cannot be doubted another year will produce an improved article. But if silk, even of the quality presented, can be made in families, in this incipient stage of silk culture, and that too, by the use of the white mulberry, when the Committee have proof positive, that worms fed on a superior kind of mulberry, have, and will produce silk of more brilliancy and superior lustre, we may anticipate that a few years more application to the manufacture of silk, will render the old county of Hampshire as famous for silk culture, as she has ever been for her stall-fed beef; or as the southern sections of the U. States have been for the growing of cotton.

Mr Smith estimates the whole expense of making his silk at only two dollars the pound, and hereafter expects he can grow and make it at \$1.50 per pound, especially when he shall feed upon his multicaulis and varieties.

The last year was a year of *observation and experiment*, from which have resulted important facts in relation to the silk cause, some of which have been, and others in due time will be communicated.

To Mr Zachariah Wilder, the Society awarded 5 dollars, being the highest premium offered in succession 5 years, for the best ten bushels of potatoes raised from the seed of potato balls, being

the only method to recover or revive the genuine potato when degenerated. This process demonstrates what was the original shape of the potato, from the seed grown through a succession of years. The potatoes exhibited were the product of seed of potato balls, obtained by planting selected potatoes near together, to cross the varieties if practicable; among which were the rusty-coat, blue-noses, pink eye, and foxite. The potatoes exhibited were the second year's growth from the seed. There were not less than fifty distinct varieties, from which were selected and cooked a few of the best sorts, such as this day exhibited. They are of large size, in shape resembling the kidney, pink-eye and foxite potatoes; and having been cooked and tested by other competent judges, are found to be as fine a potato as can be desired for the table. The introduction of such potatoes as these, might very much diminish the use of other bread stuffs.

To Mr William Clark, Jr. the Society have awarded the highest and only premium offered for reclaimed land. The public hereafter may expect a detailed statement of the process and results of his experiments and operations during the last three years, according to the requirements of the Society.

No claim was made for the Society's premium, offered for the most sugar made from an acre of beets—no one having cultivated so much land and made sugar therefrom. Yet, Dr Hall has presented a sample, sufficient to convince any one, that the manufacture is practicable and easy,—that it may be made a profitable business for the old county of Hampshire. The Committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that the growing of silk and manufacture of beet sugar, together with the ordinary resources, industry, and uniring perseverance of the yeomanry of old Hampshire, that her sons will yet be as rich, contented and happy, in their 'father land,' as they could have been had they gone to the 'far west.'

MULBERRY FACTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great experience in the culture of the mulberry, under date of March 11, 1838, in reply to a variety of questions in relation to the subject of Silk Culture, &c.:

"That with proper culture and attention the Multicaulis will endure our winters, is a fact fully established by my own experience. I have a large number which are now in a perfectly hardy state; many of them have stood through three winters unprotected, and are at present in all appearance, uninjured.

I have cultivated four distinct kinds, and with equal damage by winter and early frosts,—and have come to the conclusion that if the Multicaulis is cultivated with the same care and attention as are the peach and apple, we shall have a plant for the business of silk growing that has no superior.

I obtained last year at the rate of 100 pounds of silk to the acre of multicaulis trees. The present year, having better and more extensive accommodations, my operations will be on a larger scale. Five tons of green leaves can be raised by layer trees (to the acre) in this part of New England, and upon a large scale, 100 pounds of leaves, if judiciously used, will feed 3000 worms, enough

for one pound of silk. I have reeled a pound of silk from less than 2000 cocoons, and one of my neighbors has done the same.

The most sure way to protect the roots of the Multicaulis and have them survive our coldest winters, is in my opinion as follows: After taking off the leaves, (say from about the 10th to the 20th of September, and before a hard frost) and while the plants are green and growing, cut them down near the ground, and slightly cover the stumps, to keep them from the air.

If this plan is followed, success is sure. So far as I have had experience, it is the first frosts in autumn which do the injury.

My mode of planting out the trees is as follows: The land being well ploughed and harrowed, I strike out furrows four feet apart, put therein a dressing of compost manure, and lay down my trees the whole length, one after the other, and cover with earth. One man can plant an acre in a day and have the work done well.—The same amount of labor will be sufficient to cut and clear the ground in the autumn, and another day's work will cover all the stumps. To uncover the stumps in the spring, use the pronged hoe then let the cultivator pass between the rows—keep the ground clear of weeds and grass until the sprouts are about one foot in height.

Silk-worms' eggs should be enclosed in glass bottles, corked so close as to exclude the air—deposited in the ice-house and on the ice, and may be brought forth for hatching any time during the season of feeding.

W. C.

REMARKS.—We esteem it a privilege to receive communications from the experienced silk grower and especially from those in whose opinions we have confidence.—There are only few who have had the opportunities and experience of our correspondent, and whose opinions so well agree with the friends of silk culture in this vicinity.

We fear that there are not so many mulberry under cultivation by *hundreds of millions* as ought now to be growing in every State in the union, enable silk growers to avail themselves of the bounty offered or to be offered, and ensure to themselves the profits of one of the most encouraging pursuits ever offered to an agricultural community, or which offers so ample return for the amount of investment,—and besides, being a business which will not interfere with the ordinary routine of farmers' work or crops.

INSPECTOR.

Northampton Courier.

The subjoined extract has been handed to by an obliging friend. We were not unaware of the fact which it relates. Similar examinations have been made with respect to the roots of Indian Corn; and they have been traced a distance of six feet below the seed. What nourishment they can find in the cold subsoil, it is beyond sagacity to determine or even to guess; but they are themselves the best judges of what they are looking for. We have no doubt, for experience has well attested the fact, that if the subsoil can be loosened thoroughly by such a plough as described in the Agricultural Commissioner's Report, and made accessible to air and water as

heat, all which would be effected by loosening it, some chemical action conducive to and connected with vegetation would take place; and great benefits result from it. In Great Britain the operation of the subsoil plough has been stated to have doubled the crops.

For the N. E. Farmer.

DEPTH OF WHEAT ROOTS.

"A few years ago, Mr Baddack, a very sensible and very considerable farmer at Pyadon, in Oxfordshire, having occasion to dig for the foundation of a building, in a field at that time under a crop of wheat, was much surprised by observing that the small fibres of the roots of the wheat had penetrated much deeper in the earth than he had any idea they did. He endeavored to ascertain how deep they could be traced through the different strata of the earth. For this purpose, he had the ground opened close to the plant of wheat, and dug perpendicularly down to the depth of six feet; and having fixed a narrow board close against it, proceeded in the same manner on another plant; and so on till he had secured the earth to that depth between the four boards firmly lashed together. He then had it placed upon an inclined plane, and, carefully removing the boards, with great caution and perseverance washed away all the earth adhering to the root and its very small fibres, and was very much surprised at their extent. He repeated the trial on several other plants of wheat, and traced their average depth to between five and six feet."—*Transactions of the Society of Arts, Vol. 48.*

SILK CULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The total amount of silk raised in Massachusetts and offered for premium the last year is as we learn from the returns at the office of the Secretary of State as follows:

	lbs. oz.
Whole amount of Cocoons,	1390 5
Reeled Silk,	33 4
Reeled and thrown,	115 9
The total amount of Bounty due from the State 1837 is \$271 19.	

Subjoined are the names of some of the largest contributors for the bounty.

	lbs. oz.
Nathaniel Holman, Bolton, Worcester Co.,	39 12
Samuel Healy, Rehoboth, Bristol "	20 00
Joseph Royce, Wales, Hampden "	17 00
Isaac Brooks, Scituate, Plymouth "	9 00
Oliver Haskell,	9 04

We are surprised not to see the name of Timothy Smith, of Amherst, in Hampshire Co. The report of his establishment is given in to-day's paper; from which it will appear that he has made almost 20 lbs. of silk of a superior quality. He gives it as his opinion that an acre of land well planted with mulberry will produce an income of 500 dollars; and that one hundred dollars will defray the expenses of the operation; including the rearing and feeding the worms and the reeling and throwing the silk. This would be a great profit; and we have no doubt a pretty sure profit. Having had the pleasure both of personal and written communication with Mr Smith we shall subjoin some of his replies to queries proposed to him.

He says of the Multicaulis that he has not left

his out through the winter. Some in his vicinity have survived the winter; though he considers them tender and very liable to suffer.

The white mulberry likewise suffered but not to the same degree as the multicaulis. This letter is dated Jan. 15, 1838, and therefore refers to the winter of 1836-7,—a winter remarkable for its severity.

He is of opinion that trees raised from seeds will become acclimated, and found capable of enduring our winters. This remains to be tested. The trees from seed imported by Dr Stebbins through the instrumentality of the Missionaries in China in 1834 and called the Canton, he considers superior to any other mulberry for use. On what he grounds his opinion of the comparative merits of the different kinds of trees we are not informed; but shall treat this subject more fully on some future occasion.

He fed last year as he supposes about 75,000 worms and made about 20 lbs. of silk. He had foliage for more if he had had the worms. He is of opinion that one acre of white mulberry set in hedge rows, will yield foliage for 50 lbs. of silk; and is confident that one acre of the Multicaulis would yield double the quantity of silk to an acre of white mulberry.

In regard to the expense of making silk he considers that his reeled silk cost him about two dollars per pound; not over that sum, although it was a year of experiments; and he is strong in the conclusion that by using the best kinds of mulberry and better economy, that raw silk can be made for \$1.50 per pound.

We have given Mr Smith's statements in nearly his own words. They are very important facts, which he has here detailed. We have much other valuable matter in this case, which we shall presently offer; and we shall constantly keep our eye upon this business as destined to be one of the very great interests of New England.—Though as in all cases, where the inexperienced adventure upon untried enterprises, failures and disappointments are to be in some degree expected, this culture ultimately under the direction of skill and mature experience, will answer all the reasonable wishes and expectations of those concerned in it.

We subjoin some extracts from the city of the Sultan, by Miss Pardoe, giving an account of the mode of feeding the silk worms in the Turkish Empire. The extracts will be read with great interest at this time; and whether adapted to our notions and experience of the management of the silk worm or not, cannot fail to be instructive.

"Our next object of inquiry was, the mode of feeding the silk worms, which produce in the neighborhood of Broussa an extraordinary quality of silk. We accordingly visited the establishment of a Frenchman, who exports the raw material to Europe. I was struck by the color of the silk, which was a dingy white; and we learnt that, despite all the efforts of the feeders, they seldom succeed in procuring any other tint, although the worms themselves are of different qualities and colors, varying from a dead white to a dark brown and are fed with the leaves of both the white and the red mulberry indiscriminately. The most experienced feeders, however, give a decided preference to the wild white mulberry, of which

most of the plantations about Broussa are formed. The silk, when first spun, is of a clear, silvery, brilliant tint; but submersion in the highly mineralized waters of the neighborhood robs it of its gleam, and reduces it to the dead, dingy color I have mentioned; and I was assured that in some hundred pounds weight of silk, not more than two or three could be met of yellow.

The Asiatic method of rearing the worm is different from that of Europe, and, according to the account given to me, much more profitable in its results, as well as simple in its process. The insect has a natural dislike to being handled, which is inevitable where it is fed day by day, and the withered leaves of the previous morning cleared away; the discomfort produced by the touch rendering the worm lethargic, and retarding its growth. The Asiatics never approach it with the hand; when it is hatched the floor of the apartment is covered with layers of mulberry branches to about three or four inches in depth; and upon these the insects are laid, and suffered to feed undisturbed till their first sleep, when they are covered by a fresh supply of boughs similar to the first, through which they eat their way, and upon which they subsist until their next change. This operation is repeated four times, always at the period when the worm casts its skin; and on the first appearance of an inclination to spin, boughs of oak, of about four feet in length, stripped of their lower leaves and planted, if I may so express it, in close ranks in the bed of mulberry boughs, form a pigmy forest, in which they establish themselves, and wherein they produce their silk. Every crevice of the apartment is carefully stopped to prevent the admission of air, and a fire of charcoal ashes is kept up constantly through the day and night.

Whether the mode of feeding operates on the color of silk, I could not ascertain, though it struck me the experiment would be worth trying; but meanwhile it appears to be certain that it greatly increases the quantity of all, and diminishes the labor of the feeders. There is scarcely a house in the neighborhood of Broussa which does not contain several apartments filled with silk worms, whose produce is disposed of to the spinners, of whom there are a considerable number in the city; and the far-spreading mulberry woods assume in the height of summer the appearance of stretches of locust-blighted landscapes, every tree being left a branchless trunk, without a sign of foliage."

GREAT CROPS OF WHEAT.—Since attention has been paid to the culture of wheat some astonishing crops have been raised.

Mr John B. Smith at the Forks of the Kennebec writes us that he raised thirty bushels on three quarters of an acre.

Hon. Ebenezer Higgins of Exeter, in Penobscot county informs us that he raised from ten bushels of sowing, two hundred and fifty-three bushels. From one acre he raised *forty-eight* bushels and two quarts. On this acre he sowed five pecks of seed. We should be glad to hear from Mr Higgins in regard to the way and manner of managing his land on which this crop was raised.—*Maine Farmer.*

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1838.

SPRING WORK.

The month of March has been a cold month, and April opens with severe frosts. A cold March however does not prognosticate a cold season; but rather encourages the hope, that if we have our cold weather now, there will be some warm weather due to us early in the present month; and when vegetation is once started it will go forward without interruption.

The season is favorable to making all necessary preparations for a vigorous campaign. One of the farmer's first objects should be to see that all his utensils are in order; that his ploughs, harrows, roller, forks, shovels, hoes, carts, yokes, and chains are all repaired, sharpened, brightened, and ready for immediate service. The next step is to arrange his plans; and fully make up his mind, if he has not done it long since, how he will manage and cultivate this or the other piece of land. Every reflecting man, who has looked into the writings and history of Washington, will see with astonishment how amidst the most arduous and perplexing cares of state he laid down a perfect system of agricultural operations for his farm at Mount Vernon and pointed out in exact and minute detail what should be the management of every part of it. Let a man's farm be small or large, let his business indeed be of the most humble character, he will find the greatest convenience as well as advantage in order and systematic arrangement; and in being early decided as to the course, which he determines to pursue.

One of the first things to be done at this season, for the farmer, is to see to his fences. Let him do this for the sake of his own reputation. Nothing is more disreputable to a farmer than a slovenly and dilapidated condition of his fences. Let him straighten the crooked; put up the fallen; see that all is sound and secure; and not merely botched up for the present; and especially let him see that his outside fences are of the legal height. Let him do this on account of his own interest; that he may secure his crops, and secure his cattle; and especially that he may not corrupt the good morals of his cattle, who will soon learn to trespass under the encouragement of poor fences. Let him do this for the sake of peace. Good fences secure good neighborhood; but few things make more ill blood among neighbors than broken, low, imperfect fences, through which the cattle are consequently finding their way into a neighbor's enclosure, and helping themselves to the best, which his fields afford. We have much more advice to give; but we refrain from giving it all at one time and making the dose too strong at once.

MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

Mr Robert Manning of Salem, well known to the horticultural community, and distinguished for his skill and public spirit in the introduction and cultivation of fine fruits, has just published a "Book of Fruits—being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, and Cherry for New England culture, with plates." The book is well printed; the plates do credit to the engravers; and the information contained in the book is adapted to be highly useful. 'Fruit,' says some one, 'was the food of paradise;' and ripe fruit of every kind we believe is as conducive to health as it is agreeable to the taste. At the same time to persons living in the country it is among

the cheapest of all luxuries; and what can we offer to a friend who visits us, which will ordinarily be received with more grateful delight than a plate of delicious fruit, or a bouquet of choice and brilliant flowers; for look at the lilies of the field, how they grow; and Solomon in all the gorgeousness of oriental magnificence was not arranged like one of these.

The book contains a brief account of the Pomological Garden commenced in North Salem in 1823, with the design of forming a collection of specimens of foreign and native trees as would endure the severity of our climate. With the exception of Peaches the book recommends no fruit that will not ripen in any part of New England, or New York and the southern part of Canada, and no specimen is described in these pages, which has not been identified beyond a reasonable doubt of its genuineness.

There is one statement in the preface which we cannot refuse ourselves the great pleasure of quoting. "We well remember the discouraging advice that we frequently received at the beginning of our course as a cultivator. We were too old, it was said, to expect to reap in our own person, the fruits of our labors; yet in spite of these and many other prophecies of the same nature, we persevered and have not only had the satisfaction of raising a great variety and abundance of fine fruit, but of producing from the seed, the Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Nectarine, and Currant. * * * * * We mention these seminal productions only to show that our labors meet a speedy reward; and that a person is seldom so advanced in life that he may not look both for requital and gratification in so laudable a pursuit."

The book contains much useful information respecting the cultivation and management of Fruit Trees, under the heads of Root, Manure, Transplanting, Grafting, Budding, &c. from which we design on some future occasions to enrich our columns. In the mean time, we recommend to every man, delighting in a garden, and having a desire to cultivate fine fruit without risk in mistaking its character and to understand the cultivation of a tree or a vine, to obtain this book. It is a substantial benefaction to the community and deserves the liberal patronage of an intelligent public.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION. Adapted to the Northern States. By EDWARD SAYERS, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener.

This is a beautiful book, just issued from the press, containing in a small compass ample instructions for the cultivation of flowers, and catalogues and directions for the selection of varieties suited to the meridian of New York and Massachusetts, and adapted with variations to other states. A plain, full, and well arranged; and may be safely commended to the patronage of those who have a taste for what indeed is most beautiful in the Creator's works.

The pleasures of the eye are among the most varied, the most abundant, the most impressive, the most instructive of any of the senses; we had almost said of all the others combined; and throughout universal nature, in all its departments and productions, external beauty is every where present and predominant, that this sense might be cultivated and gratified, that the eye might be filled to the full.

The cultivation of a taste for the beautiful in creation, is laying a broad foundation for innocent pleasures and moral devotion; and multiplying the instruments and excitements to a grateful piety. This taste, then, should by every means be encouraged and improved; and it is impossible in this case that we should go too far. It is impossible for us to become too much in love with nature; with the beauty of the land, the ocean, the skies, the forests, the beasts, the birds, the insect world, the flowers; and the vast and ever changing procession of animal and vegetable life, as it passes before us.

We greet, therefore, with unaffected delight, every effort to cultivate, and strengthen this taste, and to lead

men away from the grovelling cares and wasting perplexities of common life, to study nature in her vast laboratory; and to mark the divine agency in her every operation, and admire and adorn that beneficent predilection of beauty, which is every where poured out around us.

We cannot forget the delight with which the last season we visited the splendid tulip plantation of a distinguished cultivator in the vicinity of Boston. This man is a fool, says one, to spend his time and money in the cultivation of these paltry flowers! But he was a much greater fool who said it. We saw in it the truest wisdom. What a profusion and what an endless variety of beauty! What a wonderful organization; and what exquisite touch, and tints, and coloring, and shades! What skill, what wisdom, what beneficence illuminated this simple and narrow page of God's earliest revelation, and were here concentrated in a blaze of glory. What a source of innocent and delightful recreation to the cultivator; and what a benefaction to others in the pleasures which it imparted.

Away then with party politics, which madden men to frenzy; and embitter all the waters of life. Away with the miserable sophistries, and conceits, and arrogancies of controversial theology, which disturb the temper, and narrow the mind, and nourish pride and inflame resentment. Away with the wretched drudgery of a never-to-be-satisfied avarice, which extinguishes all generous and noble sentiments; and hardens the heart like stone. Learn to love the purer, the heart-enlarging, the heart-improving pleasures of nature; drink of the crystal waters of this exhaustless fountain; and worship your Creator in this, his glorious temple; adore his goodness and perfection in the infinitely multiplied forms of beauty, which every where crowd upon the sight; in the snowdrop which first peeps above the ground to whisper to you that spring is coming, in the rose, the queen of flowers, that sits upon her mossy throne and sheds her fragrance upon your path, in the floating and golden clouds which draw their glowing folds a round the retiring monarch of the day, and in the sparkling stars which watch with their eternal fires over your hours of repose—"See God in every thing and every thing in God."

For the N. E. Farmer.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
Roxbury, March 28, 1838. }

Dear Sir: I have read with attention and pleasure, "The American Flower Garden Companion," by Mr Sayers, which you was so kind as to send me in sheets. It is precisely such a work, as was required, on that most interesting portion of horticulture. The arrangement of the subjects is appropriate, and the information, under each head, so lucid and practical, as to the whole management of each family of plants, as respects exposure, soil, varieties of compost, and culture, that every person who has a taste for flowers, will be enabled to rear them, in the best and most satisfactory manner.

Mr Sayers well merits the thanks and patronage of all Americans, who admire a garden, and especially the splendid embellishments, which flowers are capable of giving to it, and the beauties they add even to the humblest cottage, with but its rod of land.

The culture of ornamental plants, is the most conclusive evidence of an advanced state of civilization. So unerring is it, that in passing through the country, I should have no hesitation, in pointing out the relative moral condition of each family, from the plants which surround the house, or appear in its windows. They are the sure indications of intellectual cultivation and exemplary deportment. Vice and a love of plants are incompatible, for flowers are the emblem of virtue, and the dearly cherished companions of pure hearts and polished minds. Where they are most fostered, the best faculties of the intellect and heart are most appreciated and developed.

With a sincere hope, that the author and yourself may be justly rewarded, for your laudable efforts to advance the culture of plants, from the modest violet to the majestic trees of the forest.

Please to accept assurances of my esteem,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

TO JOSEPH BRECK.

Owing to the press of Advertisements this week we are under the necessity of omitting our prices of Produce; there has been no variation, however, since our last, except in Clover and Herds Grass, which have advanced a little.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 2, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 240 Beef Cattle, 50 Sheep, and 500 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected. We quote Extra, at \$7 25—First quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00—Second quality \$6 50 a \$6 75—Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 25.

Sheep.—All at market were sold in one lot at about \$5 25 each.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 7 1-4 a 7 1-2 for sows and 1 4 a 1 2 for barrows. At retail, 9 and 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending April 1.

MARCH, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Tuesday,	26	32	58	S.
Wednesday,	27	28	38	E.
Thursday,	28	26	32	E.
Friday,	29	32	34	S.
Saturday,	30	26	42	N. W.
Sunday,	31	26	38	N. W.
Monday,	1	32	38	W.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their name, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic, and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all who see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.

30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agriculturists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.

Tea " "

Gilman " "

Of these we have a good supply. These varieties are well known among us.

100 bushels Indian Wheat,

Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

500 dozen	Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 "	Patent Scythe Snaith.
200 "	Common " "
100 "	Cast Steel Hoes.
200 "	Crooked Neck Hoes.
300 "	Common Hoes.
100 "	Prong " "
100 "	Garden " A splendid article.
500 "	Hay Rakes.
1500 "	Scythe Rills.
500 "	" Stones.
100 "	Ames's, and other Shovels.
50 "	Spades.
100 "	Manure Forks.
200 "	Hay " "
300 pair of	Trace Chains.
100 Ox	Chains.
200 Halter	" "
300 Chains	for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838.

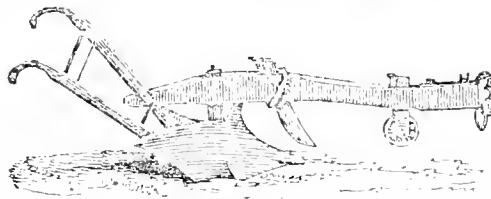
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural Chests, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,

April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale, at Thomas Mason's, Charlestown vineyard, Eden Street, Red and White Antwerp Raspberry plants. Mason's Seedling Grape, do. Franconia, do. Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, &c. Charlestown, April 4, 1838.

3w

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet; Hemp, Rap and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brusa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

Our collection of Flower Seeds is very extensive. We have just received from Holland, some very choice Carnation seed, suitable for pots, which was sown from more than 100 varieties of the finest kinds. Also 23 distinct varieties of Ten Weeks' Stock Gilliflower, which we shall sell in packages, embracing all the sorts, for \$1 per package. Packages of Pansy or Heart's Ease, saved by Mr. Walker from his fine collection of that popular flower, at 25 cents per package.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissima, and Gladiolus natiensis.

Packages of the finest English Gooseberries, of 15 varieties for \$3, or 12 varieties for \$2 40. Red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Currants, &c.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds. 1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.

3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a few Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees.

A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. Boston.

March 28, 1838.

TO EMIGRANTS TO THE WEST.

Wanted, to go to Indiana, fifty young men, to chop wood for Steam Boats, to cut and haul logs for sawing, and occasionally to lend a hand at farming operations, as the land gets cleared up. The situation is perfectly healthy. To steady, industrious, and temperate young men, (and no others need apply,) sixteen dollars a month will be paid, and their board found. To those who prefer to cut wood for Steam Boats exclusively, 75 cents a cord will be paid, the wood to be corded up where cut; but in this case, the men will pay for their own board; and in either case will pay their own expenses out, which will be about thirty dollars. To any one who may wish to purchase farms at this place, than which a more desirable point is not to be found at the West, the land will be sold at a low price, and payment taken in work as above.

March, 28, 1838.

4w

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties of Seedling Pinks, (raised by him.) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Daniel Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, Highland Lad, Lafayette, Roxbury Beauty, General Warren.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, semi-double, Beauty, Blazing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, Lord Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Florida, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamond, Reformer, Fair Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual attention.

March 28, 1838.

MR MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS

Just received, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, The Book of Fruits, being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by ROBERT MANNING, to which is added the Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, and the Grape, with modes of culture; also, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with plate. First Series for 1838.

March 28, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 62 1/2 cents.

March 28, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORM'S EGGS.

300,000 producing Sulphur colored Coccons, winding in five weeks, from worms fed on foliage of a superior variety of Mulberry; great care taken in procuring and preserving them, and a much larger proportion than usual exhibiting vitality. Call on

JOHN SULLIVAN.

TO LET A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

One of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity of Newton Corner, within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. A two story dwelling House, containing two parlors and a kitchen, and a wash room on the lower floor; eight chambers; a large Barn and Chaise House, and a good well of water and cistern under cover. Attached to it is a small Garden, containing a variety of fruit and flowers. Inquire of Messrs. BRECK & Co. or of JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT,

March 21.

Newton Hill, Newton.

BEEES FOR SALE

In Patent, Thatcher and Suspension Hives. Inquire at this office.

3w.

March 21.

MISCELLANY.

Remarks on the English Accounts of the cultivation employed by the Millward family; by a member of the Kennebec Agricultural Society.

From the above English accounts it appears, that the same soil is labored and manured every other year, to make it produce an exhausting crop every year; for the potato crop only is assisted, and this crop occupies the same ground only once in two years. Perhaps this is the only instance in common farming, of the cares of one year answering for two crops of such different natures, sown and reaped at such distant periods, one after the other.

The clay bottom, bad as it was from its mixture with iron, nevertheless evidently served to retain both manure and rain water; but at the same time, as it was very near the surface, it rendered the soil liable to suffer from dry weather. We must therefore carry our inquiry farther, if we wish to see all the causes of these singular effects.

The ground, then we may perceive, by being left rough when the potatoes were dug, formed little hills for covering the seed from cold during the winter; as also little holes, which drained away the water from the surface, but retained it to settle down into the earth, there to be ready for use in the summer; while the frost and rain made the surface level again in the spring. The frost also, with rain produced great change of place in the particles of the soil, during the winter and spring; and the rough surface of the soil presented a great extent to be exposed to the beneficial influence of the air; especially as this surface was perpetually changing. The different depths of covering left to the seed, seem to have provided an assortment of wheat plants differently rooted, so as to leave one or other of them capable of meeting all the chances of weather; and consequently, so as to furnish at proper intervals, at least one plant suited to the nature of the season.

The perishing of some of the seed, from want of covering, or from ravages of birds, &c. was of little consequence; as experience must have taught the Millwards how much seed was, on the average, necessary for their land, under every circumstance. It was with a view to save their seed from birds and other enemies, that no more seed was sown in a day, than answered to the potatoes to be dug in that day.

It is unfortunate that we hear nothing of the quantity of potatoes raised by our cottagers. We may presume, as this crop had particular favor shewn to it, that it was at least in proportion to the crop of wheat.

The potatoes were in the ground about six months; for the English climate, during the growing season, is less forcing than that of America. Many in the United States do not allow more than four months for the growth of their potatoes; some allow only three. But a potato, like an apple, may look large, and not be ripe; for both the apple and potato ripen after they have got to their full size. Want of ripeness is a great defect in a potato; and probably injures both its keeping and its fitness for seed.

The Millwards consumed their best potatoes, and reserved only their second best for seed.—Here seems to have been an error. By using the best for seed, the whole crop would soon have

improved. In good cultivation, the whole crop becomes tolerably even; especially if the planting has been early, and the earthing of the potato has not been too frequent. The weeding of the potato, it must be observed, is distinct from the earthing of it.

The English commonly plant their potatoes in rows. Perhaps such rows would admit of a simple instrument, managed by a man and boy, to pass along between them, for the purpose of weeding and earthing.

It will be observed, that the Millwards are not said to have had any instrument or machine, beyond a spade, a hoe, a three pronged fork, and a wheelbarrow; the rest was, in general, accomplished by hands and fingers; by eyes and diligence; if we add a rake, a sickle, a flail, and a pitchfork, still the cost will not be much. This was another way of rendering themselves independent of their neighbors, as well as of capital and of expense.

The manure was new for the potatoes, and old and mellow for the wheat; that is, it was by turns, in a state to be suitable to each. The soft nature of the straw and stubble, and of the roots of the wheat, and also of the potato stalks, added to that of the weeds, made manure of an excellent quality for yielding to the swelling of the potatoes.—The weeds, it will be remembered, were weeded up before they seeded. As the chief means of renewing the weeds was from the scraping of the roads, the effects of winds, or the act of some animal, the wheat had a chance of being comparatively clean.

In short, accident seems to have suggested, and practice to have confirmed the system of the Millwards; and such advantages naturally belong to those who labor for themselves, and who know every foot of their own territory, and the issue of every thing done upon it. The uses of keeping a family together, of concentrating its labors under the direction of its heads, of excluding strangers from it, of employing the fragments of time, and of making the most of a little, are too evident to be insisted upon. Let the example then be imitated, with such changes as may suit the American climate; but let the labor of the field, as much as possible, be spared to the female, who, if a good house-wife and mother, will have much to do within doors.

The Infallible Editor.—The following anecdote is told of a certain editor:

"Sir, your journal of yesterday contained false information." "Impossible, sir! but tell me, what do you allude to?" "You said Mr M. had been tried." "True." "Condemned." "Very true." "Hanged." "Most true." "Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself." "Impossible!" "I assure you it is a fact, and I hope you will contradict what you have alleged." "By no means, sir." "How! what do you mean? you are deranged." "I may be so, sir; but I will not do it." "I will complain to a magistrate." "As you please; but I never retract. The most I can do for you is to announce that the rope broke, and that you are now in perfect health. I have my principles, sir; it is said of me that I never deceive."

Gov. Kent, of Maine, has appointed Thursday, the 12th of April, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION.

As gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in some of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring a scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of the ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practice. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pin apple culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the manner of propagating them, &c. &c.

Res nullis nature sunt inobita.

The advertiser can be well recommended. Any order left at the office of the N. E. Farmer, for Custos Horti, will be respectfully attended to.

WINNOWING MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf. Feb. 27, 1838. Im.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

Wanted a Dairy woman, who understands all work necessary in the Dairy, in the family of a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 7.

No. 52 North Market Street

WANTED

To take charge of a small Farm, a single man of steady industry and good habits. To a suitable man the place will be an excellent one. Apply immediately at the N. E. Farmer's Office.

March. 6

RASPBERRIES.

A small lot of Red Antwerp Raspberries, for sale. Inquire of Messrs BRECK & Co. or of

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT,

March 21.

Nonantum Hill, New

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within ten days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a discount of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm, 17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52. NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1838.

NO. 40.

We present to our readers the subjoined memorial and the letter annexed, persuaded that they will be read with great interest. The object of public importance; and the gentleman who proposes it is fully qualified for the task. We sincerely hope that Congress may find time and inclination to view it in its various public bearings; and give it that liberal patronage to which it has claims. Its length will not deter the intelligent part of the agricultural community from reading it with attention.

MEMORIAL OF DANIEL J. BROWNE,
urging Congress to adopt measures for procuring
and preserving a supply of timber for naval purposes.

the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

your memorial of Daniel J. Browne, citizen of the United States, respectfully represents:

That, in a maritime and commercial country like ours, so susceptible of invasion in times of war, it is obvious the most certain and effectual means of preserving its peace and perpetuity is the strength and permanency of its naval force, the foundation and bulwark of its pre-eminence over all nations of the globe; and that, as a necessary consequence of thus preserving and maintaining that force, we must in future depend upon the bounty of our forests. Though large tracts of soil, both public and private, situated along the seaboard and navigable waters inland, are still red with valuable wood and timber, yet the materials for civil and naval purposes have imprudently consumed, and are now nearly exhausted.

That, from the sensible diminution and general decay which have been made in our forests for many years past, it is the opinion of your memorialist that the most urgent motives call imperiously upon our government to provide an immediate remedy for so alarming an evil, by carefully preserving such portions of the naval timber growing on our public lands as do yet remain entire, by sedulously repairing the loss of such as have been destroyed.

That, from the importance of the foregoing considerations, and the public nature of the undertaking, your memorialist now most respectfully urges Congress to cause a liberal appropriation to be made for the employment of a competent person, with proper assistants, for the accomplishment of the following objects:

To make a special examination of the forest lands of the United States, with the view of ascertaining how far they are capable of supplying our increasing naval wants, and to determine, as far as possible, whereby timber trees suitable for civil and naval architecture may be preserved or improved, either by reserving certain portions of our

public lands now containing a growth of wood, or by establishing plantations in various parts of the country for the cultivation of oaks and other useful trees, in order that a constant supply of timber may be kept up for the further security and preservation of the navy.

2. To investigate the causes of the decay of the several kinds of wood and timber, and to test, by a series of experiments, their strength, durability, and elastic force, and to acquire a general knowledge of their utility and application in the arts.

That, to explain more fully the views and objects of your memorialist, he respectfully refers to the subjoined communication, trusting that Congress will offer such aid to the enterprise as the wisdom and justice of that body may deem expedient.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray,
D. J. BROWNE.

Boston, February 15, 1838.

WHITE HAVEN, GRAND ISLAND, }
Sept. 16, 1837. }

SIR: Knowing your zeal for the public good, and the interest which you have ever manifested in encouraging pursuits pertaining to useful knowledge, I have taken the liberty to address you on a subject which cannot but obtain a favorable reception from you, as the principal end and design of the enterprise have a strong tendency to the peace, prosperity, and perpetuity of our nation.

You are already aware that I have devoted a considerable portion of my life to the investigation of the forest trees of our country, and that, in 1832, I published a work on the subject, entitled the "*Sylva Americana*." That work, as well as the one published by the Michauxs, is now nearly or quite out of print, and the public seem to require a more comprehensive treatise than either; consequently, I have been induced to commence the preparation of a work with the view of rendering it more complete and extensive than ever has been written on the subject. From the public nature of the enterprise, it is earnestly hoped that our National Legislature will, on application, give aid and countenance to the undertaking, and will put me in possession of all information on the subject that I may desire.

The course I have preferred to adopt in accomplishing the object in question, is to reside a year or more in at least three sections of the Union, namely, the northern, southern, and western, in order to learn as minutely as possible all that relates to the nature and use of every forest tree in the country. For a considerable portion of the year past, I have been engaged in making observations on the shores and islands of Niagara river, which contain nearly all the species of trees indigenous to the northern section of the United States.

Among the objects of inquiry which I have deemed important, I would enumerate the following:

1. To preserve a complete set of specimens of the leaves, flowers, fruit, wood, bark, and roots, of each tree, and to cause drawings to be made after nature of all the species that were not figured by the Michauxs; more than thirty of which I have discovered in the United States, Florida, and the Canadas, since the publication of the "*Sylva*," exceeding forty feet in height, most of them never having been fully described.

2. To make microscopic examinations of the various kinds of wood, in order to determine, with the most unerring certainty, each individual species, and put an end to the confusion which has long prevailed among botanists, and has given rise to so many errors.

3. To cause chemical analyses to be made of some of the more useful kinds of timber employed in naval constructions, and to test, by a series of experiments, their strength, durability, and elastic force, as well as to investigate the causes and prevention of their decay.

From the intimate connexion the last named objects have with the navy, which, in a country like ours, is of so great importance, it is a matter of surprise that no complete experiments of the above character ever have been made under the direction of our Navy Board. Similar experiments have been made in Great Britain, France, and other countries, which have been attended with beneficial results, and why should not the same thing be done in our own country? It is true, our Navy Commissioners have commenced a series of experiments on the durability of several kinds of timber, and I believe some trials on the prevention of the dry rot, all of which is highly laudable; but why not place the whole under the direction of some competent individuals, and have the thing thoroughly tested?

It is a common opinion among naval constructors in this country, that the white oak, when suffered to remain in contact with the southern live oak, will cause the latter to decay, which appears to be verified, in a degree, by the following circumstance: In the course of the very thorough repair of our favorite frigate at Charlestown, a short time since, which was built about forty years ago, many of the white oak timbers of her frame were found in excellent condition, while others by their side, of the live oak, had passed into a state of decay. Admitting this to be true, the question, might arise, whether the change thus produced was not caused by the chemical constituents of one kind of timber acting upon those of the other? The truth of this can only be determined by subjecting the wood of the two trees to chemical analyses, which would be an object worthy of trial.

In reference to the strength and elastic force of the various kinds of timber, perhaps it may not be unnecessary to observe, that trees, in growing, form every year a new circle of wood, between that of the preceding year's growth and the bark. Consequently, each circle is a year older than the one immediately within it; and in a tree of one hundred years' growth, the timber in the centre is

one hundred years old, while that next the bark is only one year old. It has been proved by many experiments that the timber at the heart, in a thriving tree, is the hardest, heaviest, and strongest; and that its strength diminishes in proportion to its distance from the centre; and a considerable part, nearest to the bark, is too young, and too full of juices, to be fit for use in ship-building. This part, which is called the sap, varies in thickness, according to the kind of wood, the quickness of its growth, the age of the tree, and the nature of the soil and climate in which it grows. In general, the more rapidly a tree grows, the more heart is found in the timber, and the better it is for use. The texture of the wood is closer, there are fewer knots, and a less number of those divisions which separate the annual circles, and which are more open and porous than the other parts of the wood. All trees have a certain age, at which they are the most tough, strong, and elastic, and if felled at this age they will be the most durable. This age, however, varies many years, according to the soil and temperature of the situation in which they grow. Great care, therefore, should be observed in instituting experiments of the last named character, in selecting the proper materials, and paying a particular regard to all the foregoing circumstances.

The season proper for felling trees is another object of the first importance; and if we properly consider the component parts, nature, texture, growth, and strength of timber generally, it will be obvious that the winter season is the most suitable time to perform that operation; yet it is by no means so material for those trees which never shed their leaves, as the live oak, and in which the sap is in motion to a certain degree throughout the year.

By many experiments, particularly described by Buffon, it appears that the trunks or bodies of trees when stripped of their bark in the spring, and left standing naked during three consecutive summers, exposed to the sun and winds, are so dried and hardened, that the sappy part becomes almost as strong as the rest of the timber, and stronger than the heart of other trees which have not been exposed in this manner; and the whole of the timber is stronger, heavier, harder, and consequently more durable. If the above assertion be true, it would no longer be necessary, if this method were practised, to cut off the sap as is usually done in ship building, but the whole of the tree might be used as timber, and one of forty years' growth would probably serve all the purposes for which one of sixty years is now required; and this practice would have the double advantage of increasing the quantity, as well as the strength and solidity, of the timber.

Another object which should claim attention, is the investigation of a species of decay in the live oak, known by the name of *white rot*. It can only be distinguished by an experienced eye before the tree is barked, and may be known by the occurrence of round spots about an inch and a half in diameter, on the outside of the bark, through which, at these points, a hard stick or spike may be easily driven several inches. This defect generally follows the heart up or down the trunk of the tree, which renders the timber utterly useless. So deceptive are these spots in the live oak, to persons unacquainted with them, that a vast deal of timber is cut and afterwards abandoned. One would suppose, from the great number of trees of this description strewn about the woods in Flori-

da, that there is a much greater quantity of oak in that country than there really is. It is the opinion of competent judges, that there is not generally more than one fourth the quantity of live oak timber suitable for ship building, in the United States, as usually has been reported to be. It would be a useful and interesting object of investigation, to search into the causes of this kind of decay, and learn whether it proceeds from the work of an insect, or whether the trees thus affected are not passing into that state which always precedes their natural dissolution.

One more object under this head, which would be of the highest importance, is to determine by actual experiment the most effectual and economical means of preventing the dry rot. Various preparations of different salts and metallic solutions have been applied, and with good success, in timber from trees possessing a considerable portion of tanning and gallic acid, as they absorb the metals, particularly iron, and obtain very nearly a complete antidote against the disease. A very valuable discovery of this kind was made in England some years since, in preserving timber from the dry rot by saturating it with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Some timber was prepared by this process, and laid in the "rotten pit" of the Woolwich navy yard, with other pieces unprepared. At the end of three years, both were withdrawn, and the whole of the prepared timber was perfectly sound, while the unprepared was completely rotten. I am informed, from good authority, that a similar experiment is in progress at the navy yard at Charlestown. But it seems to me that, under the existing prices of corrosive sublimate, this mode of preserving timber never can be rendered economical. The proportions of the ingredients recommended by the inventor, is one pound of corrosive sublimate to five gallons of water, and it has been found by experiment, that a cubic foot of oak timber absorbs three pints of the liquid, which will usually require three weeks. Admitting the price of the corrosive sublimate to be one dollar per pound, the cost of materials for saturating each cubic foot will be eight cents, an expense far exceeding that of a solution of iron, or many other ingredients, which have been successfully employed in the preservation of timber.

4. To note the distinction of those kinds of wood preferably employed in enclosing cultivated fields, and such as are the most useful in the different kinds of construction in the arts, and for fuel; to distinguish the different species of bark used in tanning leather, whether proceeding from trees annually shedding their leaves, or from evergreens, as well as the comparative importance of each kind, as to quality and value; to describe those trees, the timber of which is an object of commercial exchange with the middle, northern, southern, and western States, and is exported to the West Indies, and elsewhere; and to note those tracts of country in which this timber abounds, and the sea-ports to which it is carried for exportation.

It would be interesting, in travelling from one section of the country to another, to take exact notes of the successive disappearance of different species of trees, and the appearance of new ones; the cause of which may be attributed either to the temperature and humidity of the climate, or to the nature of the soil; and to distinguish the successive growths of trees in various parts of the country, and the length of time which usually trans-

pires before they spring up, after the clearing of primeval forests.

5. The last object I would present for consideration, and which may be deemed of the highest national consequence of them all, is to impress the great body of agriculturists of our republic with the importance and pecuniary advantage that would result to them and to their successors from the preservation of different species of timber, of which they should encourage the growth and, on the contrary, to exterminate those which ought to be destroyed. Although planting and preserving trees are the first things that proprietors should think of, when they come in possession of their estates, it frequently happens, that no branch of husbandry is so much neglected; and, most probably, few are more regretted. No branch of agriculture claims a stronger degree of public attention than the planting of timber, which, in the present state of our country, would form the true basis of our national prosperity. The navy being the foundation of our strength, it naturally becomes interwoven with the texture of every patriotic mind. Though in times of peace a great number of ships of war may not be deemed necessary, yet the old adage is true: "He who has his sword by his side, seldom wants to use it." In times of peace then, let us prepare for war, and set about planting trees; for, if our eager desire to enjoy the present and our growing indifference for posterity, still increasing, and the general havoc and devastation among our timber trees are continued, it is to be feared that this highly favored country will have its noble forests, in which its national strength so much consists, speedily exhausted without any reasonable prospect of their being restored. Great Britain, France, Norway, Sweden and Russia, owe their present naval forces to the attention of their respective governments, in time past, to the culture and preservation of timber. And why should not our government take similar measures to provide a permanent supply for our navy?

From personal observation, I have authority for stating, that there is an abundance of large timber suitable for naval purposes, situated in the immediate vicinity of water carriage, both on our public lands in Florida, and various other places in the Union, which lies in the power of our government to protect, and thereby render it highly improbable that we should need any timber from other sources for a century to come. Some measures, I believe have been taken by our government, for several years past, in protecting the live oak along the coast of Florida and the southern States; but from some cause or other, the laws thereby enacted have not been enforced with that reasonable warmth and vigor they ought to be, or that the penalties therein inflicted are not, by any means adequate to the offence.

On the most attentive consideration of the subject, and from the most prevailing opinion of persons conversant in the management of wood have come to the conclusion, that the forests on waste lands in Florida alone, may be made capable of producing a regular successive supply of timber, sufficient for the continuance of our navy for ages. The soil of that country, along the seaboard, is, by nature, the most friendly to the growth of the live oak; an acre of which, on the authority of Col. White, will produce twenty trees, fifty years after planting, suitable for ship building worth \$90 each; and the expense of superintending

dence, during the whole period of their growth, for a plantation of 6,000 acres, would not exceed \$100,000.

As oaks will subsist in almost every variety of soil, the first objects, in my opinion, should be the proper choice of spots and situations, where the temperature and humidity of the climate are the most congenial to their growth, reference being had to the vicinity of shipping places; for the transportation of timber a long distance from inland incurs no small degree of expense. If plantations of oak, larch, and locust were established along our seaboard and navigable rivers, many advantages might be derived from having timber there, at all times ready for the use of the navy. They would serve as so many magazines of timber, of all forms, which would remain there in a state of improvement until the trees should be stripped of their bark, if that practice should be adopted, and need not be felled until required for use. In cultivating trees, advantage may be taken of their growth, in bending them when young, and giving them the proper curve for the timbers of vessels, which are usually wrought from straight trees, when it becomes necessary to cut them across the grain, and renders them much weaker than if they preserved the lamina of the wood entire.

It has long been a question which of the two trees, the British oak, (*Quercus robur*,) and the American white oak, (*Q. alba*,) furnishes the finer timber. It is stated, by authority, that the wood of our white oak is lighter, more elastic, and more flexible than that of the English; but that it is weaker and less durable; and this opinion is sanctioned by a great number of English writers; yet, I doubt whether the question has been established by facts. If such should ever be found to be the case, it would be an object worthy of attention, to form plantations of the English oak, from the acorn, along the middle and northern States instead of the white oak. If any difference exists in the qualities of the two oaks, it is probably owing, in a great measure, to the superiority of cultivated trees over those of natural growth; for a great portion of the British woods have been raised from the seed, and consequently have acquired a more rapid growth than our native forests.

One subject more I will present to your notice, and then I close. It appears to me that it would be an object of moment for our western agriculturists to bestow some labor on the culture of trees on our vast and fertile prairies. To see the peaks and mountains covered with perpetual ice and snow, and doomed to eternal sterility, inspires us with no regret, because such is the law of nature. But how can we view with indifference these interesting tracts, which, in their present state, are absolutely a blank on the face of the earth? Certainly, it would be a profitable undertaking to their inhabitants, and would supply them, in the future, with useful materials in the various kinds of construction, and for fuel; it would shelter their fields and houses from the bleak and piercing winds, and would serve to adorn and beautify these dreary wastes, which might otherwise be a disgrace to the nation and to the individuals to whom they belong.

In conclusion, then, when it is considered that trade, wealth, and power are inseparable, and that their great dependence is upon the strength of our navy, we might have hoped so great a concern to our nation should have attracted a greater degree of public attention, ere this late period, in

preserving and propagating timber, which is of principal use to support it; for we cannot be too industrious in providing our country with proper means of defence in time of war, more especially while we are at peace. Let us, then, no longer delay to plant trees; though they may be a little tedious in their growth, we ought to have so much respect for our successors that they may not want, or be provoked to curse us for our neglect. Whether we consider this enterprise merely as political economists, or as moralists and patriots; whether we look to its effects on the wealth, happiness, and perpetuity of our country, we cannot fail to cultivate and cherish it, and must ever regard it as a sacred duty.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your humble servant,

D. JAY BROWNE.

To HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

CULTIVATION OF ROOT CROPS.

Haverhill, January, 1838.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Knowing Mr. Keely to be a judicious and successful cultivator of Root Crops, I requested him to furnish for our Transactions an account of his mode of cultivation. In compliance with my request he gave me the following communication, but not in time to be published in the Transactions of the Society for 1836. I therefore send it to you for publication in the Transactions for 1837, in the hope that it may excite the farmers of Essex to the more extensive cultivation of these valuable crops.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. DUNCAN.

To the President of the Essex Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir—I feel considerable difficulty in complying with the request which you were pleased to make recently in conversation, arising from a doubt of my own ability to furnish any thing which may be worthy of your attention. But two considerations have induced me to overcome this feeling; 1st, I am aware that, if what I communicate is not in itself of much importance, yet it may be the means of suggesting some hints which may be productive of benefit to the community; and 2nd, if professional gentlemen, whose talents and wealth have placed them far above dependence upon the pecuniary advantage resulting from agricultural pursuits, are willing to give not only their influence, but to some extent their time and property also, to advance the interest of the agricultural part of the community, they have a right to expect that those whose whole time is devoted to practical agriculture, will, when required, furnish such facts and observations as may be made serviceable to the public.

The present state of society requires all the efforts both of scientific and practical agriculturalists, to enable the farmer to advance with the rest of the community. Manufactures, the construction of railroads, &c., have so raised the price of labor, and such is the competition in the market, owing to the great increasing facilities for internal communication, that we must either abandon our farms entirely, or apply to them the same enterprise and ingenuity which is carrying the other departments of society so rapidly forward.

I have thought the advantages resulting from the cultivation of roots, have been, and still are very much underrated, notwithstanding all that has been

written upon this subject. Perhaps the principal reason why farmers so generally neglect this part of agriculture is, because the statements are supposed to be made by individuals who have obtained large crops by excessive manuring and very expensive cultivation, and of course such as practical farmers generally cannot afford to raise. Now undoubtedly it is often the case, that enormous crops are obtained at a ruinous expense, but the experience which I have had in raising roots (I refer principally to Mangel Wurtzel and Swedish Turnips) has convinced me that enormous profits may be obtained at a moderate expense.

I have raised upon a small spot of land highly cultivated and in a favourable season, at the rate of 38 tons per acre. But such crops are not to be expected except from a soil very suitable for their production, and highly manured. I will therefore base the estimate I am about to make, upon a crop which I find by reference to memoranda, was raised in the year 1828. I refer to this crop because it was one on which I bestowed no extraordinary quantity of manure, labor, or skill. It was such as I confidently believe might be obtained from a considerable part of the cultivated land in this county, and with very little more expense than is now bestowed upon a corn or potato field. I find there was rather less than one fifth of an acre of land, one cord of manure was applied, and the land was in no better state in any respect, than such as a farmer might expect would yield 40 bushels of Indian corn per acre. The produce was estimated to be 4 tons. A bushel will weigh somewhat over 50 lbs. This crop, therefore, would be in round numbers 1000 bushels per acre.

The value of an acre of corn yielding 40 bushels, estimating the corn at one dollar per bushel, and the fodder at \$15 will be \$55; and estimating a bushel of Mangel Wurtzels to be worth only one fifth of a bushel of corn, an acre of Mangel Wurtzels (one thousand bushels) will be worth two hundred dollars. But the leaves which might be gathered together with the thinnings, if judiciously used, would be worth, at least, an acre of corn fodder. This will make the gross sum \$215. From this sum deduct enough to pay for the extra expense of cultivating this crop say \$10, and there will remain \$205; a balance of \$150 in favor of Mangel Wurtzels, and without making any allowance for the superior condition in which the land would be for a succeeding crop. But the value of roots does not depend merely upon the common amount of produce. As an article of food for cattle or swine, they are very valuable as well as very cheap. On a farm profitably managed, there always will be a considerable quantity of ordinary fodder which is too valuable to be wasted, but which does not contain nourishment sufficient to sustain cattle in good flesh. While eating this, they need some nutritious food to supply the deficiency—roots are just the article necessary.

The great expense of providing food for cattle, is not the only disadvantage resulting from our tedious winters. Six months is too long a period to keep cattle entirely confined to dry fodder. Without some change, it is difficult to prevent their losing flesh; and indeed for a few weeks before turning to pasture, this will be the case more or less. This is quite a serious evil with cows which calve early in the season. They become dainty, just when they require an additional quantity of food. Milch cows are thus injured for the whole season, to the great damage of their owners. For

although their milk will increase when they are turned to pasture, it never will be so abundant as it would have been had the cows been supplied with suitable food before they were turned out. Now an abundant supply of roots will enable the farmer to consume all his ordinary fodder without injuring his cattle in growth or flesh, to keep them in good health and to prevent his milch cows from being partially dried before they are turned to pasture.

In these unkindly season it is no small recommendation to say truly of a crop, that it is a sure one. So far as the seasons are concerned, this may be said with respect to Mangel Wurtzel. If the land is suitable and well manured, and the plants properly cultivated after they are up, the coldness of seasons like the past, will not injure their growth at all, so far as I can judge. They are not liable to be cut off in the spring like corn, nor to be injured in the fall like both corn and potatoes. Late in the season I have left them out during frosts so severe that they could not be taken out of the ground without breaking them, and yet they have suffered no injury. The only uncertainty which merits such an appellation, is in consequence of the seed failing. But this can be remedied by procuring plants in the neighborhood, if they can be obtained, and if not even from a considerable distance. When the seed comes up well, there always will be a large quantity of plants which must be thinned out early, or the crop will suffer. These set out carefully in wet weather, will be as certain to live as cabbage or Swedish turnip plants. But if plants sufficient to occupy the ground cannot be procured, then as a second resort, at the suitable time, sow the vacancies with Swedish turnips. The preparation of land for Mangel Wurtzels will precisely suit the Swedish turnips; and these, though not so productive as the former, will prove a valuable substitute.

I can speak positively of the advantage of this course, for I have tried it repeatedly. The last season I prepared one quarter of an acre of land with great care, for Mangel Wurtzel. Owing to the drought, I suppose, not more than fifty plants came up. From about a mile distant I procured plants, sufficient to raise 80 bushels. At the beginning of July I sowed Swedish turnips in the vacancies, and harvested about 80 bushels of these also. Not more than one quarter part of the land was occupied with the Mangel Wurtzels. And in addition to these, the thinnings, with the wash from the house, and the stale milk from two cows, furnished food sufficient to keep five swine in very thriving condition, from the time of the first thinnings until early in the fall — one of them gained as much as fifty pounds on this keep.

I have already taxed your patience too much, or, as additional advantages to be derived, might be mentioned, the value of this crop as a thorough cleansing and enriching one, as one which returns to the soil more than any other, as a valuable crop in rotation, and also as more than any other, illustrating the superior advantages resulting from high cultivation.

It would seem that the advantages to be derived, might be sufficient to induce the universal cultivation of Mangel Wurtzel by farmers, for their own use. But it seems our legislature has given its recommendation to the project of raising beets for the purpose of manufacturing sugar. This will be an additional inducement to this part of husbandry, and it certainly becomes farmers generally to

lay aside their prejudices and cavils, and to acquaint themselves immediately with the process of cultivation necessary. Then if it should prove successful, they will be prepared to enter upon it, without having the mortification of seeing mere speculators take all the profits of a business which naturally belongs to the cultivators of the soil.

The soil most suitable for the production of the Mangel Wurtzel, or any other variety of beet, is a loam, rather dry than otherwise, the richer the better. A sandy, or gravelly soil will do, if it be made rich and is well stirred frequently. But I suppose on a wet, clayey, or a baking soil, they would fail altogether. I believe it is generally recommended to raise them on level ground, the same as the common beets are usually raised in gardens. When the soil is very deep and rich, perhaps this will be the most economical way. I have practised ridging and prefer it for two reasons: 1st, you get twice the depth of soil beneath the plants, and 2d, the manure may thus be brought into the immediate vicinity of the plants. Now these objects are important, when the soil is both thin and poor, as is the case with too much of our land. I am aware that the notion is almost universally prevalent, that if roots are allowed to come in contact with unrotted manure, they will become scabby and be injured. This I believe is a groundless prejudice, something like cows being spoiled by being kept fat, or in consequence of being allowed to eat apples, &c. I have for more than ten years, seen roots of all kinds manured with unfermented manure, but I have never discovered that they were injured in the slightest degree, but on the contrary the crop has always been better as more manure was applied.

There are two ways of ridging, both of which I have found to succeed. 1st, let the land be ploughed and harrowed, and then with a light plough draw furrows, 28 or 30 inches asunder. Into these furrows put the manure. Then plough on each side towards this furrow, and thus form a ridge over the manure. These ridges may be flattened by passing a light roller over them lengthwise or cutting down the top with a hoe, leaving the ridge about 10 or 12 inches wide. This way I prefer, when I have but little manure and wish to make the most of it. The other I suppose to leave the land in the best state for a successful crop. It is the following: Spread the manure upon the land and plough it in as usual; harrow it well to pulverize the soil and mix the manure; then form the ridges by ploughing two furrows towards each other, and flatten them as before. The best method of opening the ground for the seed is by means of a broad wheel or shafts like a wheelbarrow, with a triangular rim round the circumference. This passed along the ridge, will open a groove of even depth, into which the seed may be dropped two or three inches apart. The seed may be sown from the beginning of May until the close of June. Such seasons as the last, the middle of May is quite late enough. Soon after the plants are up, they will require to be weeded and thinned, leaving them two or three inches asunder. They may be thinned afterwards, as they may be wanted for transplanting, feeding swine, &c., until they are about one foot apart in the row. If the soil is good and they do well, this will be found to be quite near enough. The top of the ridges will require to be hoed three or four times, the oftener the better; but the sides may be cleared by turning them into the hollows between the ridges, with a single

horse plough. Let them lie thus until the weeds have become smothered, and then plough them up again. This operation will effectually destroy all the weeds. The Swedish turnip (which is nearly the same as the ruta бага) is cultivated in much the same manner as the Mangel Wurtzel, only they must be sown later—at the close of June or beginning of July. I have found that if they are sown earlier, they are liable at the close of the season to be taken by a small fly, or louse, which causes them to decay at the top, and their decay will continue after they are put into the cellar or pit. They may also be raised on a soil which is too light and sandy for the Mangel Wurtzel; but like the Mangel Wurtzel, will do much the best on very rich soils.

I have prolonged this communication much beyond what I first intended, but such as it is, I leave it entirely at your disposal,

And remain with much esteem,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN KEELY.

Hon. J. H. DUNCAN.

REPORT AND RESOLVES

Providing for a Board of Agriculture in Massachusetts

The Committee have had the order under consideration, but the late period of the session, and the pressure of other business, have not allowed them to give it that mature deliberation, which its importance demands. They consider the organization of a Board of Agriculture a matter of very great consequence, not only to that portion of our fellow citizens who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but to all classes of the community, to every branch of industry, and to the best interest of the Commonwealth.

Agriculture employs an incomparably large amount of capital, and a larger number of persons than any other pursuit. It is more intimately connected with the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the people. The vicissitudes of the times, and the derangement of trade, have almost convinced us that it is the only secure and permanent business it is certain, that it is the most extensive, the most important, and the most indispensable. The aid and the light of heaven are common blessings; they are not subjects of human legislation; after their agriculture most intimately concerns men, and enters most largely into all the affairs of life. It is perhaps, because it is so common, so necessary and so important, that it has received so little attention from those to whom are intrusted the best interest of the community. Banks, rail-roads, manufactures, and commerce, engross so much attention that but little care, and that reluctantly, is bestowed on the humbler and more modest art which must sustain them all. A fair comparison will show the paramount importance of agriculture, and its stability and permanence. The other employments which busy men have their stated ebb and flow subject indeed to many severe storms, and many ruinous convulsions; agriculture rolls down its rich products on smoothly flowing currents, whose channels need only to be deepened and better directed.

The friends of agriculture know no party, no local or transient interests; its products can never become unfashionable, and the supply will not be greater than the demand; there is no rivalry and no fear of competition; it is emphatically the great as well as the best interests of the people. The committee are happy to find that it is beginning to receive a portion of the attention which it so richly deserves. We quote a report lately submitted to Congress by the committee on agriculture. "It is strange and singular fact, that whilst millions up

* Submitted by Hon. Mr Randolph of New Jersey

millions of the public treasure, drawn, in a great measure, from the agricultural portions of the community, have been expended to protect, preserve and promote the interests vested in manufactures and commerce, scarcely a dollar has been appropriated, either directly or indirectly, to advance the interests of agriculture; and this fact is the more striking, when it is considered how large a majority of our whole population is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and that probably eight tenths of the Representatives in Congress are elected by that most worthy and substantial, yet most unobtrusive and retiring class of our citizens." An effort to advance its interests "would not only be directly beneficial to the people, but would have a most salutary influence in raising the spirit and standard of agriculture, promoting sound intelligence amongst its votaries, and in giving a spur and energy hitherto unknown to the first and noblest occupation of man. It would incite the citizens of the old states, instead of abandoning their own sunny fields, and the scenes of their earliest and dearest associations, to attempt, by the cultivation of some new article, to resuscitate their old, worn-out lands, which, by a continual succession of the same crops, have become in a measure, unproductive and valueless."

Your committee do not concur with those who hold the opinion, that agriculture in Massachusetts requires no encouragement, and deserves no encouragement. Nature, in bestowing safe and deep harbors, and frequent and rapid flowing streams, did not withhold fertile valleys and fruitful plains. Our soil is not so rugged, barren and ungrateful as it has been represented; its capacities have not been duly appreciated; its resources have not been developed; its energies have not been most judiciously applied. Your committee do not adopt the policy, that agriculture should be abandoned, and that commerce and manufactures should be preferred; they cannot encourage men to leave the cultivation of the earth, to engage in trade and speculation. Such a policy has swelled that current of emigration which has drained Massachusetts of her young men; which has made them spurn the mother which nurtured them; and which has lured them into distant lands, to seek amongst strangers an uncomfortable home, and to find there an untimely grave.

Your committee think that the organization of a Board of Agriculture, will have an extensive and beneficial influence. That it will encourage and stimulate enterprise and industry, that it will excite interest and inquiry, that it will elevate the character of the art, and direct the efforts of its friends to the attainment of the desired ends, by the use of the most efficient means. They think that the prudent and judicious expenditure of the money of the state, as well as the interests of rural economy, demands such a board. The state by a recent law has provided a bounty for the production of wheat; such a board would have determined the expediency of this bounty, what amount should be given, in what manner returns should be made, and would have prepared the whole machinery. Such a board would have afforded great assistance to the commissioner appointed to make the agricultural survey. They would probably have saved the waste of \$4424, which has been paid since April, 1835, from the state treasury, for the destruction of foxes; that bounty is no longer paid by the Commonwealth, which proves that it is now considered an unnecessary and an imprudent expenditure. The state has also offered a bounty for the production of silk, and beet sugar. A Board of Agriculture would have determined the propriety of these several bounties, and the best means of applying them. There is no question which has arisen, or which can arise, connected with agriculture, when the operation of such a board, would not be of incalculable importance. The state pays annually, to the several local societies, \$4414, to be disbursed in premiums, or the encouragement of agriculture and manufac-

tures. For the disposal of this large sum, there is no direct accountability or responsibility, and, although the money is probably well applied in most instances, a Board of Agriculture would render important service, in directing the manner in which the liberality of the state should be bestowed.

The board would have under its immediate supervision, not only these subjects, but all the laws relating to agriculture; they would notice their operations, and would be able to suggest important considerations, which would not occur to any committee of the Legislature appointed only for a single session, whose time and attention are necessarily much interrupted, and to whose cognizance only specific subjects are committed.

Such boards have been constituted in other states, and the benefits have been manifest. Similar boards have been organized in our own state, and experience has demonstrated their utility. In 1827, a board of internal improvements was appointed; its continuance to the present time, would probably have been productive of great advantages. From the board of education, great benefits have been realized, and still greater are promised. During the present session, a law has been enacted providing for a board of bank commissioners, and the same enlightened policy, which has created each of these, seems to the committee to demand that provision should be made for the appointment of a Board of Agriculture.

The encouragement which the state has within a few years given to agriculture, is most thankfully acknowledged. It was much needed by farmers, and has been grateful to them as showers to their new mown fields. It has been to them an evidence of the high regard which the Legislature entertains for agriculture, and a most welcome pledge of the paternal interest and solicitude which it intends to exercise.

Besides the sum of \$4414 given to the several agricultural societies, the state pays an annual donation of \$300 to the Boston Natural History Society, and \$150 to the Essex County Natural History Society; with all these societies, it would be the duty of the board to communicate, and to collect and disseminate the information which it would derive. There is now no common channel of communication, or means of embodying the results of their researches, and the benefits of their improvements and discoveries. For the state to refuse to appoint an agent for these purposes appears to the committee like the wasteful and negligent husbandry of the farmer, who in the spring should, with much expense and labor, commit his seed to the earth, in summer, should dress and cultivate it, and in the autumn, should neglect to gather the rich harvest which would repay him for all his toil.

A Board of Agriculture, properly selected from the different sections of the state, would be entitled to the public confidence; their opinions and advice would be respected; they would elevate the standard of the art, and give a new dignity to the employment; they would promote the interests of agriculture, and with it all its kindred and dependent arts, for with agriculture are inseparably connected the best interests of the whole people.

The laws which relate to agriculture should be prudent, steady and regular; not hesitating and inconstant, like that doubtful policy which in 1835 provided supplies for a war of extermination on certain animals, which the law stigmatised as noxious, and which in 1838, repealed the same; a board of agriculture would produce a more regular and better advised policy; the attention, inquiries and study of the members would be constantly devoted to the subject, and the most satisfactory consequences would be the result of their labors. If agriculture be the great source of the public wealth, happiness and prosperity, can a wise and enlightened Legislature hesitate to adopt all prudent measures to promote its interest? Of such measures, the committee can think of none

more likely to be effectual, than the appointment of a Board of Agriculture. But important as they consider it, they would not, at this time, recommend the passage of the resolves, if it could subject the treasury to any considerable burden. The whole expense need not exceed five hundred dollars. In a single year, it would save a much larger sum, and in its ultimate results, the saving would be immense, and the benefits almost incalculable.

The committee will enumerate some of the duties which in their opinion, would devolve upon the Board of Agriculture. To consider whether the public good requires that the state's bounty should be continued to the several agricultural societies and natural history societies? whether concert and reciprocity should not be established between them? in what amount the bounty should be bestowed, and on what conditions? whether, where, and how often cattle shows shall be held? whether an annual statement of the transactions and expenditures of these societies should not be made? whether the bounty on wheat, silk and beet sugar should be continued? for what time and on what conditions? what disposition shall be made of animals, seeds, machines, and other donations, for agricultural improvement which may be made to the state? what new fruits, grain or crops can be advantageously introduced? what new implements and machines? The board should also make suggestions of such amendments of the laws relating to agriculture, as they may deem necessary; they should devise means for agricultural improvement, and have a general inspection of the whole subject; and make a detailed report annually, and as much oftener as they may think expedient, to the Governor.

With these views of the subject, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

For the Committee

DANIEL P. KING.

Resolved, That there shall be chosen, in the month of January next, by the joint ballot of the two houses of the Legislature, in convention assembled twelve persons, selected from the several congressional districts of the Commonwealth, who shall constitute and be denominated a Board of Agriculture, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years from the time of their election, and all vacancies shall be supplied in the same manner as the original choice is herein provided for. The Board of Agriculture shall meet in Boston once, at least, during the session of the Legislature, and as much oftener, not exceeding three times in each year, as they may think necessary, and at such place as they may determine. They shall elect from their own number a president and a secretary, and may adopt, for their own regulation, such rules as they may deem expedient. It shall be the duty of the board to devise measures for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the people of the Commonwealth, and annually to make to the governor a detailed report of their transactions, and of the result of their investigations, noticing such facts, and suggesting such improvements, as they may think will be beneficial to agriculture.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Agriculture shall receive the same compensation for travel and attendance, which, for the time being, is paid to the members of the Legislature.

BOOK FARMING.—Show me a thrifty, practical and experimental farmer, and I will show you a man who reads works on Agriculture, or who borrows his hints from a neighbor that takes an agricultural paper. Show me a farmer whose fences are going to decay—whose half-starved cattle are strolling over a brush-field—and I will show you a man, who, if he is not on a retrograde path takes too little interest in agriculture to patronise an agricultural paper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1838.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

We present to our readers in this day's Farmer, the project now under consideration by the Legislature for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture. The Report is very ably drawn up; and places in a strong light the duties and objects of such a board; and some of the benefits, which may be expected from their inquiries and labors. We have little space, and there is little occasion beyond this report to enter upon the subject.

Agriculture, as far as the general comfort and wealth of the community are concerned, is decidedly the primary and fundamental interest. The state in respect to it may properly propose three objects to itself—to make it skilful, productive, and honorable. It will do the first by encouraging inquiry; and diffusing knowledge; the second by liberal premiums and bounties for excellence; and the last by directly, explicitly, and constantly manifesting its concern in its advancement and improvement. To the distinguished honor of Massachusetts it has for years past fallen behind no State; we might indeed, with great propriety say, it has surpassed all others, in its liberal patronage and expenditures for these objects. But that this patronage and liberality should be bestowed to the greatest advantage, and with an intelligent discretion, it is indispensable that it should be committed to the charge of a particular department of the government, upon whom would rest the responsibility of its application and use.

A committee of Agriculture in each branch is annually appointed at the opening of the session of the Legislature. In the first place, however, this has never been a joint committee; but they have acted singly upon such matters as were specially committed to them in either branch. In the next place they are not called upon to act upon the general subject of Agriculture; but only upon such particular subjects as may be specially referred to their consideration; and they are not expected to originate any public improvement. Then again their appointment is only temporary, and closes with the session. Under these circumstances their motives to any extraordinary discharge of duty are small; and their responsibility correspondent.

A Board of Agriculture constituted as is proposed by the annexed resolves would assume a very different character. The whole subject of the condition and improvement of Agriculture would come directly under their supervision. By law and express appointment this would constitute their primary and exclusive object of inquiry and action. They would make it therefore matter of exclusive consideration and inquiry. They would possess themselves of the information requisite for the proper discharge of their duty; and they would feel a deep responsibility for its performance. If any thing can be done for the benefit of agriculture they would be likely to discover it. They would fully test all proposed improvements as far as that is practicable by any such board. They would form a central point of influence, to which agricultural inquiries and information would be directed.

But one of the greatest advantages, which might be expected to result from such a board, would be found in the aid they would be likely to give to the local societies in the disbursement of the bounty of the State; and in the direct accountability to which they would hold these societies in relation to the appropriations which the State annually make to them. We do not

believe that ever a single mill of this money has been fraudulently used; or applied otherwise than by the best judgment of those, to whose care it is entrusted. But we fear that in many cases it fails of accomplishing the good, which the State has in view in its bestowment; and we cannot doubt that the strict inquiry and sound judgment of twelve of the most intelligent agriculturists in the State applied to it could not fail to be eminently useful.

The great interests at stake entitle this subject to much consideration. Under existing laws in regard to silk, sugar, and wheat it would not be surprising if even the current year the State should be called upon to appropriate forty thousand dollars in the form of bounties. In these circumstances it is highly important that the State should be assisted and protected by such a Board as is here proposed.

The efficiency of such a Board would undoubtedly be much aided and increased by the possession of funds to use in various forms, either in premiums, or for the purchase of machinery, seeds, plants, &c. or the introduction of valuable stock. We cannot at once look for so much good; and we should be averse to taxing further the funds of the State. If the Board after trial should prove successful and receive the public confidence we think the State itself would be ready to place at its disposal some portion of the moneys, which it now furnishes to the local societies for the same objects. The sum proposed to be asked for by the resolves for the possible expenses of the Board is not equal to what the State gives now to each one of the local societies in the Commonwealth, excepting one.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND COAL MINES.

A Report on a re-examination of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts by Professor Hitchcock, has just been printed by order of the Legislature. Its appearance is so recent as to have given us no time to examine it with attention; but a mere glance at the topics satisfies us that it is of the highest value to the agricultural interests of the State. It treats fully, of the soils, marls, limestones, clays, and coal formations in the State; and we shall avail ourselves of occasional and early opportunities to lay what is particularly interesting before our readers.

The coal formations, which are treated at considerable length are of great interest at this time. We had the pleasure the last week of visiting the coal mines in Mansfield. A shaft has been sunk by one of the companies to a depth of 84 feet, and coal of an excellent quality has been raised. There is in the judgment of persons familiar with such operations the strongest reasons to believe that coal is to be found there in abundance; and that the quality will become better as they go deeper. But the work is too heavy for individual or private means and enterprise. It should be therefore a public concern; we mean so far as to ascertain the extent and value of the deposit. Let it be once determined upon satisfactory grounds and scientific examination that there is a strong probability of success, then the risk which the State would be called upon to take in order to make the necessary explorations would not deserve consideration in comparison with the immense advantages, which would accrue to the State from a successful discovery.

We have only to say that the prospect of success is as good as when the business was commenced in Pennsylvania, and that the coal obtained at similar depths is of as good quality. The situation of the deposit in reference to the great markets of the State and vicinity, on

account of the neighborhood of the railroad, is singularly fortunate; and an inexhaustible mine of coal in that situation, would be of much more value to the state than a mine of gold.

We should be glad to quote in reference to this matter all the facts stated in the report; but the report will be generally circulated; and our limits do not at present admit of an extension of this notice. If we had any doubts of the expediency of the Legislature's affording its aid in this case, after visiting the mines and listening to the opinions of gentlemen skilled in such matters and having no personal concern in its results, we have doubts no longer.

DANTZIC WHEAT.

We perceive that Messrs Breck & Co. advertise for sale, "Dantzic Wheat." This sample we understand was grown in Maine and is a beautiful article. We know no history of it beyond its name; but in looking into a British Farmer of October last, we find that what is called the Dantzic Wheat in their corn market holds a high reputation. We quote from the article in the Magazine. "It will not be denied that the best Dantzic Wheat will bring more than the best English, which leaves a difference between the average price of the British Wheat and the best Dantzic of not less than 24s to 26s. per quarter—from which it evidently follows that where Dantzic Wheat would sell at 44s 8d in bond (or 51s 8d. free, according to his proposal of 10s. duty) the average price of British grain could not be more than 30s. to 35s. per quarter and Irish much lower." We do not know the grounds on which this extraordinary preference is made; and nothing more of the wheat advertised by Messrs Breck & Co. than that it came from Maine under this denomination, without any reference to the article we have now quoted. Its name and appearance must be however no small recommendation.

The Annual Report of the "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society," being No. VII. of Vol. I. has just made its appearance; and contains besides the usual reports of the Committees much valuable matter. The first article is the sensible and practical address of the Rev. Mr Gage, which has already been given to our readers. Another valuable article on the culture of root crops is presented in this day's Farmer. There are several other articles and reports, to which we shall see to give as wide a diffusion as our columns afford. The society deserves to be spoken of throughout the agricultural community with the highest respect for its assiduous devotion to its great object; and for its spirited and instructive contributions to public improvement through the press.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 31.

Fine specimens of the Rhode Island Greening, were exhibited by Mr Walker.

For the Committee.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.

ERRATA in N. E. Farmer of April 4 Page 310, 2d column, 7th line from top, for oriental, read oriental—for a ranged, read arrayed—11th line from bottom, for moral devotion, read rural recreation—3d column 16th line from top for touch, read touches.

Mr Wm. C. Reed, Jr. of East Cambridge, succeeded in saving the lives of three young men, who were thrown into the water by the upsetting of a small sail boat, last Sunday.—Evening News.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 9, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and calves, 75 Sheep, and 720 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—An advance was effected, and we quote to correspond. Extra, at \$7 50—First quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25.—Second quality \$6 75 a \$7 00—Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales dull, a few pairs only sold.

Cows and Calves.—We notice the sale of seven at 24, 29, 32, and \$45.

Sheep.—Price not made public.

Swine.—Several lots were sold at 7 a 7 1-4 for sows and 8 a 8 1-4 for barrows. At retail, 9 and 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 8.

APRIL, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2	26	36	34	N.
Tuesday,	3	32	40	38	W.
Wednesday,	4	30	44	40	N. E.
Thursday,	5	34	58	50	S. E.
Friday,	6	32	65	58	S.
Saturday,	7	36	58	50	E.
Sunday,	8	32	54	48	E.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle. Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet. Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois. Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood. Fruit well known.

Monthly. Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & Co., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, Mass. April 11, 1838.

ONION SEEDS, &c.

A few hundred pounds prime White Silver-skinned, Large Yellow and Dark Red Onion Seeds for sale, at reasonable prices.

1,000 lbs. French, White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed. Imported.)

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

6 lbs. Moretti or Dandolo Mulberry Seed, called at Northampton, "Chinese"

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, still remaining, with 2 to 3 feet of perfect wood.

12,000 Morus expansa, or Hybrid Multicaulis, the finest of all varieties for all latitudes north of 42 degrees.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. of all kinds of which priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

April 11, 1838. 3w Flushing, near New York.

FARM TO LET.

Situated 5 miles from Boston, 1 mile north of Medford village and adjoining the farm of Hon. Peter C. Brooks; contains nearly 100 acres of very productive mowing, tillage and pasture land, is well adapted to the business of a milk man, or vegetable market man; will be leased for 5, 7, or 10 years and possession given immediately. Inquire at the office of Messrs Choate & Crowninshield, of THEO. OTIS, April 11, 1838.

WANTED.

A man of middle age and good habits, that understands farming in all its branches, to take the lead of a small farm. Apply at 49 India wharf. 2pis. April 11.

BEEES FOR SALE

In Patent, Thatcher and Suspension Hives. Inquire at this office. 3w. March 21.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their kinds, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic, and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all may see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.

30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agriculturists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.

Tea " "

Gilman " "

Of these we have a good supply. These varieties are well known among us.

100 bushels Indian Wheat,
Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

TO EMIGRANTS TO THE WEST.

Wanted, to go to Indiana, fifty young men, to chop wood for Steam Boats, to cut and haul logs for sawing, and occasionally to lend a hand at farming operations, as the land gets cleared up. The situation is perfectly healthy. To steady, industrious, and temperate young men, (and no others need apply,) sixteen dollars a month will be paid, and their board found. To those who prefer to cut wood for Steam Boats exclusively, 75 cents a cord will be paid, the wood to be corded up where cut; but in this case, the men will pay for their own board; and in either case will pay their own expenses out, which will be about thirty dollars. To any one who may wish to purchase farms at this place, than which a more desirable point is not to be found at the West, the land will be sold at a low price, and a payment taken in work as above. March, 28, 1838. 4w

MR MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS

Just received, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, The Book of Fruits, being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by ROBERT MANNING, to which is added the Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, and the Grape, with modes of culture; also, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with plates. First Series for 1838.

March 28, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 624 cents.

March 28, 1838.

SILK WORM'S EGGS.

300 000 producing Sulphur colored Cocoons, winding in five weeks, from worms fed on foliage of a superior variety of Mulberry; great care taken in procuring and preserving them, and a much larger proportion than usual exhibiting vitality. Call on JOHN SULLIVAN.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale, at Thomas Mason's, Charlestown vineyard, Eden Street, Red and White Antwerp Raspberry plants. Mason's Seedling Grape, do. Franconia, do. Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, &c. Charlestown, April 4, 1838. 3w

FARM FOR SALE.

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair; the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARMER'S ATTEND.

Wanted a situation on a Farm for a Boy between eleven and twelve years of age. Apply at No. 37 Court street, to ANSON DEXTER. 3w. April 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 60
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEFF, mess,	barrel	11 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BRESWAN, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 12	3 25
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 50	8 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 25	8 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 57	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 12	8 25
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	80	82
" " barrels,	"	77	80
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	1 10	1 12
southern flat yellow	"	85	90
white,	"	40	42
Rye, northern,	"	20 00	
Barley,	"	14 00	16 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	43	50
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	5	6
Eastern screwed,	"	3	4
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	8	9
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	"	23	29
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	24	25
southern, 1st sort,	"	25	26
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	21
do country do,	"	20	21
Baltimore city do,	"	20	21
do dry hide	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do, slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	90	1 00
LIME, best sort,	cask	10 00	11 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	3	3 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	21 00	22 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 50
clear from other States	"	16 50	17 00
Mess,	"	2 75	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	87	1 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	1	1 50
Northern,	"	2 75	3 00
Hemp,	"	13	14
Red Clover, northern	pound	12	13
Southern Clover,	"	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	50	55
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	47
American, full blood, washed,	"	41	43
do. 3-4ths do,	"	38	40
do. 1-2 do,	"	33	38
do. 1-4 and common	"	42	45
Northern pulled,	"	37	40
{ Pulled superfine,	"	28	30
{ No. 1,	"		
{ No. 2,	"		
{ No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tbl.)	"	18	25
lump	"	22	22
EGGS,	dozen	18	25
POTATOES, chcnango	bushel	37	40
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 20

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural Chests, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston. April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton, the very best varieties of the following plants. Early and Late Cauliflower. Purple and White r. roccoli. Cabbage of every kind. Celery and Tomato. Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

MY NEEDLE.

POETS have oft invoked the muse
For themes as low as their old shoes;
Why then should I disdain to choose
My needle.

Thou little glittering pointed thing,
How long a ditty could I sing
Of all the comfort thou canst bring,
My needle.

How many a sad and lonely day,
Far from the happy and the gay,
Hast thou not helped to pass away,
My needle.

How many an hour of converse sweet,
Hast glided by with noiseless feet,
While plying thee with fingers fleet,
My needle.

Though a soother too of wo,
Yet thou dost ne'er intrude, I know,
On conversation's cheerful flow,
My needle.

The kindly care that seeks to smooth,
The daily path of those we love,
How could I well without thee prove,
My needle.

When gratitude the gift would prompt,
'To friendship's hand, and means were scant,
'Thy ready aid supplied my want,
My needle.

And oft when wintry tempests blow,
And sadly mourns the child of wo,
The power to serve, to thee I owe,
My needle.

And even England's monarch ought
To bless the gentle hand that taught
The use of thee with pleasure fraught,
My needle.

THE BRIGHT LITTLE NEEDLE.

BY WOODWORTH.

The gay belle of fashion may boast of excelling
In waltz or cotillon — at whist or quadrille;
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill:
But give me the fair one, in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustic ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art.
The bright little needle — the swift little needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman ever resistless and true —
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue —
'T is this — and his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart,
Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnish'd,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration,
By dicing for conquests, and flirting with all;
You never; whate'er be your fortune or station,
Appear half so lovely at route or at ball,
As gaily convened at a work covered table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

(From the New York Mirror.)

A MORAL TALE FOR THE TIMES.—A little Frenchman loaned a merchant five thousand dollars when the times were good. He called at the counting house a few days since, in a state of agitation not easily described.

'How do you do?' inquired the merchant.

'Sick, ver sick,' replied the monsieur.

'What's the matter?'

'De times is de matter.'

'Delimes? what disease is that?'

'De maladie vat break all de marchands ver much.'

'Ah! the times eh? well they are bad, very bad, sure enough; how do they affect you?'

'Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence.'

'In whom?'

'In everybody.'

'Not in me, I hope?'

'Parlez moi, monsieur; but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de marchands break several times all to pieces.'

'Then I presume you want your money?'

'Oui, monsieur, I starve for want of l'argent.'

'Can't you do without it?'

'No, monsieur, I must have him.'

'You must?'

'Oui, monsieur,' said little dimity breeches, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money.

'And you can't do without it?'

'No, monsieur, not one leetle moment longare.'

The merchant reached his bank book, drew a check on the good old Chemical for the amount, and handed it to his visiter.

'Vat is dis, monsieur?'

'A check for five thousand dollars, with the interest.'

'Is it bon?' said the Frenchman with amazement.

'Certainly.'

'Have you de l'argent in de bank?'

'Yes.'

'And is it parfaitement convenient to pay de sum?'

'Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?'

'Vy, dat you have got him in dees times.'

'Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's notice.'

The Frenchman was perplexed.

'Monsieur, you shall do me von leetle favor, eh?'

'With all my heart.'

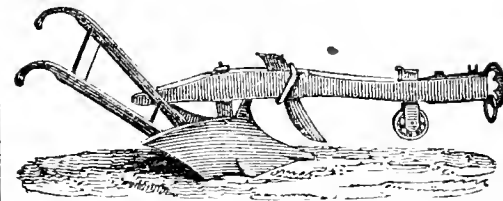
'Vell, monsieur, you shall keep de l'argent for me some leetle year longare.'

'Why, I thought you wanted it.'

'Tout au contraire. I no vant de l'argent, I vant de grand confidence. Suppose you not got de money, den I vant him ver much; suppose you got him, den I no vant at all. Vous comprenez, eh?'

After some further conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting house with a light heart and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored; and although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that his property was in safe hands.

PLOUGHS.



Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet; Hemp, Rap, and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brosa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangei Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

Our collection of Flower Seeds is very extensive. We have just received from Holland, some very choice Carnation seed, suitable for pots, which was saved from more than 100 varieties of the finest kinds. Also 23 distinct varieties of Ten Weeks' Stock Gilliflower, which we shall sell in packages, embracing all the sorts, for \$1 per package.

Packages of Pansy or Heart's Ease, saved by Mr Walker from his fine collection of that popular flower, at 25 cents per package.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissima, and Gladiolus natilensis.

Packages of the finest English Gooseberries, of 15 varieties for \$3, or 12 varieties for \$2.40. Red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Currants, &c.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

500 dozen	Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 "	Patent Scythe Snaith.
200 "	Common "
100 "	Cast Steel Hoes.
200 "	Crooked Neck Hoes.
300 "	Common Hoes.
100 "	Prong "
100 "	Garden " A splendid article.
500 "	Hay Rakes.
1500 "	Scythe Rifles.
500 "	" Stones.
100 "	Ames's, and other Shovels.
50 "	Spades.
100 "	Manure Forks.
200 "	Hay "
300 pair of	Trace Chains.
100 Ox	Chains.
200 Halter	"
300 Chains	for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

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No. 41.

AGRICULTURAL.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Agr. Survey.

SPRING WHEAT.

KINDS OF SPRING WHEAT.—There are six kinds of Spring Wheat known among us, designated by local or accidental names. When well formed they are marked by slight differences of color and shape; but no analysis has within my knowledge been made to ascertain any differences in their nutritive properties.

1. *The red bearded Virginia summer Wheat* was first noticed about 1795; and was celebrated for its early maturity and productiveness. It is sometimes known as the Lawler wheat from the name of the person, who introduced it. It is still cultivated in many parts of the state, and much appreciated.

2. *The Gilman Wheat*, a bearded and productive variety, has been known among us since the year 1816. Accident brought some of this wheat into the hands of Nath'l Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., who cultivated it with care, and from him it has been generally diffused in New England. My crops of this variety have been from 16 to 25 bushels. Mr Post, of Lenox obtained this year 40 bushels to the acre. This is a beautiful variety.

3. *The Tea Wheat*, a bald wheat, has been cultivated several years, and is a most valuable grain. It is said to have originated in a few grains found in a chest of tea.

4. *The Siberian Wheat*, cultivated in western New York, and represented as excellent. This is said to yield from thirty to forty bushels to the acre, and to be proof against smut or rust. Its origin is not stated, but it appears to differ little from all from the Italian. Its yield must depend on the condition of the land and the cultivation. It is preventive against smut in any wheat is ascertained; and it is the farmer's fault, if his field is not sown so. It is stated that this wheat has hitherto proved secure from rust; but as mildew and rust are, it would seem, from pretty general experience, an intimate relation with the state of the atmosphere, though other causes may operate to produce them, we believe that no particular species of wheat furnishes a certain security against these calamities.

5. The next kind is the *Italian*, which has been first raised in the interior of New York; and last year cultivated in several parts of the United States. This kind of wheat was brought from Florence in Italy about five years since; and has been since that time very successfully cultivated. Of the samples of Siberian and Italian wheat now before me, the Italian is quite superior; the latter was raised in Lanesboro' by one of the most careful farmers in Massachusetts; and the former was received by the Governor from the United Office in Washington. The Siberian is plump and is probably not a fair sample. The Italian wheat has been found productive on soils of moderate fertility; 35½ bushels have been raised

this year on 7-8 of an acre. In Berkshire county, where the Italian and Siberian have been cultivated side by side, the preference has been given to the former. In New York, the result is stated to be otherwise. A controversy, stimulated by private interest among the growers of this wheat, has been going on, as to the comparative merits of the two kinds. It would be unsafe to pronounce a preference without farther experience. They both promise well and may be recommended for cultivation.

6. *The Black Sea Wheat* is another variety, which may be safely commended to the farmers. We speak of the spring variety, raised first in 1831, in Fitchburg, Mass. There is a wheat under the same name raised in New York, of great productiveness, which is a winter wheat. The Black Sea spring wheat, was first introduced by Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, Mass. A friend in Smyrna found this grain on board a vessel from the Black Sea; and sent a bushel of it to Mr Williams. His cultivation has for years been extraordinarily liberal and in a corresponding degree successful. Five years since, he obtained 55 1-2 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel. This year his crop is reported at 38 1-2 bushels.

7. Another variety has been brought into the country from Portugal called the *Seven Weeks Wheat*. It was imported by a public spirited gentleman in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, the last year, but did not arrive in season to admit of a fair trial. It is said to yield well under good cultivation; and to come to maturity in seven weeks from the time of sowing. How well it will succeed in our latitude remains to be determined. I have sent to Lisbon for a quantity for distribution among the farmers, deeming it, from the representations made, worthy of a fair experiment. The kernel is long, and of a dark color; the quality of the flour is not ascertained.

Having spoken thus fully of the different kinds of spring wheat raised in the state, it must be left to every farmer, to choose for himself.

SELECTION OF SEED.—The next point of importance is to choose for seed that which is full, healthy, and perfect. Many farmers believe that shrivelled and imperfect grain is as good for seed as that which is sound and fair; and as a bushel of shrivelled grain contains more seeds, and will produce more plants, and at the same time can be obtained at a cheaper rate, it is often preferred. This is a great error. It contradicts all the analogies of nature. It is a universal rule in the propagation of animals and vegetables, that like produces like; that imperfections and diseases are transmitted and aggravated by propagating always from the same without selection; and that to improve the race the most perfect are to be chosen for the parents of the future stock. To this law of nature, the wheat plant presents no exception. Experiment has decided this point. In an exact trial made for this purpose in Scotland, in 1783, it was found, that while seed wheat selected from a crop perfectly sound and ripe produced 15 bush-

els for one sown, seed which was shrivelled and imperfect produced only 5 1-2 for one.

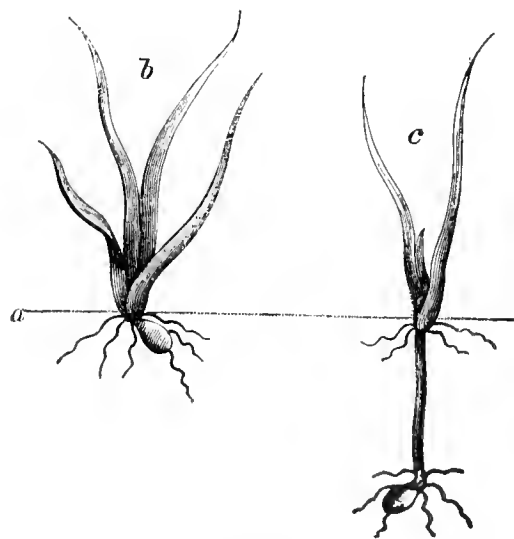
QUANTITY OF SEED TO AN ACRE.—Of spring wheat this ought not to be less than two bushels; and many of the best cultivators in this country and abroad, are accustomed to recommend two and a half, and some three bushels. We speak of broad-cast sowing; the drill cultivation of wheat has never been practised among us, excepting in some small experiments. With the habits of our people it can hardly be expected to be introduced. The best crops, which have been raised in the state, have been from abundant sowing. In Mr Williams's great crop of 55 bushels to the acre, three bushels of seed were sown. The land, however, in this case, was put into the highest condition for the preceding crop. An observing and successful farmer on Connecticut river states, that he has for several years seeded thus abundantly for his rye as well as wheat, and with much advantage. Wheat is a plant, which, where it has opportunity, tillers very much, or throws out an abundance of side shoots. There is time for this with winter wheat, which is eleven months in the ground. It is not so however with spring grain, which is matured in three or four months. It will be found likewise with wheat, as with Indian corn, that the ears of grain growing upon the suckers are generally much inferior to the ear produced upon the main stalk. One object of thick sowing is to avoid this throwing up of suckers. It is ascertained, likewise, that thickly sown wheat is less liable to blast or mildew, than that, which is thin and scattered.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED.—The preparation of the seed is of great consequence. Two objects are to be answered by it; to get rid of the light and imperfect seeds, and likewise foreign seeds or the seeds of weeds; and to furnish a preventive against smut. The smut, which in respect to its nature has been long matter of dispute, is now generally conceded to be a minute plant, the seeds of which adhere to the grain of wheat. These seeds must be destroyed; and this is to be done by the application of some caustic or cleansing substance to the grain before sowing. Various steepings or washes have been successfully used—very small solutions of arsenic, of blue vitriol, and of green vitriol, have been employed with perfect success. But a strong brine is equally efficacious; let it be if convenient the brine of a beef barrel. Let the seed wheat be first thoroughly washed in water, and all the dirt, and light and imperfect seeds be floated off; and then after steeping it for a time in strong brine, let it be taken out, on the barn floor, and thoroughly sprinkled with finely slaked lime until every kernel shall have taken up as much as can be made to adhere to it. It is then ready for sowing; but should the weather prove unfavorable, or the sowing for any reason be delayed, the wheat must be occasionally sprinkled, so as to prevent its becoming dry. Some persons recommend the use of urine, or liquor from the barn-yard, but it is believed to have no

advantage over brine. Others apply the ley of ashes, but there is danger of leaving the wheat too long in such a steep. Others insist that the steep should be nearly at scalding heat, but this is attended with danger. There is another disease which goes under the name of smut, which seems to be merely the bursting of the grain through plethora, like the smut in Indian corn. As this effect is never universal or general through the field, it is not of much importance. I know no remedy against it. The smut in wheat was at one time a matter of great concern; but those who carefully prepare their seed as above directed, may dismiss their apprehensions.

As to the length of time, during which the seed may be left in the steep, various opinions are entertained. If it is to be sown immediately upon being taken from the steep, and can be covered as soon as it is sown, there is no risk of its being swollen even to germination; but unless *both these things* can be done, it is not advisable that it should remain long enough in the steep to be much swollen.

Sowing.—The land should be in as fine tilth as possible. The seed should not be sowed deep. It should not be sowed upon the furrow. The land should be finely harrowed before sowing; the seed should be covered by a harrow; and the land then carefully rolled. With respect to winter wheat, deep planting may be less objectionable as the deeper the roots of the plant fix themselves, the less likely are they to be thrown out by the frosts; but it is not so with summer wheat. The seed requires simply to be covered with earth; and then the more accessible it is to the great agents of vegetation, air, light, and heat, the more vigorous will be its growth. One of the most scientific and practical farmers in Europe, in an earnest essay upon the importance of shallow sowing, has illustrated his precepts by plates, showing the condition of the plant when sowed deeply, or when slightly covered. I subjoin two of these figures, which strikingly illustrate his doctrine.



"The line (a) represents the surface of the ground. The figure (b) represents a seed lightly covered, and throwing up several vigorous shoots immediately from the seed. The figure (c) represents a plant springing from a seed buried deeply in the earth." This last plant vegetated though two or three inches under the surface; threw out

its seminal or first roots, and sent up its shoot bearing two leaves into the air; but as the first joint of the culm rises therewith, and remains near the surface, it also throws out roots, and entirely supersedes those that were first produced from the grain. Many persons suppose, that the placing of the seed at irregular depths makes but little or no difference to the ultimate strength of the plant, or to the crop. This philosophical and rational observer affirms, that this unnecessary waste of vegetable power, is hurtful and unnatural. Besides this, the young plant must be more liable to accidents from the changes of the weather, slugs, and insects, during the ascent of the first shoot, and before the principal roots are formed, than if it started from its natural position at once.

SOIL FOR WHEAT.—Rich, heavy loams, containing a considerable mixture of clay, are most suitable to wheat. Wheat has been cultivated with tolerable success on sandy or siliceous lands; but on lands of this description it cannot be repeated oftener than once in five or six years, and the land ought to have been prepared and enriched by the cultivation of preceding manured crops. Lands strongly calcareous, or abounding in lime, are favorable for wheat, and indeed for all other crops. Wherever clover can be made to grow, there wheat may be cultivated to advantage with proper management.

SITUATION AND ASPECT.—The aspect of lands, whether high and airy, or low and confined, is of considerable moment. Various theories have been suggested in regard to the origin of rust and mildew in wheat. The prevalent opinion with the French naturalists at the present day is, that they like smut consist of small parasitical plants, designed to be nourished upon the wheat plant.—Whatever may be the fact, the appearance of these diseases bears as near a relation to certain states of the weather at the time the wheat is maturing its seed, as the courses of the tides to the changes of the moon. These diseases usually occur in the damp, hot, steaming, foggy weather of July. In low and confined situations, wheat is much oftener blighted than in situations which are elevated, and where the air circulates freely.

PLOUGHING AND PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—If intended to raise wheat on land, for example, that is now in green sward, what should be done? Let the land be turned over with as much care, and the furrow slice be laid as flat as possible; and then thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller, until the field is entirely smooth. The inverted sward must not be disturbed; and in no case brought again to the surface. Let the land be thoroughly reduced by harrowing to a fine tilth; and the seed be sowed as soon after ploughing as can be conveniently done. Experience and observation establish as a general rule in farming, to sow as soon as may be after the land has been stirred.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.—Land among us can seldom be found too rich for wheat; but the enriching manures may be applied in too great quantities; or in an improper condition; or at an improper time. The feeding of plants is as imperfectly understood as the feeding of animals.—As with animals so with plants, we know that they cannot live without food, and their vigor and fruitfulness depend much upon the quantity and quality of their food. But how it is taken up, and by what means elaborated and distributed, remains

as yet, in a great degree, among the deep secrets of nature.

Manures are of two kinds; putrescent, animal or such as are supposed to furnish directly the food of plants; or active, such as excite either the organs of the plant to receive, or the powers of the earth to prepare, this food to be received, or by themselves educe from the substances, with which they come in contact, the means of sustenance and growth for the vegetables to which they are applied. The former class consists of animal or vegetable substances in a state of putrescence or decay, the latter, of mineral substances capable by their action of rendering these vegetable or animal substances soluble and receivable.

I shall go little into any theory of vegetation or of the operation of manures. Many theories have been framed, but no one so demonstratively established, that none other can be substituted in its place, after farther inquiries shall have made us better acquainted with these mysterious but profoundly interesting operations of nature. Facts established by repeated experiments are mainly to be relied upon. The application of green or unfermented manures has always been prejudicial to wheat crops. We know that the food of plants cannot be taken up unless it is reduced to extreme fineness or rendered soluble. This is applicable to all plants. If green and unfermented animal or putrescent manure be applied to wheat, it is always advisable to plough it in deeply so as to be reached by the roots of the plant until it has undergone some degree of decomposition. However, the manure be completely fermented and decomposed, it may then be safely applied by being spread on the ground and harrowed. It is desirable, however, in general that the manure should be applied to the crop which precedes the wheat.

Lime.—The presence of lime in some degree in the soil seems essential to the growth of wheat and in a degree to the perfection of any plant. A very minute portion of lime is always found in the wheat plant. Some portion of lime likewise is found, it is believed, in all soils, excepting those composed entirely of decayed vegetable matter like peat, or of pure siliceous sand. In the most productive soils for wheat, lime is found in the form of a carbonate; and the permanent value of a soil for grain crops may be in a degree determined by the presence of lime. In Europe the analysis of the best soils gives 25 to 30 per cent carbonate of lime. We shall soon be favored with the analysis of the soils of our own state from our learned geological surveyor.

Lime is not however the food of plants. It is not a mere stimulus to the plant. The most reasonable theory is, that it causes the dissolution of other substances in the earth; and prepares them to become the food of plants, or to yield that substance, which constitutes their food. As lime itself does not constitute the food of plants, it explains why lime alone does not enrich a poor soil; and why, where it has been applied in excess and without the addition of other manures for a time impoverishes a soil.

The rules for the application of lime to the soil are of more immediate importance to the farmer than any further discussion of the theory of the operation.

Lime may be applied to soils for two objects. The first to make a permanent change in the nature of the soil, as for example, to render a clay

oil less adhesive, and make it friable. In this case a very abundant application would be required; and at the present prices of lime and of land could be an experiment not likely to be undertaken by many of our farmers.

The second object is to afford immediate aid to vegetation. In this case, if we had means of reducing the limestone to a fine powder without calcination, it might at once be advantageously applied, and with permanent benefit. This has been done by an intelligent observer in West Stockbridge. He has obtained the ground stone in the form of a fine powder from the mills and shops for sawing and planing marble. The uniform in which lime is to be applied among us is in a calcined state, and with a view to its immediate effects. In order to apply it advantageously, it must be either air slaked, or slaked with water. It may be slaked with water in the field, and distributed immediately while warm; or mixed with mould, in the proportion of one bushel of lime to five of mould, and spread in that form; which latter form it is, perhaps, more likely to be equally diffused. It may be mixed with peat earth; but in this case it should be allowed a considerable time for fermentation, in order to render the vegetable matter of peat soluble, and to extract from it the proper food of plants. But it must not be mixed with animal or putrescent manure, as its effects in such case are to destroy the animal matter, and leave only the woody fibre.

In regard to the quantities to be applied there is great diversity of practice. In England, on soils comparatively destitute of calcareous matter, from 100 to 600 bushels have been applied; the last quantity, however, with injury to the land at some time. The English consider that 300 bushels are ordinarily a proper dressing for an acre, and this is applied at once; very much larger quantities have been applied, but the advantages of such copious liming are not always a compensation for the expense.

The French, and the Germans, of late especially, have been highly successful in the application of lime. The practice of the former differs from that of the English agriculture; but its advantages have not been fully tested. They recommend the application of about 12 bushels per year, annually, for three years in succession, or 40 bushels applied at a time once in five years. This is deemed ample. In this case is probably intended 12 bushels of unslaked lime, the bulk of which in the form of a hydrate, or slaked with water, is more than doubled. The plants on an acre will not take up sixths of this quantity; but much of it is lost by gradually sinking into the soil, or goes to its permanent improvement. The French method rests upon the highest authority of science and actual experiment; and may be commended to our farmers.

Marls, which contain a good proportion of lime, are of great value in ameliorating soils; and operate in improving soils and supplying calcareous matter, though not in the active and immediate manner in which lime operates. Their application, however, is considered by many as preferable to lime. On this subject we want more experience. The Berkshire shell-marls, which have been recently discovered, contain from 80 to 90 per cent of lime. The operation of shell-marl, or marl containing a large amount of shells in a state of decomposition, is much slower than that of quick lime; but its effects are quite lasting.—

When applied to heavy soils and soils naturally cold, it enriches vegetation, but does not forward it.

Potash, or vegetable alkali, is stated to be of more value than lime in producing the humin which is deemed the essential food of plants.—Some value it at a much higher rate. It has been applied at the rate of 50 to 100 lbs. to an acre; and, as stated, with great success; but I have no knowledge of any such decisive experiments as would justify me in speaking with confidence of its effects, or the mode of its application. Mr Williams's great crops of wheat have been assisted by fifty bushels of wood ashes spread to an acre; and a good crop of wheat seldom fails to be obtained on newly cleared and burnt land. The potash is here present in large quantities.

Leeched Ashes and Soapboilers' Waste are esteemed a most valuable manure. A good deal of lime is ordinarily mixed with them; and they abound in vegetable alkaline matter, which is highly favorable to the crop. They should be spread on the surface, and harrowed in. From fifty to one hundred bushels can be safely applied to the land, though few farmers will feel that they can afford the application at the prices at which they are at present held. They must not be too often repeated on the same land.

Bone manure, in the form of dust, or small pieces and dust intermixed, is a most valuable manure. It contains a large proportion of the phosphate of lime, which has always proved a most efficient aid to vegetation. Forty bushels of crushed bones, or twenty-five bushels of bone dust, to an acre, have been found as efficient as a much larger quantity; and no advantage whatever has come from doubling this amount. Bone dust mixed with ashes has been highly efficacious. The best mode of application is to mix them with mould, or barn-yard compost; and if for grain crops spread and harrow them in lightly; but it is essential that they should undergo a degree of fermentation before they are applied to the land; and that the land to which they are applied should be dry. The lands on which bone manure has been found efficacious have been light, dry, and sandy soils:—upon clayey or heavy soils it has not been useful. If for immediate effect, the bone dust is to be preferred; if for permanent improvement, the crushed bone. At the only mill known in Massachusetts, which is at Roxbury, the manufactured article contains a good deal of the dust intermixed with the crushed bones. It is sold here, we understand, at 35 cents per bushel, and large quantities are on hand to be supplied.

The application of lime, too, should never be made but in dry weather, and when the land is dry; as otherwise it is apt to be formed into a mortar, which is not easy of solution. Lime applied in any form to the land, it is to be remembered, is not an enricher of the soil; and therefore, if lime alone should be applied for a succession of years, and all putrescent or vegetable manures be omitted, the land would be losing instead of advancing in fertility. It is merely a preparer or evolver of the food of plants.

Gypsum has not been found of any apparent value to wheat.

TIME OF SOWING.—Of the proper time of sowing the wheat crop, opinions are various. Early sowing has been usually recommended, that the crop may be so far advanced as to be out of the way of the hot, sultry and damp weather of July,

which, if it be not the case of rust and mildew, seems, from its usual coincidence with it, to favor directly the development of this evil.

Spring wheat has succeeded well when sown as late as the 25th of May or even the first of June. Farmers in general, however, suppose, from such late sowing, the danger of mildew upon the crop is greater; and in such short seasons as the two last, the crop from such late sowing might not always be out of danger from frosts.

BEEF SUGAR.

We have been wishing for a favorable opportunity to avail ourselves of the subjoined information relative to the manufacture of Beet Sugar in France. We received this information through the politeness of D. L. Child, Esq. some weeks since; and as it is authentic, it cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. Mr Child went abroad as an agent for a company in Illinois designing to engage in this business, with a view to procure the necessary information in relation to the culture of the root and the manufacture of the sugar.

The accounts here given, as to the advantages and success of both, will draw public attention strongly to the subject. If the great discovery recently patented in England, of which we gave some account in a former paper, should meet the public expectations and fulfil what it promises to do, it will give an immense impulse to the business. By this new method it would seem that 12 per cent. or upwards of sugar can be obtained where only 5 and 6 were formerly obtained; and the raw material is so prepared that the manufacturer can proceed at pleasure at any season of the year. Hitherto there has been a difficulty in keeping the beets from being seriously affected by the weather, so that heavy disappointments and losses have occurred.

The main question is whether the price of labor among us is not too high to think of pursuing it to advantage. Of the manufacture of the article we are not prepared to speak with confidence; but the cultivation of the crop itself for itself is highly profitable for the stall-feeding of animals; and perhaps few field crops of vegetables, will produce more beef or mutton or more milk and butter to an acre. Twenty tons were raised last year to an acre; and judicious farmers estimated its value as full five dollars, when the price of English Hay was fifteen dollars. At this rate a good profit would be realized; and the land left in fine condition for a grain crop. We cannot entertain a doubt then, with the habits, frugality, and skill of our people that the manufacture of the article may be carried on as cheaply with us as in France.

Within the last few years, the cultivation of beets and the manufacture of sugar from them, have rapidly increased in France and extended to Prussia, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

They were first commenced in France in 1809, and under the Continental System then in full

vigor began to take root but upon the entrance of the Allies in 1814, the manufactories with one or two exceptions were closed and the culture abandoned. During the Restoration raw sugar sold in the French market for seven cents per lb. though previously it had commanded 30 to 40 cents. It could not have been expected that a single establishment would survive such a reduction of the profits upon which their proprietors had calculated, yet two were kept up through the worst of times and their proprietors are now very wealthy.

In 1828 there were 89 beet sugar manufactories in France.

At this time there are 542 in operation and 39 being built.

The whole annual product is 96,000,000 pounds nearly half of the annual consumption of the article in France.

The expense of producing the beet varies according to locality and the skill of the cultivator and manufacturer. It ranges between 5.7, and 9.5 cents per pound. The average of 7.6 cents is usually adopted in calculation. The wholesale price of the sugar in the market varies from 8 to 11 cents. French manufacturers have been jealous for many years that the Government was desirous of obtaining their secrets with the design of laying an excise on every pound of sugar which they make. They have in consequence been very close and seldom admit that they reap a benefit of even so much as one cent per lb. But the fortunes which have been made and the great and sudden extension of the business, tend strongly to prove that their profits must in many instances be greater than this.

They do not always take into account, and if they do, not with scrupulous accuracy, the benefit derived from feeding large numbers of cattle, sheep and swine, upon the green tops and upon the pulp or residuum of the beets after the juice is expressed. The manure also which is immense in quantity and superior in quality is not embraced in any of their accounts or estimates which I have seen. An acre of land will produce 25,000 lbs.; upwards of 11 tons of sugar beets. Three tons of this will be pulp worth as much for feeding and fattening cattle as one and a half ton of good English hay; or it will make excellent manure by being thrown in a heap with other residuums and suffered to decompose.

Lime mixed with vegetable matters coming from the scum and dregs of the defecating pans and ashes from the furnaces enter largely into this compost. It is certain therefore that one cent per lb. does not represent all the profits which the manufacturers who are at the same time farmers, have been in the habit of making.

The following is a list, very limited, yet the largest to be obtained of the profits admitted by some manufacturers in different parts of Europe.

In France, 30 per cent on capital.

" Silesia, 57.

" Prussia, 61.

" Rhenish, Prussia, 9.

The Beet sugar in its chemical analysis is the same with sugar of the cane. In a raw state they are distinguishable but not at all in a refined.—During the Continental System refined Colonial sugar was smuggled into France and sold for that of the beet, and at this time refined beet sugar is exported with the benefit of a heavy drawback (120 francs on every 220 lbs.) although that drawback applies by law to none but Colonial sugar

which has paid a duty on its entrance. In both cases the utmost vigilance of custom-house officers and skill of chemists have been put in requisition but without success to detect these frauds.

The most experienced and intelligent sugar makers in France regard the business merely as a branch of agriculture. The processes and machinery are every year rendered more simple and cheap. A number of small farmers convert into sugar in winter the beets which they have raised in summer, and there is no reasonable doubt that the time is at hand when every proprietor of a small farm in France, may manufacture his one or two thousand pounds of sugar as regularly as he threshes his wheat, and this with no other assistance than can be rendered by his wife and children.

It is esteemed by some of the most eminent manufacturers of sugar and machinery that a farmer with his *peccare* (2 1-2 acres) of beets may make 4,000 lbs. of sugar which would cost him but 2 or 3 cents a pound, and which he might therefore deliver in the market for 4 cts. per lb. with a handsome profit. From such industry he would derive the following advantages.

1st. The sum of \$40 clear profit on his sugar.

2d. The leaves of the beet to feed bullocks, sheep, and milch cows from the middle of August to the middle of November.

3d. The pulp, equal to 3 1-2 tons of good hay.

4th. The ashes coming from the furnaces in the manufactory.

5th. The molasses worth about 2 or 3 per cent. on the whole expenditure. Where such small domestic manufacture shall become general the price of sugar will not be above one third the present, and the consumption will be two or three times greater.

Land has risen in the neighborhood of manufactories and more especially of those established in the large towns, 50 per cent. and fields particularly adapted to beet culture 3 to 400 per cent.

There is probably no country more susceptible of benefit from the introduction of the beet sugar business than New England. Hot summers and steady cold in winter are two things most essential to the increase and preservation of saccharine in beets and during the process of converting them into sugar. In France an idea has prevailed that 45° is the most southern latitude which will admit of the manufacture of beet sugar. In America it is colder at 40° than it is in France at 50°.

Wages are higher with us, but the rent of land and the price of fuel would go far to balance the disadvantages of that item.

Fifty acres of land in France would cost for rent or the interest of purchase money \$383; with us I suppose it would not cost above 50 to 100 dollars, though I do not profess to know very well the rent of land in the United States. Fuel all over France bears about the same price that it does in our cities. Wages of men is about 30 cts. per day and of women and children who do most of the cultivation, 12 to 20 cts. per day, they finding themselves.

The great quantity of excellent manure which farmers would obtain from this business would be invaluable to New England.

There is probably no other means yet discovered of effecting an equal supply and improving in an equal degree the comfort of New England families and the fertility and beauty of her land and rough surface.

It is obvious that if these views are ever realized, the price of raw sugar would be ultimately reduced to three or four cents, of refined to 8 or 10 cents and that the consumption of each would be immediately doubled.

(From the Horticultural Register.)

FORCING FRAMES AND FORWARDING EARLY VEGETABLES.

(Continued.)

In continuation of my subject on forcing frames I shall make a few remarks on covering and giving air, and proceed on the subject of

FORCING THE CUCUMBER.

Covering of the frames is very essential and should be regularly done at evening, a little before sun down; it should never be omitted in the early part of the season of a mild evening, which perhaps, in the middle of the night will change so very cold, and the crop will be lost. Recollect one neglect of this kind will destroy the whole crop. Uncovering should be as regularly attended to as the covering; for nothing injures plants more than to be confined in a frame when the sun is shining strong on it. The sun must be considered the best stimulant to vegetation, and lay-a-bed framer will seldom succeed. The long plants are kept in darkness, the more feeble will be their growth.

Giving air, only requires a few hints to be perfectly understood. In the first place, it must be in all cases done gradually; that is to say, begin early in the morning by giving a little, at the back of the frame, and continue to increase as the sun grows stronger, until noon. At one or two o'clock the air may be gradually taken away till about an hour before sunset, when the frame may be closed with the exception of a little air being left at the back to let off the steam.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FRUITING FRAME.

Having a quantity of manure prepared as directed for the seed bed, proceed to make a bed for fruiting the cucumber. The bed may be made about three feet, or three and a half feet high, at a foot all around wider than the frame intended to be put on, as directed for the seed bed. The bed being made, place the frame on it and draw the heat as before directed, letting off the rank heat at the back of it; when the bed is in a proper temperature, which can be ascertained by pressing a pointed stick into it, and drawing it up, and, pressing the point in the hand; then proceed to prepare the hills for planting.

Preparing the compost for planting.—The best compost for the cucumber is a rich mellow loam from the top of a pasture where cattle have been laying and enriching it. This compost should be collected in the fall, and about one third of good rotten leaf mould from a frame, or other good manure mixed therewith; the compost should be turned and mixed well together before it is used.

Preparing the hills, and planting.—In preparing the frame for planting, the top of the bed may be shaken up about three inches deep and levelled all over, when the hills are to be prepared as follows: under the centre of each sash, put enough of the above soil, to form a conical hill in such a manner that the top may be eight or ten inches in diameter, and about four or six inches under the glass; when the hill is warmed through which will be in a day after it is made, the cucumbers may then be planted, by making a hole

in the centre of the top of the hill, and gently turning the plants out of the pot, with the ball entire; after which the mould may be carefully drawn around them and moderately watered, to close the soil to the ball.

Earthing the hills.—The manager should be careful always to have some compost in the back of the frame, to keep it in an equal temperature with that in the hill. As the young roots of the plants are seen to grow through the hill, a little earth may be gradually drawn around them with the hands, at different times, until they are large, when the whole of the inside may be earthed, as the plants will then be well established.

Temperature of the bed.—The internal heat of the bed may be kept from 65 to 75 degrees of heat, and care must be taken always to leave a little air at the back of the frame, to let off the internal steam; of very cold nights a mat may be hung over the place where the air is given, to mollify the harsh air as it enters.

Stopping and thinning the vines.—The young plants may be stopped as soon as they show out two or three rough leaves, by nipping out the centre, close to the first rough leaf. The after management is, to thin the vines in such a manner that they will not be matted too close together; but can in every way enjoy the sun and air. When the fruit begins to show on the vines, the shoots are to be regularly nipped off two joints from it, in order to throw the strength and support into it.

Watering, &c.—The cucumber requires plenty of water when in a growing state, and if a quantity of soap suds or liquid manure is often applied, the better. Every attention must be paid to giving air in a regular manner, covering well of a night, &c. Let the cultivator bear in mind, that strict attention is requisite, and that a negligent framer must never expect to succeed.

Lining the bed.—When the internal heat of the bed decreases, it should be renewed, by lining the outside of the bed with two or three feet of hot-worked manure, which must be augmented at different times, to keep a continual and regular internal heat.

FORCING THE MELON.

The melon requires nearly the same treatment as the cucumber, in the preparing of the bed, the management of the seed bed, and the potting of the young plants. The time of sowing the seed may be nearly the same as the cucumber, although it is generally the practice to sow a week or two later.

Fruiting frame.—The fruiting bed for the melon may be prepared in the same way as for the cucumber, except that the cucumber requires more bottom heat than the melon, the melon being liable to have its roots burnt by too much heat.

Having the bed in proper order for planting, a hill may be prepared under the centre of each light, as directed for the cucumber. The compost may be nearly the same, only more loamy. The plants being placed in the hills, the frame should be regularly aired every fine day, and covered every night a little before sunset, and uncovered in the morning as soon as the sun shines full on it; every attention should be paid to the welfare of the plants as recommended for the cucumber. The compost for the earthing of the bed, should be a strong mellow loam with a portion of well rotted hot-bed manure mixed with it. The melon does not require so rich a soil as the cu-

cumber, nor so much watering. Having the compost prepared, the bed should be earthed in every way as recommended for the cucumber, in a gradual manner.

Stopping young plants.—This ought to be done when the first rough leaf is fully grown, by nipping out the leader in the centre of the plant, and again, when the plants have made a growth of eight or ten joints in length. This last stopping will be the means of throwing the plants into fruit at once.

Watering the plants.—The melon requires less water than the cucumber; and in many cases, when over watered, the vines canker and rot off, especially if the hills are dished so that the water collects about them. The hill of the melon should be always a little above the level of the soil in the frame, to let off the surface water about it. Water, at the roots, on a mild evening, as often as once a week; when the frame should be closed and well covered, in order that the vines and inside may not be chilled. After very hot days, the vines may be sprinkled over with a water pot with a rose on the spout, of an evening, about an hour before sundown, and closed and well covered. In this state, the frame will be steamed inside, which will keep down the red spider, and be congenial to the growth of the vines.

Thinning the vines.—Thinning the vines must be regularly attended to; that at no time throughout the season of their growth they should be allowed to become crowded or matted together. Every part of the frame should be filled with vines in a regular manner. Of the two extremes, I should advise the cultivator to keep the vines rather too thin than too thick, for by crowding the frame with either too many vines or fruit, the crop will be materially injured.

Stopping the vines for fruiting.—When the fruit of the first flowers are swelling as big as marbles, the shoots may be nipped off one joint from the best formed fruit, in order to throw the strength into it, and make it swell freely.

Thinning the fruit.—When the fruit is set freely all over the frame, it may undergo a regular thinning, by selecting that which is the best formed and of a healthy appearance to remain; and taking off any deformed fruit, and a portion where it is too thick; this thinning will throw vigor into the vines and cause the fruit left on to swell and form in a handsome manner.

Ripening the fruit.—When the fruit is beginning to color, the watering must then be suspended; as too much water spoils the flavor of the fruit. Plenty of air must also be given at every opportunity, when the fruit is ripening.

(To be continued.)

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY REPORTS.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products and Experiments, of Massachusetts Agric. Society.

Gentlemen:—In entering a claim for the premium offered by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat per acre, and in conformity to the rules of said society, I now state that the field on which my crop was grown the present season, was planted the year previous with corn and potatoes, and for that year was not manured heavy—say with about six cords of good manure ploughed in. As a reason for so doing, I will state that this field had obtained two premi-

ums—one for potatoes, one for wheat. I need not add perhaps, that when stocked down to grass with that crop of wheat, the soil was well filled with manure. I therefore deemed it unnecessary, if not injurious, to add more than the above amount of manure in the present process, as I have known wheat land to be manured too highly, causing the straw to be heavy & the kernel light. The last week of last April after the land had been well and deep ploughed, the seed (2 1-2 bushels of the Smyrna or Black Sea Spring Wheat*) was sown and harrowed in across the furrows, the roller following; which finished the duty of the husbandmen to this field, till harvest, which was completed the first week in August, the grain being cut when the kernel was to the feel like India rubber; two days sun cured it for lousing. The crop was threshed in October by horse power, (the machine having been in use a number of years and the teeth much worn; I judged, over a bushel passed through unthreshed and went with the straw, of course not counted to the measure) winnowed up clean and carefully measured. The amount was 38 bushels and 16 quarts of clean wheat.

Yours, respectfully,

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, Nov. 10, 1837.

*This kind of wheat was imported from Smyrna about seven years since, the largest product on my land was 55 bushels and an item (for which a premium was awarded) and has generally done well.

THE BERKSHIRE CROP OF OATS.

In the New England Farmer of February last, we published from the Berkshire Star, an extraordinary crop of oats on eight acres, averaging 91 bushels to the acre. We soon after received from a correspondent at Hartford some inquiries respecting them, which we promised to answer as soon as we got the necessary information; and for that purpose we wrote immediately to the enterprising farmer, whose answer we subjoin.

Great Barrington, March 15, 1838.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiries, the land that the oats grew upon is a gravelly loam, but very little gravel however. In 1830 I put a small coat of barnyard manure on the land;—ploughed and planted it to corn. The year following I sowed it to oats and stacked it down, and put about 1 1-4 bushels of plaster on the oats to the acre. The 3 years next following I used it for pasture. The first year of pasturing I used about 1 1-4 bushels of plaster to the acre. In 1836 I ploughed it shallow, dragged it well, and planted it to corn. I had a great growth of corn but the early frost very nearly destroyed it. In the spring following I split the hills as usual; dragged it well; about 1-3 of the lot is quack land, (we suppose land infested with quitch grass) that I ploughed three times after harrowing, the rest but once. I sowed my oats, 2 1-2 bushels to the acre, and harrowed the quack part well, six times, the other part four times. I sowed 1 1-2 bushels of plaster to the acre immediately after the oats were up. One thing I consider very essential in order to keep land in good heart; when I till I till it well, and when I use it for pasturing, I do not overstock my land with cattle or sheep, in order that my land shall have a good coat of grass left on the ground in the fall, so as to keep the land warm through the winter and serve for manure. The oats weighed 35 3-4 lbs. to the bushel. One thing I would mention, at every time I ploughed my quack land, I applied the harrow immediately after.

Yours, with respect,

JONAH A. HURLBERT.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1838.

TO THE FARMERS IN MIDDLESEX.

The Commissioner of the State proposes to commence immediately the Agricultural Survey of the county of Middlesex. He respectfully asks the co-operation of the farmers of that county in his important undertaking; and relies essentially and confidently upon their public spirited aid in objects altogether of public advantage. He will feel himself much obliged by any communications relating to agriculture, which they will be kind enough to address to him; he will be happy to meet the farmers of the county in smaller or larger numbers at any times or places they may appoint; and to visit any farmer in the county, who will do him the favor to invite him to his premises. He may be addressed at the Post Office in any town, as it will be his rule on going into a town to inquire at the Post Office for any thing designed for him. HENRY COLMAN.

Boston, April 14, 1838.

The printers of the public papers in Middlesex and any others, whose circulation in Middlesex is considerable, are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions; and they will be furnished with a copy of the Survey when printed.

SILK CULTURE.

From information coming to us from various sources, we are inclined to believe that a disposition to try the experiment of the cultivation of silk has received a new impetus, and is prevailing in various parts of the country with a power from which great results may be expected. The demand for the *morus multicaulis* and other valuable kinds of the mulberry has been unprecedented. The importance of the interest begins strongly to arrest the attention; and its actual importance, in our firm persuasion, is not likely to be overrated.

The great cause of discouragement has been the destruction of the mulberry trees by the severity of the winter. Not only has the *morus multicaulis* suffered greatly, but likewise the common white mulberry; so that by the unprecedented severity of the two last winters many of the standard trees in Mansfield, Conn. of many years growth, have perished.

An experiment however has been made, which by an improved mode, (for so it must be called,) of managing the plants, avoids the danger of the winter, and obtains an early return.

The land is laid out in furrows four feet apart. In these the plants, the *morus multicaulis*, are laid, the roots three feet apart, the roots being covered, and the branches fastened down and covered slightly with mould until they start. After this the covering is to be increased; and throwing up shoots from every bud they will form a hedge, the leaves of which may be used, as soon as grown, for the feeding of the worms. In the autumn the shoots, which will then have formed trees, are to be separated by a spade or some sharp instrument and taken up and deposited securely from the frost. The main roots, after all the shoots are cut from them, are to remain in the ground; and to be covered by turning a furrow upon them each way. These remain for a permanent plantation. The small plants which are taken up, and the shoots which are cut from the main root, may be used for forming a new plantation the ensuing

season, and so on year after year. As to the trouble of taking up the plants annually and resetting them in the spring, it is not to be complained of compared with the advantages, which such management promises, and is in a great measure compensated by the facility with which the foliage is gathered from a low hedge compared with the labor of collecting it from high standard trees. As the foliage for the feed of the worms will not be so early in this way as from standard trees, it will be necessary to delay the hatching of the worms. This may easily be done by keeping the eggs in an ice house.

That this plan is practicable, an actual experiment will fully prove; and we give it in the letter, which we subjoin from a gentleman well and most favorably known to the agricultural community from his public spirited exertions, to promote this great and important branch of industry.

A circumstance which shows the short space of time required to realize a crop of manufactured silk, from the Chinese or *Morus Multicaulis* mulberry, came under my notice last season, viz: Messrs Cheeney of Manchester, Ct raised silk at the rate of 50 lbs to the acre, from trees planted by layers the same spring, say in the month of May, which produced silk at the above rate in October, and manufactured by me made a beautiful article of soft, strong, even sewing silk, and put into the market a finished article in the space of seven months from the time the trees were planted, thus proving that it is not necessary for the farmer to wait several years for his trees to grow, before he can realize any profits, as has been the general impression. This tree is cultivated annually, as we do a crop of corn or by leaving the roots in the ground in the manner the sugar cane is cultivated. LEMUEL COBB.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature are still in session, but are looking forward to an adjournment at the end of the week. The session, though unusually long, has been full of matters of interest. The great subjects have been the Banks; the Wheat bill; the Loans to Rail roads, and the License Law and regulation of the sale of ardent spirits.

The banks have passed a severe ordeal; and some disclosures have been made which compel a Massachusetts man to pull his hat over his eyes. The crimes and corruptions of which some of these corporations, have been proved guilty, show the dangers of abuse, whenever power under any form is entrusted to human hands; and the necessity of multiplying the guards and restraints by which such power is to be controlled and watched. The institution of a Board of bank commissioners, to whose constant observation and inspection all these corporations are to be subjected, can never be objected against by honest and honorable men; and may save the defenceless and unsuspecting from being any further the prey of swindlers and gamblers.

The bounty proposed to be given for the cultivation of wheat has quickened the pulse of the farmers through the whole country; and the demand for seed wheat has been unprecedented. Whether the cultivation of wheat in Massachusetts, as a general farming crop, can be pursued to advantage is a question which we prefer to leave to the decision of the experiment soon to be made, rather than hazard any judgment upon it. One thing we shall always urge; and when we are inquired of what is the first duty of the farmer, we answer, production. What is the second? Production. What is the third? Production. The proportion of consumers to producers in Massachusetts is too great. Let the

earth be taxed to its fullest extent. The more it is cultivated, the more means we shall possess of rendering it more productive; and everything useful, that is raised from the earth, is so much added to the general and substantial wealth and comfort of the community.

The liberal manner in which the State has pledged its credit for the making of railroads through the Commonwealth, evinces a strong conviction of the social value of these great internal improvements. They tend to equalize advantages; facilitate intercourse almost beyond the stretch of imagination; and bind together our growing republic in an intimate fraternity.

One of the most important measures of the session has been the abolition of the License Laws; and the regulation of the sale of ardent spirits. If it were in any way possible to extinguish the dreadful vices, crimes, and miseries, which spring out of the uses and abuses of intoxicating drinks, no imagination could overrate, no language could measure the good, which such extinction would confer upon the community. That any legislative enactments could do as much as this we do not presume ever to hope. We believe, however, that the law just passed will confer immeasurable benefit upon the community; and though we cannot doubt that various evasions will be attempted; and in some cases prove successful, yet the law will avail much; and will especially so strongly re-enforce and confirm public opinion, that it will in that way operate against the vice, and in support of sound morals, more favorably than even by its penalties.

A CARD.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has obtained three barrels of corn in the ears, valuable for its good character and early maturity (it having been taken from fields, which perfectly ripened the two last years,) which he will be happy to distribute among the members of the Legislature, who will take the trouble to call for it at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs J. Breck & Co. in whose care it will be left.

April 17, 1838.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society, GERANIUM SHOW.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will award its Premiums, on Saturday next, 21st inst. for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, viz: for the best six varieties in pots, and for the best seedling. The specimens must be on the table, at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rooms will be opened for the public, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee on Flowers.

SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman

23 Tremont Row, April 14, 1838.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 16, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 12 Cows and calves, 310 Sheep, and 275 Swine.

Pigs.—Beef Cattle.—A yoke or two were sold for a trifle more than our highest quotations. We quote—First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 50.—Second quality \$6 75 a \$7 00.—Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 50.

Working Oxen.—A very few sales only were made. **Cows and Calves.**—Sales were made at \$27, \$30, and \$35.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$3 75, \$5 00, \$7 50, and \$8 00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 1-4 a 7 3-8 for sows and 8 1-4 a 8 3-8 for barrows. At retail, 9 and 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 15.

APRIL, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9	34	52	48 E.
Tuesday,	10	32	50	46 N. E.
Wednesday,	11	28	40	41 S.
Thursday,	12	34	48	41 N.
Friday,	13	32	50	46 W.
Saturday,	14	32	34	32 W.
Sunday,	15	26	38	38 N. W.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 250 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all of stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. For further particulars, inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr. Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough, or come and see.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838.

FARM WANTED.

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasturage, tillage mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from \$2500 to \$3000: for which, the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. WILLIS, New England Farmer Office.

April 11, 1838.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their kinds, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic, and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all may see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.

30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agriculturists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.

100 bushels Indian Wheat,

Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

FINE WHITE, BLACK, AND RED CURRANT BUSHES.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a prime lot of Sweet Potato Slips.

April 18, 1838,

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORM'S EGGS.

300 000 producing Sulphur colored Cocoons, winding in five weeks, from worms fed on foliage of a superior variety of Mulberry; great care taken in procuring and preserving them, and a much larger proportion than usual exhibiting vitality. Call on

JOHN SULLIVAN.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methuen Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois, Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Hood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality. Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Frighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass. April 11 1838.

ONION SEEDS, &c.

A few hundred pounds prime White Silver-skinned, Large Yellow and Dark Red Onion Seeds for sale, at reasonable prices.

1,000 lbs. French, White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed. (Imported.)

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

6 lbs. Moretti or Dandolo Mulberry Seed, called at Northampton "Chinese"

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, still remaining, with 2 to 3 feet of perfect wood.

12,000 Morus expansa, or Hybrid Multicaulis, the finest of all varieties for all latitudes north of 42 degrees.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. of all kinds of which priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

April 11, 1838.

3w Flushing, near New York.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale, at Thomas Mason's, Charlestown vineyard, Eden Street.

Red and White Antwerp Raspberry plants.

Mason's Seedling Grape, do.

Franconia, do.

Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, &c.

Charlestown, April 4, 1838.

3w

FARM FOR SALE.

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair, the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM TO LET.

Situated 5 miles from Boston, 1 mile north of Medford village and adjoining the farm of Hon. Peter C. Brooks; contains nearly 100 acres of very productive mowing, tillage and pasture land, is well adapted to the business of a milk man, or vegetable market man; will be leased for 5, 7 or 10 years and possession given immediately. Inquire at the office of Messrs Choate & Crowninshield, of THEO. OTIS.

April 11, 1838.

WANTED.

A man of middle age and good habits, that understands farming in all its branches, to take the lead of a small farm. Apply at 49 India wharf. 2pis. April 11.

MR MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

Just received, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, The Book of Fruits, being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by ROBERT MANNING, to which is added the Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, and the Grape, with modes of culture; also, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with plates. First Series for 1838.

March 28, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 62½ cents.

March 28, 1838.

FARMER'S ATTEND.

Wanted a situation on a Farm for a Boy between eleven and twelve years of age. Apply at No. 37 Court street, to ANSON DEXTER. 3w April 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEF, (American)	ponnd	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 12	3 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 00	8 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 25	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	8 12	8 25
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	3 75	4 00
" " barrels,	"	87	90
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	82	83
southern flat yellow	"	80	81
white,	"	10	1 12
Rye, northern,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	40	42
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
HAY, best English, per ton or 2000 lbs	"		20 00
Eastern screwed,	"	14 00	16 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	48	50
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	5	6
2d quality	"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	28	29
do country do	"	24	25
Baltimore city do	"	25	26
do dry hide	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do slaughter,	"	20	21
do dry hide,	"	20	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	1 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	11 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask		3 25
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	21 00	22 00
clear from other States	"	20 00	21 50
Mess,	"	16 50	17 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	75	1 00
Northern,	"		1 50
Hemp,	"	2 75	3 00
Red Clover, northern	pound		15
Southern Clover,	"		14
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do,	"	41	43
do. 1-2 do,	"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	25
lump	"	22	22
EGGS,	dozen	15	25
POTATOES, chengange.	bushel	37	40
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 20

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural Chests, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton, the very best varieties of the following plants.

Early and Late Cauliflower.

Purple and White Broccoli.

Cabbage of every kind.

Celery and Tomato.

Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

MISCELLANY.

We are indebted to a friend, who, to speak phrenologically, has wit and tone largely developed, with no small endowment of ideality, for the subjoined stanzas. If the rhyme has a few "corns on its toes," which make it lump a little, the humane sentiments which characterize it throughout, will find a response in every kind heart. We think it would be difficult to find a more perfect imitation than that contained in the fourth stanza. It throws quite into the back ground the "Quadrupedante putrem sonitu," &c. of Virgil, and "the jarring doors" of Milton, "opening on their grating hinges with impetuous recoil." Our friend Tityrus will, we hope, often touch his lute the coming genial season, under some spreading beech tree; and cheer the jocund husbandman driving his team a field, with his pleasant songs.

THE THRUSH.

As oft as the rosy spring returns
Do the feathered tribes appear,
With their varying notes of melody,
To greet the ploughman's ear.

The smart, little dusky Thrush is one;—
What a saucy and noisy pert!
And yet, by his song, so queer and droll,
I am sure he can mean no hurt.

When perch'd on the tiptop of some pine,
He jabbars both loud and long;
And, if we could mimic his tell-tale note
Then this might seem like his song.

Cheerily O, cheerily, O—tweddle, tweddle, tweddle;
Pretty Prudy, pretty Prudy, pretty Prudy;—
See, see, see! little Jo, little Jo,
Kissing Judy, kissing Judy, kissing Judy!

By his song, so quaint, we're amused all day,
And we laugh at the merry, merry trill;
Then the minstrel, soon as the twilight comes,
Gives way to the Whip-poor-will.

Now, he that has "music in his soul,"
Be a farmer well he may;
For the Thrush, or the Bluebird, Robin or Lark,
Will enliven his labor all day.

The noxious insects serve for their food;
And for this I do contend,
(In spite of slander, or prejudice,)
Each one is the farmer's friend.

Then welcome to me, ye choristers,
Sing away, sing away, sweet Thrush;
'T would gladden my heart, each day to hear
A warbler from every bush.

AGRICOLA.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

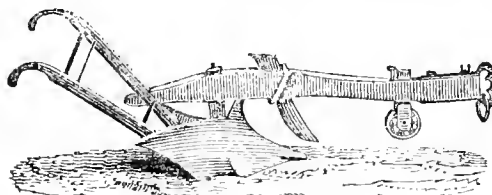
FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a few Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees.
A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. Boston.
March 28, 1838.

RASPBERRIES.

A small lot of Red Antwerp Raspberries, for sale. Inquire of Messrs BRECK & Co. or of
J. T. WHEELWRIGHT,
Nonantum Hill, Newton
March 21.

PLOUGHS.



Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,
April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Pinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do. Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.
Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Cheanago do.
Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet; Hemp, Rap and Canary Seed.
Chinese and Brosa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.
By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

Our collection of Flower Seeds is very extensive. We have just received from Holland, some very choice Carrot seed, suitable for pots, which was saved from more than 100 varieties of the finest kinds. Also 23 distinct varieties of Ten Weeks' Stock Gilliflower, which we shall sell in packages, embracing all the sorts, for \$1 per package.

Packages of Pansy or Heart's Ease, saved by Mr Walker from his fine collection of that popular flower, at 25 cents per package.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May, but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissima, and Gladiolus natiensis.

Packages of the finest English Gooseberries, of 15 varieties for \$1, or 12 varieties for \$2 40. Red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Currants, &c.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 " Patent Scythe Smith.
200 " Common " "
100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
300 " Common Hoes.
100 " Proog " "
100 " Garden " A splendid article.
500 " Hay Rakes.
1500 " Scythe Rides.
500 " " Stones.
100 " Ames's, and other Shovels.
50 " Spades.
100 " Manure Forks.
200 " Hay " "
300 pair of Trace Chains.
100 Ox Chains.
200 Halter " "
300 Chains for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO LET A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

One of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity of Newton Corner, within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. A two story dwelling House, containing two parlors and a kitchen, and a wash room on the lower floor; eight chambers; a large Barn and Chase House, and a good well of water and cistern under cover. Attached to it is a small Garden, containing a variety of fruit and flowers. Inquire of Messrs. BRECK & Co. or of JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT,
March 21. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Peonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspar Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.
800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.
Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.
1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.
5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties of Seedling Pinks. (raised by him,) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Daniel Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, Highland Lark, Lafayette, Roxbury Beauty, General Warreo.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, semi-double, Beauty, Blazing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, Lord Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Flora, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamond, Reformer, Fair Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John, Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual attention.

March 28, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1838.

NO. 42.

AGRICULTURAL.

Further Extracts from the Commissioner's Report.

HISTORY OF CULTIVATION OF SPRING WHEAT.

Spring Wheat is of unsettled origin. It was brought from the Island of Sicily into Great Britain in the year 1773; and was then denominated *Siberian Wheat*. The designation under which it is known in Sicily was *trimenia*, or three months wheat. There are at least fifty different species of spring wheat known in England. They are probably all of them slightly marked varieties of the same original. The grain is generally smaller than that of winter grain; its flour is of a darker color, and abounds more in gluten; and its nutritive qualities compared with winter wheat are 94 to 95 1-2. In weight it is not usually so heavy as winter wheat, the latter sometimes weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel, the former weighing about 60. The Black Sea wheat, however, a spring wheat, has weighed 65 lbs. to the bushel. Its taste is sweeter, but the bread made from it is neither so white nor light as that from winter wheat. Spring wheat is a most valuable grain, especially for its early maturity. Remaining on the ground so short a time, it escapes many of the evils from frost, insects, and other circumstances which winter wheat, requiring nearly a year to come to maturity, is exposed. The different kinds of wheat are, like all other plants, modified by circumstances of climate, soil, and cultivation; and winter wheat, by being planted in the spring, on a sort of instinctive tendency in plants to accommodate themselves to their situation, will after one or more plantings become summer wheat, and ripen the same season in which it is sown. The principal distinctions among wheats are into red and white kinds, and into thin or woolly chaffed, and otherwise bald or bearded. The white and unskinned are preferred for bread, the flour being more delicate, and commanding a higher price in the market; but the red is more hardy; and the bald is deemed less liable to mildew than the bearded. In respect to diseases there is no kind which has not in some cases escaped disease, when other kinds have suffered; and there is one which has not in its turn suffered when other kinds have escaped. As far as the diseases of wheat and the accidents to which it is liable are transcendent to the plant itself, whether arising from atmospheric influences, from insects, or from particular fungi or plants, the seeds of which may have been conveyed from other plants in the neighborhood, all or any of the different kinds of wheat may be alike affected. The diseases of wheat may likewise be hereditary; and, as in animals, they may become aggravated in successive generations when propagated continually from the same stock in the same situation. The same kind of wheat planted year after year on the same farm or in the same vicinity is liable to degenerate, or to become

subject to disease; and therefore the best cultivators recommend an occasional change of seed; and care should be taken to obtain that which is healthy. That very extraordinary care in selecting the finest, plumpest, and most healthy product for seed might in other cases prevent the deterioration of the plant is scarcely to be questioned.

CULTIVATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Complaints have been made for years that wheat could not be raised in Massachusetts; but it has continued to be raised to some extent throughout New England. On newly cleared and burnt lands it has always succeeded; and one of the best farmers in New England asserts, that it is ordinarily as successful as other crops, under good cultivation.—This farmer's wheat crops, for amount to an acre, have rarely been exceeded in any part of the country.

It may be an encouragement to refer to crops which have been raised in Massachusetts.

In 1814, Bezaleel Taft of Worcester County, states, that he had been accustomed to grow spring wheat for fifteen years; and his crops averaged from 12 to 22 bushels. For three years preceding, the town in which he resided produced a thousand bushels per year.

In the same year Jno. Lowell produced 22 1-2 bushels to the acre; Josiah Quiney 15 bushels; P. C. Brooks, 14 bushels. The average yield in the town of Shrewsbury was 12 bushels to the acre. John Jenks, in Salem, obtained more than 44 bushels on two acres; and in West Newbury the amount of wheat sown was 178 bushels—the extent of land 89 acres; the produce 1956 bushels, or nearly 22 bushels to the acre.

In 1815, in Danvers, the yield of wheat was at the rate of 26 bushels to the acre.

George Osgood, of Andover, speaks of having raised wheat for the fifteen years preceding, and of his crops having averaged 20 bushels to the acre.

In 1816, Silas Popoon, of Stockbridge, raised great crops of spring wheat on light soils, and obtained 25 bushels on seven-eighths of an acre.—Four bushels sown gave 82 bushels 12 qrs. of an excellent grain weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel.—Much of the soil of this region is of a limestone formation. The crops of wheat, in the remarkably cold season of 1816, were every where productive.

In 1817, Jacob Rice, of Shrewsbury, produced 36 1-4 bushels on one acre and 4 rods of land—35 bushels to the acre. Jona. Allen, of Pittsfield, raised 34 bushels to the acre. Accounts were received this year from all parts of the state of large crops of spring wheat, particularly from Berkshire and Worcester counties. In West Newbury 58 acres of land produced 1325 bushels, or 22 bushels to the acre. Moses Emery, of the same town, raised 33 1-2 bushels to an acre.

In 1819, William Jackson, of Plymouth, says he is as successful in raising wheat as any other crop, and obtains 18 to 25 bushels to the acre;

and that any land which is suitable for upland mowing is adapted to this crop. In 1822 he obtained 22 bushels to an acre. In 1823 from 1 acre and 146 rods, 50 bushels.

In 1821, R. Green, of Mansfield, obtained 16 bushels to the acre weighing 55 lbs. 4 oz. to the bushel.

In 1818, I. Simpkins, in Brewster, Cape Cod, obtained 22 bushels to the acre; sowed 25th April, and reaped 1st of August.

In 1819, Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, from 1 1-8 acre obtained 28 bushels, 30 qrs. In 1825 this same farmer obtained 37 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel.

In 1830, Tristram and Henry Little, of Newbury, obtained 34 1-2 bushels to the acre.

In 1828 or 9, in Lynn, twenty-five bushels were obtained to the acre.

In 1834, George Dickenson, of Deerfield, obtained 19 1-2 bushels to the acre. William Thurlow, of West Newbury, obtained 30 bushels to the acre. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, who has so distinguished himself by his productive cultivation, 55 bushels to the acre.

The past year, 1837, F. Knight, of West Newbury, obtained 32 bushels to the acre; Joseph P. Leland, of Sherburne, 32 bushels, 14 quarts to an acre. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, 38 1-2 bushels; Eldad Post, of Lenox, 40 bushels.

The above statements show how constantly and successfully spring wheat has been cultivated within the state. They might be much extended.

SELECTION OF SEED.—I have suggested the importance of an occasional change of seed. Without a careful selection of early, well-formed, and healthy plants, all crops have a tendency to degenerate in the same soil. A change of soil appears to produce a change in the habits or constitution of the plant, and impart to it new vigor. Besides this, diseases are propagated and aggravated by the continued cultivation of the same plants on the same land. From well known experiments it is settled that the condition of plants may be kept up and their vigor and productiveness improved by extraordinary care in the selection of seeds; but as this extraordinary care is not likely to be bestowed by the great mass of cultivators, we recommend as the best substitute an occasional change of seed.

The small round black seed of the tares often found in wheat, resembling in size an onion seed, and which are a great pest both to the crop and to the land, cannot be floated off in water, nor separated by any common wire riddle. A farmer in Edgartown, states that he has a sieve made of parchment pierced with small holes, by which these seeds are easily separated; and a farmer in Northampton is stated to have invented a machine by which all these impurities, tares, chaff, &c. are effectually removed. This, if true, will prove highly valuable, as the seed cannot be made too clean, as well on account of the growing crop as of the flour. Garlic within my knowledge, does not prevail in New England.

PRECEDING CROPS.—Good crops of wheat have been obtained after corn, potatoes, and ruta baga. In England wheat crops, or wheat are termed white crops. Wheat, oats, barley, &c. usually follow turnips, and in these cases the manure is applied to the preceding or green crops. Turnips, Swedish turnips, cabbages, and all the Brassica tribes, are great exhausters of the soil; but in Great Britain they are usually eaten on the land by sheep, and the land is enriched by the deposits of the sheep. The best crops of spring wheat with us have been obtained after potatoes highly manured. Fine crops likewise have followed Indian corn and broom corn. In such cases, sometimes, the land is simply harrowed, and the wheat put in with a harrow; but this is slovenly cultivation; and, though respectable crops are in this way occasionally obtained, it cannot be recommended.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.—A new theory of vegetation has been suggested by some distinguished European philosophers, which professes to approach nearer to a solution of this great mystery than has yet been reached.

"A new substance has been discovered in all soils and manures, which is denominated *humine* or *geine*. It has been found likewise in all barks; in saw-dust, starch, and sugar. Humine is a substance not unlike carbon, for which it has hitherto been mistaken. It combines with the salts and forms the humic acid. There is a strong analogy between humine and other nutritive substances, such as gum or fecula. It forms a humate with an alkali, which is very soluble in water. All substances, which contain carbon are dissolved in the water of vegetation through the means of humine; and the dissolved mass is taken up by plants as food. Humine in combination with lime, ammonia or potash also becomes soluble in soils or dung. Humic acid and carbonic acid gas, mixed with water, according to this discovery, constitute the chief food of plants. Every description of manure is only valuable in proportion as it contains these substances.

Such is the modern theory of vegetation; which is in itself plausible, but which will be farther tested by the lights of chemical science; from which examination the best results to agriculture are to be expected. Lime causes the evolution or extraction of this matter from various substances. Potash leads to similar results, and with more power than lime and bone manure; and night soil and all animal manures are supposed to furnish humine or geine in abundance. In respect to night soil or human excrement, a discovery has been recently made in France, which promises valuable results. The charcoal procured from burning wood, peat, or coal in close vessels has been mixed with it in the form of a fine powder, which operates to disinfect it of all offensive odor; and reduce it to a powder, which is portable and may be easily distributed. I have seen this process perfectly effected in the course of an hour. Manures in a decomposed and fermented state are said to supply this humic acid much more abundantly than in a crude or fresh state. In what precise condition they are best applied must be matter of farther inquiry and experiment; and depend somewhat on the mode of their application. If designed to be spread broad-cast and ploughed in, experience seems decidedly in favor of applying them in a green and unfermented state; but it is as well decided that green and unfermented

manure should never be brought in immediate contact with the roots of a growing plant.

Limes are found of various qualities from their different measures of combination with siliceous, argillaceous, or magnesian earth. Magnesia is found combined with some of our lime-stones in considerable quantities, and when in great amount is deemed prejudicial to vegetation. The quality of our various lime-stones is of great importance; and this will soon be furnished to us by the highest authority.

THE GRAIN WORM.—There is another circumstance deserving of particular attention. In many parts of the country the wheat crops have been destroyed by what is called the Grain Worm; (the *Cecidomyia tritici*.) A small black fly, in immense swarms, is seen hovering over the wheat fields, in the season of flowering, and deposits her eggs upon the plant, which presently produce small orange-colored maggots, which are found in the grain and entirely destroy it. This worm is first spoken of as appearing in England, in 1796, and afterwards prevailing to a great extent in 1828, and producing the most severe losses in the crops. No certain preventive has yet been discovered. The worm appears in the season when the wheat is in flower; and some farmers have professed to find a perfect security by sprinkling their wheat fields at this time, when wet with dew or rain, with finely powdered lime, at the rate of a peck, and in some cases a bushel, to the acre. Other farmers have failed in this application; but whether the application was made at a proper season, and under proper circumstances, is not determined. An intelligent farmer in West Newbury, the present season, assures me, that he applied it to his fields, which escaped the ravages of the insect, while the fields of his neighbors adjoining his, suffered severely. Facts are far more valuable than mere hypothesis; and though enough may not have been as yet accumulated to decide this matter, yet what has already taken place is sufficient to encourage farther trials. A perfect preventive against this alarming depredator would be worth millions to the country and the world. The thorough lining of the soil has, without doubt, a beneficial influence in destroying the germs of insect life.

In several remarkable cases, where wheat has been sown very early or very late, it has either passed beyond the season of liability to injury from the fly before his arrival, or his season of doing injury has passed away before the wheat has come into a condition to be injured by his attacks. The season of injury is at the time of the flowering of the wheat. The wheat crop above referred to, planted late in May, escaped to a great degree; the crop sown in June entirely escaped his depredations; though other crops in the vicinity, in a different state of forwardness, severely suffered. I say the case fairly before the farmers, and must leave the decision to themselves.

DISEASES.—Of other evils to which the wheat crop is exposed, I shall add little to what I have already stated. If the rust and mildew are parasitical plants like the smut, the seeds of which, by means which no sagacity has as yet discovered attach themselves to the wheat plant, it is certain, from the fullest experience, that their development is particularly favored by certain conditions of the weather; and that they seem, in most cases, contemporaneous with the presence of heavy dews

and hot, steaming, sultry fogs. Sure preventives in this case are not known; but I recur again to an important fact, stated in relation to this subject in my First Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts: I mean the case of two farmers in the vicinity of each other, whose wheat fields, in respect to soil, aspect, seed, preparation and cultivation, seemed precisely alike. The field of one was severely blighted; the field of the other yielded a fine, healthy, plump grain; and the only circumstance of difference of treatment in the two cases, which I could ascertain, was, that the owner of the latter field, for several mornings during the continuance of the damp and foggy weather and when his grain was covered with a heavy honey dew, caused it to be swept and the moisture shaken off by drawing a rope over the standing grain.

HARVESTING.—In respect to harvesting the grain, experience and observation are best able to decide the proper time of cutting. It is better to gather it early rather than late. When suffered to stand until dead ripe, much of the grain will be lost in the field. When gathered early the loss is prevented, and the grain be heavier and fairer. An eminent English farmer states his saving by cutting his grain early as, in his opinion, equal to one fifth. The general rule to be given is, to cut the grain when the culm or stalk under the ear appears to be dead; but in this case it will need some "making" in the field.

Of the mode of gathering, cradling, as it is termed, is preferable to reaping, where the grain is not lodged; but what is called a Scotch boy of which some account is given in the N. E. Farmer of 2d August last, has been found as efficient and useful in a careful hand as the best formed cradle. It is simply a hoop bent in an elliptic form, and firmly attached to the snath, by which the grain is received after it is cut, and deposited by the mower as regularly as with a cradle. The advantages, which it presents over the cradle, at that the expense of it is trifling, as any farmer can make it; it is very light; and it can be used with ease by any one who understands the proper use of a common scythe. It was introduced in Maine by one of the most intelligent and public spirited farmers in that state; and has been spoken of the past season with the strongest approbation.

SOWING CLOVER WITH WHEAT.—I add, in conclusion, to every farmer, who proposes to sow wheat, my advice to sow with his wheat a few pounds of southern clover. It will not injure the growth of the wheat. It will protect the land from the effects of drought after the wheat crop taken off; and should he choose to continue the cultivation of the field, the land will be enriched by the ploughing in of this green crop with the stubble, to an amount vastly exceeding the cost the seed and the expense of the sowing. On such a clover ley gypsum may be ordinarily applied to great advantage; and I have known lands thus managed gradually made better, even after a repeated succession of grain crops, without a other manuring than the gypsum applied to the clover and the ploughing in of the clover and the stubble. Some experiments in Berkshire County induce the conclusion that the clover should not be turned under in a state of great luxuriance or succulence; but rather in a decayed or matted state. This point deserves observation and experiment.

(From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.)

WHEAT.

Wheat, in this country, is usually an uncertain crop, but this season it has been, generally, little better than a failure. To point out the causes, and a remedy for this uncertainty, is a subject of sufficient importance to merit the attention of our best scientific agriculturalists, and will not now be attempted. A few suggestions, however, will not, perhaps, be deemed impertinent.

It is well known that much of the land in the long settled parts of New England which is now considered unsuitable for wheat, has become so under the exhausting system of cultivation which has been pursued. Once, wheat was a profitable and tolerably sure crop, as it is now in similar soils and climate where the same system either has not been adopted, or has not been in progress long enough to produce its mischievous effects. If it be asked, what is there so injurious in the system of cultivation under which our soil has so greatly deteriorated, it is replied that among other things, one of its most prominent features will be found to be *an almost entire neglect of the principles of rotation, or even of alternation of crops.*—Continual crops of either wheat, corn, oats, rye or grass, constituted the series; for potatoes are comparatively a new article, at least to any extent.—Grass for mowing, is generally allowed to stand until the seeds are formed, and in many instances, to become nearly ripe before it is cut. Now under this management, there is very little alternation ever. These plants are all *culmiferous*, and all, with the exception of grass, *farinaceous*, as they all suffered to produce seed, tend to exhaust the soil of nearly the same quality, and that without any alleviation.

With respect to a remedy for the evil, it is remarked, that the application of large quantities of animal manure, though it would very much increase the fertility of the soil generally, yet if applied directly to a crop of wheat, would be found to be positively injurious. And further, on soil which is much enriched in this way, wheat is considered to be exceedingly liable to rust or blight. And too, our resources for thus enriching the soil are too small to practise it universally.

The application of lime in large quantities would probably enable us to raise wheat; but this, on the other hand, would tend very fast to reduce the fertility of the soil yet further, except sustained by the use of large quantities of other manure; or on our light soil, the vegetable matter, on which the lime acts, and which it converts into immediate nourishment, is already too small, and needs to be increased.

If this view of the subject be correct, instead of taxing our ingenuity for the purpose of devising ways to obtain large crops of grain for the purpose of sale or for feeding animals, we should introduce without any further delay, a judicious system of alternation of crops, embracing *roots and leguminous plants*; and thus by gradually enriching the soil, without exhausting it of one specific quality, we shall, perhaps, sooner than in any other manner, restore our worn out soil to its original fertility.

Let us for a moment imagine that instead of the system complained of, potatoes, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, carrots, &c. had been raised in quantities sufficient (with some grain, perhaps,) to fatten all the cattle that have been fattened on

grain exclusively—that clover, lucerne, &c., had been judiciously, alternated with the grasses, and that the immense quantities of manure which would then have been furnished had been properly applied—and can it be supposed that our soil would then have been in its present destitute condition? It is not asserted that under such management our soil would at this time be what is called a good wheat soil, though it is believed that it would have been at least capable of producing a good crop of wheat, and with tolerable certainty. And with respect to other grain, no one will doubt that the same quantity which is now raised, might in the case supposed, be raised on one half or even one third of the land which is now requisite to produce it.

The diseases to which grain, particularly wheat, is subject, are smut, and rust or blight. In addition to these, there has recently appeared an insect which threatens to be destructive, but of this we are yet comparatively ignorant.

The smut, whether a disease or an animalcule, is found to be propagated with the seed, and may be entirely destroyed by the application of new ashes, or caustic lime, to the seed.

There are some statements made upon good authority, with respect to a species of wheat (Siberian,) which indicate that, like a species of oats now common among us, it is not liable to rust.—If upon further trial this should be found to be a fact, it will be a very important one. One of your committee was assured, upon the authority of Mr Colman, that a rope drawn over a field of standing wheat several successive mornings, at a time when wheat was rusting, particularly after cold foggy nights, removed or prevented the rust, so that a large crop of plump, heavy wheat was obtained, while an adjoining piece, exactly similarly situated in every respect, but over which the rope was not drawn, was rendered worthless by the rust. This, if confirmed, (and every one can try an experiment so simple,) will be an important fact, and equally applicable to other grain besides wheat. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN KEELY.

December, 1837.

We thank our friend in Connecticut, who has done us the favor to furnish us with the following communication. We have ourselves suffered severely from the disease for which this communication proposes a remedy, having raised from some of the best stock in the country a colt, whose value was greatly reduced by this affection. How far it would be within the competency of farmers in general to apply the remedy here prescribed is questionable; but we do wish that the veterinary art was better understood among us; and that there were competent and qualified persons to treat the diseases of our domestic animals. At present they are, when sick, the unpitied victims of the most deplorable quackery; a quackery resulting from an ignorance equalled in many cases only by its cruelty. We think, if some of our practitioners of medicine in the country would connect with their practice and study a good knowledge of the diseases of domestic animals, it would be a source of considerable profit; and

highly respectable, if for no other grounds, on the score of general humanity in the preservation of valuable life and the alleviation of great suffering.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

RING BONE IN HORSES.

MR EDITOR—Are we not individually called upon, when we become acquainted with any facts, which, by a more extended diffusion, will promote the interest and welfare of those around us, to make known the same to the public.

Feeling this to be a duty, I would direct the attention of all gentlemen who are raising horses to that distressing complaint called ring-bone.

Having in the early part of life, paid considerable attention to raising horses, but finding them subject to so many complaints, and especially that of the ring-bone, I was much discouraged in the enterprise, and was led to ascertain if possible the cause of the complaint and if any remedy could be found. From the information that I could obtain from different authors on the subject, and from my own experimental knowledge of the complaint, I was led to conclude that there were various causes for the complaint; that colts which are kept confined in a stable and the floor cleaned off daily, are more liable to be affected with it than those that are kept on the ground or on floors well littered. Low keeping by weakening the joints has a tendency to produce them. In young horses they are generally occasioned by sprains which are made by being rode or drove too hard—by running in the pasture or leaping fences.

After hearing the above statement as to the causes, the reader may with propriety inquire, what composes the ring-bone, and from whence it originates.

In answer to this inquiry, I have found it to be composed of the Cynovia or juices of the ankle or fetlock joint, which, by some of the forementioned causes, is made to flow or leak from the joint; and is at first conveyed into a small sack in the back part of the fetlock joint; from thence it is conveyed by two small tubes to each side of the foot where it gradually forms the callous or ring-bone.

For the last thirty years, I have been in the habit of performing an operation which prevents the ring-bone from increasing in size, and if not lame previous to the operation the animal never after becomes lame in consequence of the ring-bone; but if lame previous to the operation, a period from one to twelve months is required for the recovery, much depending on the time which the animal has been lame.

The operation is performed in the following manner. I first shear off the fetlock, then make an incision through the skin and extract the sack above mentioned, at the same time taking care to destroy the communication from the joint to the ring-bone, by cutting off the tubes or conveyers from the joint to the ring-bone.

If the aforesaid operation is performed skillfully, the horse is as fit for use in one week as before.

ZECHARIAH CONE.

Hebron, Conn., April 2, 1838.

Mr Amos Harrington of Weston, has this season killed a pig, eleven months and twenty days old, which weighed when dressed, 474 pounds.—*Concord Freeman.*

HORTICULTURAL.

(From the Horticultural Register.)

FORCING FRAMES AND FORWARDING
EARLY VEGETABLES.

(Continued.)

FORCING RADISHES AND POTATOES.

A moderate hot bed may be prepared at any time after the first of March for forcing radishes and potatoes. The manner of making the bed and materials is the same as that recommended for cucumbers, with this exception, namely—that if possible, nearly all leaves are the best to be used to give *heat*, and the bed should not be so high, as the heat required will not be over 50 degrees.

Having the *bed* made place on the frame as before directed to draw the heat. When the heat has risen cover the whole of the inside of the frame with light rich earth about eight inches thick and close the frame again to draw up the heat; when the heat begins to rise the seed may then be sown regularly over the bed, and some fine earth sifted over it and gently beaten down with a spade or shovel. Care must be taken in this stage of forcing that the frame is not kept too much confined, but plenty of air admitted in the day, and some left off at night to let off the steam that will arise: the temperature should be kept from 45 to 50 degrees, and never over; when the radishes begin to appear, which will be in a few days, every attention should be paid to give them plenty of *light* and *air* or they will be drawn in a weak and sickly state which they will never fully recover—care must be taken to let off the steam at the back of the frame, particularly when the sun shines on it; but this must be done in a cautious manner when it is freezing severely, or, in many cases, the cold air let in being too powerful for the internal, freezes the young plants, and the sun acting on them scalds them in a manner that they can never recover. This remark I hope will serve through the whole process spoken of in forcing frames. The temperature may be regularly kept through the process of a moderate degree of 50 to 56. Every precaution must be taken to give plenty of air of a fine day and cover well at night. When the young plants are coming into rough leaf, they are to be thinned to a regular distance of two or three inches apart. The bed may now be regularly watered of a warm morning about sunrise if not frosty, and the frame may be closed an hour or two but not too long to scald the leaves of the plants; this process may be continued, and if the heat of the bed is declining a fresh lining may be applied. Recollect the bottom heat should increase with the season, and not decrease as is often the case.

FORCING THE POTATO.

For forcing the potato a bed may be in every manner prepared as for that of the radish, with the exception that six inches of soil will be sufficient at the first commencement: having the bed prepared, the potatoes may be planted in rows about a foot apart and eight inches in the rows, the planting may be performed by pressing the potatoes on the surface of the soil, when the earth is warmed through three inches, more may be covered over the potatoes; and after the plants come up some inches, six inches may be given as a final earthing.

During the process of forcing, plenty of air may

be given of a fine day and every precaution taken to cover well of a night to keep out the frost, which, if allowed to freeze the tops, will greatly retard their growth.

FORWARDING CABBAGE—CAULIFLOWERS—LETTUCE.

In order to forward cabbage, lettuce, cauliflowers and other esculent vegetables, a moderate hot bed may be made about the beginning of March and covered with about six inches of good soil, and in every way managed as for the radish and potato.

When the bed is in order, the seed of the different kinds of plants required to be grown may be sown in drills three inches apart and lightly covered with leaf mould—when the plants are come up and the rough leaf appears they may be thinned to a regular distance and moderately watered of a warm morning. In order to have the plants strong and vigorous for replanting in the garden they may be transplanted out into a second frame two or three inches apart each way.

In the process of growing the plants every care must be taken to give plenty of air of a fine day, and covering the frame of a night, that the frost may not retard their growth.

TOMATO—EGG PLANT—PEPPER.

The above kind of vegetables may be forwarded in precisely the same manner as the latter—with the exception that more heat will be required and less air given. The heat given for the cucumber will answer, and if manure and frames are not to be had at the early part of the season, the seeds of the different kinds may be sown in large pots and placed at the back of the cucumber frame until the middle of March, when they are to be transplanted out into a bed with a little bottom heat in the same manner as recommended for the cabbage and lettuce. The egg plants must be planted four or five inches apart in order to give them room to grow to large plants before putting them out in the natural ground.

HARDENING OF PLANTS FOR PLANTING OUT IN OPEN GROUND.

Before closing the subject of framing, I must give some few remarks on hardening plants for planting in the open ground. There is nothing that is more simply done than forwarding the vegetables spoken of, and few things generally worse managed.

In the manner of framing, the plants are generally at first mismanaged by growing them too slender, owing to keeping the frame too much confined, and consequently they are by the heat and steam drawn weak and succulent. The next common error is that so soon as a change of warm weather or days appear, the sashes are altogether taken off in the day, and in many cases are left off at night, and often the consequence is that the plants are frosted and retarded in their growth. The plants should be gradually hardened off as the warm weather increases.

FORCING OR FORWARDING VEGETABLES IN TIN CANISTERS.

The credit of this novel mode of forcing or forwarding vegetables is due to a French gentleman, some years since a superintendent to the late Dr. Hosack, of Hyde Park, N. Y., who practised it very successfully at that place. The method is so simple that any intelligent person may practise it with every facility, when once acquainted with the process.

The canisters are simply made of a piece of tin

forming a tube of different dimensions, from eight inches to a foot in length. The width on the top is from three inches to six; on the bottom from four to eight. These different sizes must be used according to the vegetable to be cultivated.

Having the canisters prepared, the bed may then be made in the usual manner, of a heat corresponding with the nature of the plants to be forced. The bed being made, place on it the frame and level the manure; draw the heat, &c. as before directed. When the bed is in proper order, receive the earth for planting, then place the tin canisters into it, the largest end downwards; when the frame is filled with the canisters, fill them with soil and the places between them, so that the whole is level with soil, to the top of them. This done, close the frame to draw the heat, after which seeds of the different kinds of plants required may be sown in the centre of the top of each canister, to form hills or the like for transplanting. The management of the frame must be in every way corresponding to the nature of the plants and they must be managed in a manner to harden them previous to their being transplanted into the ground, as before directed.

Transplanting the plants from the Frames.—The operation of transplanting must be very carefully done, as the plants will be much injured if the roots are broken by removing them. The method I have generally adopted, is, first to take away the frame, then clear away the soil from the first row of canisters; this done, take up the canister carefully, by placing a sharp spade under the bottom, cutting it from the soil, and carefully place it with the ball entire in a wheelbarrow. Having the ground well prepared, the planting is performed by preparing a hole the depth of the canister which is placed therein and the earth placed about it in a neat compact manner: the canister is the gently slipped up, without disturbing the root and the plants watered, in order to close the loose soil about it.

This system is particularly adapted to India corn. I hope to see the time when this method will prove of advantage to the forcing of our vegetables; but I am of opinion that it will be much improved by making moulds of pot earth the same consistence as for flower pots, of the same dimensions recommended; and I give word of advice, for potters to commence on small scale.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, established in Boston, offers the following Premiums, for Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, for 1838.

The augmented and various displays of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, and the zeal manifested by the cultivators thereof, during the past year, have been such as to induce the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to offer, for the present season, the following premiums, to promote the general interest of Horticulture, and to excite a spirit of emulation among its members for the public good.

FRUITS.

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| PEARS. | For the best Summer Pears, not less than one doz., a premium of | \$5 |
| | For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one doz., a premium of | 5 |
| | For the best Winter Pears, not | |

	less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
APPLES.	For the best Summer Apples, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
	For the best Autumn Apples, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
	For the best Winter Apples, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
CHERRIES.	For the best Cherries, not less than two quarts, a premium of	5 00
PEACHES.	For the best Peaches, open culture, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
	For the best Peaches, under glass, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
PLUMS.	For the best Plums, not less than one quart, a premium of	5 00
APRICOTS.	For the best Apricots, not less than one doz., a premium of	4 00
NECTARINES.	For the best Nectarines, not less than one doz., a premium of	4 00
QUINCES.	For the best Quinces, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
GRAPES.	For the best Foreign Grapes grown under glass, a premium of	10 00
	For the best Foreign Grapes, out door culture, a premium of	5 00
	For the best Native Grapes, a premium of	5 00
GOOSEBERRIES.	For the best Dessert Gooseberries, not less than two quarts, a premium of	5 00
RASPBERRIES.	For the best Raspberries, not less than two quarts, a premium of	5 00
STRAWBERRIES.	For the best Strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of	5 00
CURRANTS.	For the best Currants, not less than one quart, a premium of	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.	Earliest and best in open ground	\$4 00
Cucumbers.	Best pair on or before the 1st Saturday in July,	4 00
Cabbages.	Early, the best four heads,	2 00
Carrots.	Twelve roots, the earliest and best	2 00
Beets.	Twelve roots of the earliest and best, by the 1st Saturday in July,	2 00
Chuharb.	Six spears of the best,	3 00
Potatoes.	Early, one peck the best, by the 1st Saturday in July,	3 00
Celery.	Two plants, earliest and best,	2 00
Beans.	Large Lima, two quarts shelled,	3 00
"	The earliest and best, dwarf shell, two quarts,	2 00
Lettuce.	Four heads, the finest and heaviest of the season,	2 00
Cauliflowers.	Two heads, finest and heaviest of the season,	3 00
Broccoli.	Two heads,	3 00
Squashes.	Winter, the largest and best pair,	3 00
Peas.	One peck, the earliest and best, by the first Saturday of June,	4 00

Melons.	Water, the largest and best pair,	3 00
"	The finest greenflesh in the season,	3 00
Indian Corn,	for boiling; twelve ears, having regard to the size of the ears, their earliness, and the quality of the corn,	2 00

FLOWERS.

Roses.	For the best display,	\$5 00
"	24 hardy varieties,	3 00
"	12 " " "	2 00
"	12 China and other tender varieties,	3 00
HYACINTHS.	Best display,	5 00
CARNATIONS.	" " "	5 00
"	six varieties,	3 00
"	seedling,	3 00
"	display,	5 00
PINKS.	" six varieties,	3 00
"	seedling,	3 00
"	12 varieties,	8 00
TULIPS.	display,	1st prize, 10 00
DAHLIAS.	" " "	2nd " 6 00
"	24 varieties,	1st " 8 00
"	" " "	2nd " 5 00
"	16 " "	1st " 6 00
"	" " "	2nd " 4 00
"	8 " "	1st " 5 00
"	" " "	2nd " 2 00
"	seedling,	1st " 3 00
"	" " "	2nd " 2 00
VIOLAS.	" display,	5 00
"	seedling,	3 00
GERANIUMS.	" display, six var. in pots,	5 00
"	seedling,	3 00
HERBACEOUS PLANTS.	Best general display during the season,	10 00

A gratuity is also offered for any specimens of new or rare plants, or for any plant, which may be considered by the Committee on Flowers, deserving, for its great beauty or superior culture, such mark of approbation.

It is desirable that the specimens offered for competition should be as numerous as possible, regard being had that none should be presented but those of a fine quality, and that each kind should be accompanied by its name.

The Society may withhold any prize if the specimen exhibited be deemed, by them, unworthy; although a prize may have been announced for the best production in the class to which it respectively belongs. And be it further understood, that all Fruits, Flowers, or Vegetables, brought forward for competition, must be the property of, and raised by the competitor.

The Society meet every Saturday morning at their rooms, 23 Tremont Row, where articles designed for exhibition or competition may be presented. The specimens for premiums should be on the table by ten o'clock, A. M. labelled with the name of the owners. Persons wishing to become members of this Society, will please make application to any of the officers as above.

All premiums not applied for within six months after they are awarded, will be considered as forfeited to, and for the use of the Society.

Committee on Fruits.

W. Kenrick, Chairman,	John M. Ives, Salem,
Robert Manning,	P. B. Hovey,

Samuel Downer,	L. P. Grosvenor,
Benj. V. French,	William H. Cowen,
Edward M. Richards,	J. L. L. F. Warren,
John A. Kenrick,	S. Pond,

Committee on Vegetables.

Sam. Pond, Chairman,	E. M. Richards,
P. B. Hovey,	Aaron D. Williams,
S. Walker,	Rufus Howe,

Committee on Flowers.

S. Walker, Chairman,	D. Haggerston,
C. M. Hovey,	Samuel R. Johnson,
Joseph Breck,	M. P. Wilder,
S. Sweetser,	William Carter,
	E. VOSE, President.

R. T. PAINE, Corresponding Secretary.

(From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.)

EBENEZER G. BERRY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agr. Society:

GENTLEMEN—I have the following statement to make respecting the two cows and heifers I have presented for premium.

1. The black cow is 8 years old, of native breed, was raised in New Hampshire and bought from a drove when a heifer. I purchased her the 1st of June, the present year; she calved the first of March about 3 months before coming into my hands. The following is a correct statement of the butter she made from the 19th of June to the 16th of September, viz: 146 1-2 lbs. in 13 weeks averaging 11 lbs. 4 1-3 oz. and a fraction over, per week; the greatest quantity of butter per week, 12 lbs. 10 oz. A list containing the quantity in each week I have in my possession, and it will be placed at your disposal, if necessary. The last week, the quantity of butter made was 10 lbs. 9 oz., which butter is this day exhibited for premium.

2. The red cow is 7 years old, native breed, and has been in my possession 3 years. The amount of butter made from her milk the last week in May, before going to grass, was 9 3-4 lbs. Since that time the milk has been used in the family and averaged from 28 to 30 lbs. per day during the summer months. Her milk is of excellent quality and will yield 10 lbs. of butter per week, on grass alone.

3. The heifer is 3 years old, native breed, was raised in Lynn, Mass. She calved the 1st of April, her first calf. She averaged 9 quarts of milk per day during the 3 summer months. She now gives 7 1-2 quarts of milk per day. Her milk is of a superior quality, and will make 6 1-2 lbs. of butter per week.

The keeping of the cows has been as follows:

1. The black cow has had on average, 2 quarts of meal and 1 quart shorts per day, till the season for green corn stalks, which she has had daily in common quantity, besides going in common pasture. 2. The red cow was fed one month before going to grass, on cut feed, with 3 quarts of meal per day till going to grass; then on grass alone till the season for corn stalks; since then she has been fed regularly at night with them, together with common pasture. 3. The heifer was fed on stalks and common pasture. Since going to grass, the red cow and heifer have had no grain whatever—have been fed together—the black cow by herself.

Respectfully,

EBENEZER G. BERRY.

Danvers, Sept. 26, 1837.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1838.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the year 1838, has just been issued from the press; and demands the particular attention of the Farmers of Massachusetts. We have before expressed our regret at the decision of this Board, in omitting their customary Cattle Show and Fair at Brighton; but we accord to others the same right of judgment which we claim for ourselves; and we know that their decision was formed entirely on views of public expediency. If there had not been a single superior animal exhibited at the Show, yet very great good always comes in such cases from bringing the farmers together; from presenting the subject of agriculture frequently and strongly before the public attention; and from the opportunity, which such occasions always have afforded, of evincing the interest taken in it by many gentlemen among us of the highest distinction in the professional walks of life. To such persons Massachusetts is deeply indebted for the aid, which they have given to her agriculture. They have been lavish of their time and money. They have introduced into the state many of the most valuable implements, plants, fruits, grains, and animals; and they have cheerfully done this, in a most disinterested manner; and for a class in the community, who, taken as a body, are proverbially slow to perceive and acknowledge the value of such public spirited improvements.— Their reward in such cases will be found in the conscious satisfaction of having rendered an immense benefit to the State and to the country at large.

The Massachusetts Society with the same views have issued their Premium List, much or all of which will appear at convenient times in the columns of the Farmer.

The premiums offered for the best cultivated Farms are four in number, amounting in the whole to six hundred dollars—one of \$200—of \$175—of \$150—of \$75. These premiums are certainly magnificent; and it is hoped will call out the ambition of the Farmers throughout the State. The conditions on which the claims must rest are fully and with great judgment drawn up and detailed in their prospectus. The objects of premiums are oftentimes much misunderstood. It is not the mere reward of extraordinary industry or skill; but the bestowment of a premium has in view mainly and indeed exclusively the general benefit. A man is honored with a premium for raising a fine animal; but it is that others may be stimulated to similar efforts; that the breed of animals of the same description may be generally in the same manner improved; and that the mode by which such improvements have been effected may be understood.

So likewise in regard to the produce of a farmer's dairy. He receives a premium not merely for the exhibition of the best butter and cheese; but for furnishing the public with that practical knowledge of the dairy art, which shall put it in the power of other farmers to compete with him for the palm of excellence in the market. It is the same with all other agricultural improvements, which are honored with premiums; and thus knowledge is every where diffused; improvement stimulated and accelerated; and these premiums are like good seed sown in good ground and produce their sixty and their hundred fold.

The next great subject of Premium is dairy produce;

and the premiums offered in this case amount to \$260—being for butter one of \$100—one of \$50—one of \$30—and for cheese, one of \$50—and one of \$30. These premiums are offered to the competition of the farmers in any of the States. We honor this liberality; but we hope for the credit of the old Bay State, that however extended the competition may be, and we should be glad if it were practicable to see samples from every state in the Union, that the Massachusetts farmers will at least deserve the highest.

The other subjects of premium, on which too the offers are highly liberal, are

Rotation of Crops.

Growing and Ploughing in Green Crops.

Mixed or Compost Manure.

Vegetable and Grain Crops.

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

Trees and Live Hedges.

All of these are important subjects of inquiry and experiment; and we hope the competition will be as intelligent and spirited as possible. We shall do all we can to circulate the prospectus; and we hope every intelligent farmer, who gets the notice will exert himself and wake up his neighbors.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, it is understood, will adjourn this day after the longest session on record. It is too much a habit of some people to find fault with those whom we employ, and to feel that they have not done enough. This is not however always just; and our expectations, as to what should be done, are as often extravagant, as what is done falls short of what it ought to be. There has been no case during the session, when a quorum has not been found; and we believe the members have been in session the usual number of hours. The committees have been worked unusually hard. But whether what has been done has been what ought to have been done; and has corresponded with the expense of time and money which has been lavished, are inquiries which we shall not undertake to answer in behalf of the people.

We regret that the Legislature refused to do some things, which were asked of them; among others that they rejected, the act to procure statistical returns of agricultural products. The bill as reported attempted perhaps a little too much; and proposed a minuteness in the returns, which, though it would have been highly useful, was with the general careless habits of our farmers scarcely practicable. But it would have been as easy to amend the form of the bill as to have rejected it; and the result of such inquiries as were proposed, so far as exactness was attainable, would have been equally gratifying, as the returns of the manufacturing industry of the Commonwealth. A Massachusetts man may lay his hand upon that document with an honest pride; he perceives at once in these returns the immense value of manual labor in its influence upon wealth, morals, social comfort and general improvement; and with a lofty consciousness of power he stands under her granite cliffs, like the Hebrew leader before the rocks of the desert, knowing that he has but to touch them with the wand of labor to cause the waters to gush forth. The agricultural products of Massachusetts are far from being what they should be, and this is a fact equally important to be known; at the same time, it is believed, they are much greater than many persons, who are accustomed to look with complaint and disdain upon her ungenial climate and her rocky and broken soil apprehend. The ascertaining of them would have done much to stimulate and encourage agricultural industry.

We regret likewise that the proposition to establish a Board of Agriculture was rejected. We have already stated explicitly and fully our views in favor of this measure; and farther reflection has served only to confirm these impressions. We believe that such a Board would exert a most salutary influence over the agricultural interests of the State; and so strong are our convictions of its utility, that we will not doubt, that the unflinching friends of this great interest will ultimately carry it by a large vote. Perfect unanimity in any case is almost as seldom to be desired as it is to be expected. Opposition quickens inquiry and exertion; and induces

a measure of caution and ambition, which in any important matter or enterprise are the great elements of success.

An attempt was made, under cover of inquiring into its expediency, to put a stop to the agricultural survey of the state; and to strangle the bantling when it was scarcely nine months old. Now so long as they did not attempt to strangle the surveyor himself, the measure was of little personal concern to any one; not certainly to the citizens of the commonwealth, in a pecuniary point of view; for if the survey should require three years from its commencement for its completion, and this is the time assigned by the committee, and in this time it will in all human probability, be completed, and perhaps sooner, the whole expense to the state will not exceed six mills to a head. But of the importance of the survey to the state, our convictions are strong, and daily growing stronger. The report of the committee on this subject, was full and decided in favor of its continuance; and approbatory of what was doing and what had been done. This was highly gratifying to the friends of the survey; and cheering to the commissioner in his labors. His success must materially depend on the aid and co-operation of the farmers themselves; and we confidently hope that this aid will be cordially rendered. Too much ought not to be expected. In any valuable enterprise or improvement all that human skill and effort can accomplish is only an approach to perfection. The two great objections we have heard made to the first Report of the Commissioner are first that his statements of products are exaggerated; and second that though he has stated large results, he has not stated how they were obtained. In regard to the first objection, let men believe as they will, the statements made are all capable of being substantiated by testimony, which, in amount and kind, would be deemed ample before any court or jury in the Commonwealth. If we cannot rely upon such testimony upon what can we rely? But they never got such crops, and therefore it cannot be. Now if our own personal experience is the only measure of truth, its domain is so explored; all inquiry is idle and ridiculous; every man then becomes a philosopher; and may set up for himself. No such man will ever think of trading upon borrowed capital or of learning any thing from others.—Such philosophers disdain all science; and will prove to you by irrefragable evidence, that the Newtonian theory is a childish romance; that this earth does not turn round as the philosophers say, because we should all drop off if it did, and we find ourselves in the morning lying flat on our backs in the bed, just in the posture we got in at night instead of being on our face with the bed a top of us.

Another objection to the Report is, that the Commissioner does not tell us how these things which he states are done. This is not quite true. In many cases matters are fully explained; and the various steps in the progress are clearly detailed. In others it was deemed sufficient at first to state the results in as concise a form as possible. If too much had been attempted, there is some reason to fear that the length of the details might have been objected to. Besides this it is not understood from the resolve and letter of instructions that the Survey was to comprise a complete system of agriculture. Least of all was it to be expected that a cause should be decided before a quarter part of the testimony is in; and that we should proceed to general conclusions in regard to the agriculture of the State from the survey of a single county. Such premature systematizing, such deducing general rules from single facts has already been high prejudicial to agricultural improvement; and has led to unwary to many and expensive disappointments. The Commissioner, if we know him, has no passion whatever for theorizing; and is above all things anxious so to collect and arrange important and well ascertained facts that intelligent farmers, having the whole testimony before them, must make up their own verdict, and determine the law as well as the fact.

NEW YORK APPROPRIATIONS.—Among the appropriations made by the New York Legislature for internal improvements, are \$4,000,000 for the more speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal—\$3,000,000 in aid of the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad—\$300,000 to aid in the construction of the Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad—say \$275,000 to the Owego and Ithaca Railroad—and \$200,000 to the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad—being an aggregate of \$7,750,000.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**GERANIUM SHOW.**

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will award its Premiums, on Saturday next, 28th inst. for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, viz: for the best six varieties in pots, and for the best seedling. The specimens must be on the table, at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rooms will be opened for the public, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee on Flowers.

SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

23 Tremont Row, April 21, 1838.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 31st of March, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to M. Ives, Esq., of Salem, for his acceptable and valuable donation of Mulberry Seed

Attest, E. WESON, Rec. Sec.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending April 22.

APRIL, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	22	32	28 N.
Tuesday,	17	22	42	36 S. E.
Wednesday,	18	34	58	55 S.
Thursday,	19	50	52	48 W.
Friday,	20	20	38	34 S. W.
Saturday,	21	22	40	38 N.
Sunday,	22	38	62	58 S.

TWENTY THOUSAND BUCKTHORNS,

Suitable for Hedges, 2 and 3 years old, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, 12 cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres of land can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars, see a communication in the New England Farmer of the 25th inst., or inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough, or come and see

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838. eptf

*The communication referred to is unavoidably omitted. It will appear next week, May 2

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of commendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural chests, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton, the very best varieties of the following plants. Early and Late Cauliflower. Purple and White Broccoli. Cabbage of every kind. Celery and Tomato. Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois, Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN. Brighton, Mass. April 11 1838.

ONION SEEDS, &c.

A few hundred pounds prime White Silver-skinned, Large Yellow and Dark Red Onion Seeds for sale, at reasonable prices.

1,000 lbs. French, White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed. (Imported.)

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

6 lbs. Moretti or Dandolo Mulberry Seed, called at Northampton, "Chinese"

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, still remaining, with 2 to 3 feet of perfect wood.

12,000 Morus expansa, or Hybrid Multicaulis, the finest of all varieties for all latitudes north of 42 degrees.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. of all kinds of which priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

April 11, 1838. 3w Flushing, near New York.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale, at Thomas Mason's, Charlestown vineyard, Eden Street.

Red and White Antwerp Raspberry plants.

Mason's Seedling Grape, do.

Franconia, do.

Red and White Corranis, Grape Vines, &c.

Charlestown, April 4, 1838. 3w

FARM FOR SALE,

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair, the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM TO LET.

Situated 5 miles from Boston, 1 mile north of Medford village and adjoining the farm of Hon. Peter C. Brooks; contains nearly 100 acres of very productive mowing, tillage and pasture land is well adapted to the business of a milk man, or vegetable market man; will be leased for 5, 7, or 10 years and possession given immediately. Inquire at the office of Messrs Choate & Crowninshield, of THEO. OTIS. April 11, 1838.

WANTED.

A man of middle age and good habits, that understands farming in all its branches, to take the lead of a small farm. Apply at 49 India wharf. 2pis. April 11.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 62 cents.

March 28, 1838.

FARMER'S ATTEND.

Wanted a situation on a Farm for a Boy between eleven and twelve years of age. Apply at No. 37 Court street, to ANSON DEXTER. 3w April 11.

FARM WANTED.

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasturage, tillage mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from 2,500 to \$3,000; for which the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. WILLIS, New England Farmer Office. April 11, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 00	14 50
No. 1.	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BRESWAN, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 12	3 25
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 00	8 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	8 25	8 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 12	8 25
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,	"	57	90
" " barrels,	"	85	86
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	80	81
southern flat yellow	"	10	1 12
white,	"	65	90
Rye, northern,	"	40	42
Barley,	"	20 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	14 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	48	50
Eastern screwed,	"	5	4
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	3	4
HORS, 1st quality	pound	8	9
2d quality	"	7	8
LAND, Boston, 1st sort,	"	28	29
southern, 1st sort,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	26
do country do	"	20	21
Baltimore city do.	"	20	21
do. dry hide	"	20	21
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
do. dry hide,	"	90	1 00
LIME, best sort,	cask	10 00	11 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	3	25
PEASIER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	21 00	22 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 50
clear from other States	"	16 50	17 00
Mess,	"	2 63	2 75
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	80	1 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	1	50
Northern,	"	2 75	3 00
Hemp,	"	17	18
Red Clover, northern	pound	10	11
Southern Clover,	"	3 00	3 50
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	30	55
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	45	47
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	41	43
American, full blood, washed,	"	38	40
do. 3-4ths do.	"	33	38
do. 1-2 do	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common	"	37	40
Northern pulled,	"	28	30
{ Pulled superfine,	"		
{ No. 1.	"		
{ No. 2.	"		
{ No. 3.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	25
lump	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	16	19
POTATOS, chengango	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 23, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 175 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and calves, 70 Sheep, and 170 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—In consequence of the limited number of cattle at market, an advance was effected. We quote—First quality, \$7 75 a \$8 00.—Second quality \$7 00 a \$7 50—Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 75.

Cows and Calves.—We quote sales at \$28, \$30, and \$35.

Sheep.—Price not made public.

Swine.—A lot to peddle was sold at 8 and 9. At retail, 9 and 10.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Yorker.

YOUTH AND AGE.

BY PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ.

When we are young, our days are like
The fountain waves that flow in June,
That sparkle in the golden sun,
Or gleam beneath the silver moon.
When we are old, our moments glide
Like winter waters cold and drear,
That freeze before December's voice
Has sighed the death-note of the year.

When we are young, the clouds around
Our path have hues of glory on,
Like those which sleep on summer skies
Before the crimson flush is gone.
When we are old, no ray concealed
Within the folded vapor lies,
But glooming shadows overspread
The circle of Life's evening skies.

Oh then, since with the hours that fade
Our being's light is fading too.
How shall we find a hope to cheer
When we to youth must bid adieu!
In heaven, and not on earth, there glows
A sun whose pure and perfect ray
Will warm the freezing waves of life
And change its twilight into day.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

The light of other days is faded,
And all their glories past;
For grief heavy hath shaded
The hopes too bright to last;
The world which morning's mantle clouded
Shines with purer rays;
But the heart ne'er feels, in sorrow shrouded
The light of other days.

The leaf which Autumn tempests wither,
The birds which then take wing,
When winter's winds are past, come hither
To welcome back the Spring;
The very ivy on the ruin,
In gloom full life displays;
But the heart alone sees no renewing
The light of other days.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

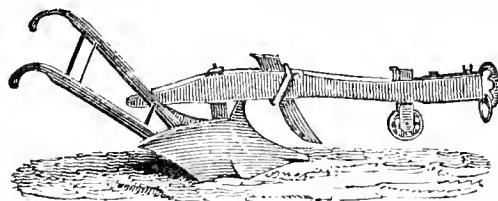
Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

- 500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Seythe Smith.
- 200 " Common " "
- 100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
- 200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
- 300 " Common Hoes.
- 100 " Prong " "
- 100 " Garden " A splendid article.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 1500 " Seythe Rifles.
- 500 " " Stones.
- 100 " Ames's, and other Shovels.
- 50 " Spades.
- 100 " Manure Forks.
- 200 " Hay " "
- 300 pair of Trace Chains
- 100 Ox Chains.
- 200 Halter "
- 300 Chains for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a prime lot of Sweet Potato Slips.
April 13, 1838, JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,
April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Plumey Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet; Hemp, Rap, and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brasa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissima, and Gladiolus natiensis.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twenty-five dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a few Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees.

A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. Boston.
March 28, 1838.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their kinds, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic, and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all may see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.

30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agriculturists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.

100 bushels Indian Wheat,

Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

FINE WHITE, BLACK, AND RED CURRANT BUSHES.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.



For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. A set of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, superior assortment of finest kinds, and of a other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees or still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæoni and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges. 800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, cold, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.

1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extensive, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.

3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 ft high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention. Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties Seedling Pinks (raised by him.) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Da Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, Highland Lad, Lafayette, Roxbury Beauty, General Warren.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, semi-double, Bea Blazing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, I Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Ira, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamond, Refort Fair Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John, Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual attention.

March 28, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how he may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NATHAN WARREN

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within 15 days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a discount of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Bennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1838.

No. 43.

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUMS OF MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR 1838.

THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

The Trustees, with a hope of further awakening the attention of the farmers of Massachusetts to a sense of the importance of good cultivation, and at the same time of exciting an honorable competition for exhibiting the best cultivated farms, have decided to appropriate to this object *six hundred dollars* of the funds entrusted to them, the present season, as follows:

For the best cultivated farm of not less than 70 acres exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the general appearance of the farm, \$200 00
For the next best, 175 00
For the next best, 150 00
For the next best, 75 00

To obviate the objections which some claimants of premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

Of how much land does your farm consist exclusive of wood land?

What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam or peat?

If of a part or all of the above kinds; what do you consider the best method of improving them?

How many acres do you till, and how many cart loads of manure (meaning by cart loads 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre? Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

Do you spread and plough in your manure, put your fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, out it into the hills?

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; what season and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect? Do you manure the land irrigated, or any other land you mow, how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

How many acres of low land, not suitable for plough, do you mow and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or swamp lands, and what has been your success?

How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

How many acres of Winter or Spring grain did you sow the present year; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre?—If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season, at what time in the year did you sow it, how much seed to the acre, and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

What are your means, and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns; and have you a cellar under them; is your manure covered?

Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

How much butter did you make this year, and how much cheese, and what proportion of it new milk?

How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make and of what breed were your swine?

What do you feed them upon through the summer months and on what do you fatten them?

How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog sties in a year, and of what materials is it made?

What number of hands is employed on your farm and what do you pay for labor?

What is the number of your Apple trees and are they of natural or grafted fruits?

What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of Apple trees?

Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of Ardent Spirits?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not however be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive

much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, before the first day of October next.

Form of the Application.

To BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Boston.

Sir,—The subscriber, living in the town of —, hereby makes known his intention of applying for premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

(From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.)

REPORT ON FARMS.

The Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, on Farms, having attended to the duties assigned them, respectfully submit the following REPORT:

In offering premiums for the best cultivated farms, the Essex Agricultural Society has two principal objects in view; first, to induce individual farmers to pay a more particular and systematic attention to the manner of cultivating and improving their land, and second, to collect a mass of valuable practical information on agricultural subjects, by requiring that each candidate for the premiums shall furnish a written statement of the character of his farm, and his method of tilling it, together with any improved modes of cultivation which his experience may have taught him.

That these objects have been, to a certain extent, successfully attained, must be sufficiently obvious to any one who will read the successive reports of this Society, and who will compare the present state of the farms in this County, with their condition several years ago. At the same time, it is equally certain, that the benefits contemplated by the Society, and which might reasonably be expected, have been but very partially accomplished. The committee on farms have been compelled to regret, year after year, that so few farmers have been induced to become competitors for the premiums offered by the Society. In the years 1834 and 1835, only a single farm was entered, and the number has not generally exceeded two or three. This appears the more remarkable, when we consider the number and value of the premiums.

Two farms have been entered for premiums, the present year, one by Joseph Howe, of Methuen, and the other by Erastus Ware, of Marblehead. Both these gentlemen deserve much credit for the flourishing state to which they have brought their farms, compared with their condition when they came into their hands. They have been particularly successful in reclaiming some swamp land which formerly disfigured their farms. By draining off the water, exterminating bushes, and sinking the stones beneath the surface, they have caused these unproductive swamps to produce heavy burdens of English hay. It will be seen by their statements, that Messrs Howe and Ware

have been in the habit of selling a considerable part of their produce. Our own experience has convinced us that this is, in many cases, the most profitable course for those persons who reside in the neighborhood of a good market.

Any further remarks by the committee are rendered unnecessary by the full and satisfactory statements furnished by the gentlemen themselves.

The committee have awarded the first premium of thirty dollars to Joseph Howe, of Methuen, and the second premium of twenty-five dollars to Erastus Ware, of Marblehead.

By order of the Committee,
JOSEPH KITTREDGE, Chairman.

December 30, 1837.

We omit Mr Howe's statement, as it has been given in another place. We subjoin the statement of Mr Ware.

ERASTUS WARE'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms for the County of Essex:

GENTLEMEN—My farm, which is entered for premium before your Society, contains about 85 acres, 43 of which are improved in mowing, tillage, and orcharding; lying in an oblong square, being in length about four times its breadth. It is bounded on the south-east end by the sea shore, which forms a cove; this furnishes some manure for the field, which is naturally of good quality, consisting of gravelly and sandy loam, with about 3 acres of wet meadow land, that I have converted to the best mowing, by ditching, crowning, cultivating and top dressing. It now produces as much good merchantable hay, as can be dried on the ground. My English hay was shortened this season by the severity of the winter and the beds of ice that lay upon the field.

The crop of Indian Corn was almost a failure; not more than half the seed came up—and after a long continued sea breeze to which we are exposed, cold nights and dry days in the latter season, proved unfavorable. My crop of onions suffered much from the same causes. The wheat and barley crops are much lessened by charlick, which abounds in our land, and requires a longer time for its eradication than I have yet bestowed upon it.

The Produce of my Farm by estimation, was as follows:

1 acre of Wheat produced only	14 1-2 bu	shells.
1 1-2 acres of Barley.	23	"
2 1-2 " " Oats, partly threshed	95	"
without unbinding the bundles,		
2 1-2 acres Indian Corn, 100 bush-	50	"
els of ears, with an unusual		
proportion of soft unripe corn,		
White Beans among corn and	16 1-2	"
squashes,		
Red Top and Herd's Grass, seed	7	"
in chaff,		
Carrots,	85	"
Mangel Wurtzel,	200	"
Ruta Baga,	74	"
French Turnip,	60	"
Flat Turnip,	90	"
Onions,	40	"
Blood Beets,	25	"
Parsnips,	6	"
English Hay, estimating 500 square	41	Tons.
feet of settled hay to 1 ton,		

Oats mowed for fodder,	5	"
Second crop,	2 1-2	"
Marrow Squash,	4	"
Black Pumpkin,	1	"

Set about 3000 cabbages, which produced but a small crop. Had about two acres of summer vegetables, such as peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, &c. including half an acre of asparagus, mostly set the year before, and part the present year, of roots two years old. The produce of the last mentioned two acres was disposed of in so promiscuous a way, that I cannot give a very correct account, but should judge it might amount to \$150. As the manuring, planting, and culture, were nothing peculiar, the particulars I shall omit to mention.

My grass land I top dress with manure collected from the sea shore as I have opportunity. The grass land has most of it been cultivated during the five years that I have improved the farm, with a view to renovate it, which from long neglect was very much needed. The land generally abounds in twitch grass, which I find it is not much trouble to subdue, by ploughing soon after the hay crop is off, for the next year's cultivation, or by cultivating cabbage or any other crop that will best shade the ground. My potato ground was ploughed about the 1st of September last year; this year, after spreading about 5 cords of yard and sea manure per acre, cross ploughed, harrowed and ferrowed 3 1-2 feet each way, to enable us to operate with the plough and cultivator, before hoeing. This process has overcome the twitch grass, with which the land was overrun. Notwithstanding the distance of the rows, this piece of land, weak and feeble, produced 250 bushels per acre of excellent potatoes, principally of the Chenango kind. My corn land was old ground in good condition; had a light dressing spread. About one acre was ploughed last year to the light dressing. I added some old manure in the hill this last year, better than the other. The missing corn hills were supplied by planting white beans the first time hoeing, and the third or last time sowed flat turnips.

Marrow squash, which I think is a profitable crop when successful, I plant ten feet apart, with strong manure in the hill.

I set the last year half an acre of asparagus, the rows 40 inches apart, the roots 12 inches in the row. The bed this year produced about 25 dollars worth.

I have about 75 apple trees that have become fruitful. They have been much improved the last five years by loosening the turf round the roots, a little dressing and annual pruning. They have yielded this year 160 barrels of good winter apples, a part of the refuse of which made 4 barrels of cider. I have set about 200 young trees, apples, pears, &c. all choice fruit.

I have been engaged the five seasons that I have been on the place, in building a house, barn, shed, and other convenient appendages. I have also built about 300 rods of stone wall, and so much improved the condition of my field that it will produce more than double what it did when I began on it. I have been careful in collecting, mixing, increasing, and improving the manure as much as possible, by supplying my barn yard and piggery with sea wreck, turf, mud, &c. My stock consists of two horses, one yoke of oxen, and six cows which were in milk last winter;—it found a ready market, but was so connected

with other sales of produce in winter, and has been disposed of different ways this Summer, that I cannot give any correct account, but will say they have yielded a very fair profit. I have three fat hogs to kill, that are adjudged to weigh 1300 lbs.

The labor employed, has been as usual, myself one son 17 years of age, one 15 years, a hired man 7 1-2 months, and some other additional labor in building stone wall, of which I have made 117 rods, in all have paid 142 dollars—earned by labor done on the farm, 63 dollars.—All of which is respectfully submitted.

ERASTUS WARE.

We subjoin a report of the market in Washington city, District of Columbia. Many persons will be glad to learn how the servants of the people in Congress live; and others may be glad to compare the markets of that part of the country with our own. It is from the *Intelligencer* of the 23d of April, 1838.

CENTRE MARKET.—We noticed lamb in the market on Saturday last, which sold from 75 ct to \$1 25 per quarter. Fresh shad and rock fish sold at very high prices. We are told that fresh shad sold at Alexandria, on Saturday last, from the boats, at \$9 per hundred. In our principal market, on the same day, they sold at 25 cents per pair. Rock fish very scarce, and high price. Ordinary bunches sold at 37 1-2 cents each.

In the vegetable market, we noticed asparagus at \$1 per bunch; radishes 6 1-4 cents; spinach and kale at 25 cents per peck; lettuce at 12 1-2 cents per head. Some very extraordinary cucumbers for the season, raised in Mr Agg's garden, sold at 50 cents each; smaller ones at cents each.

We quote as under:

Beef, 8 to 12 cents per lb.—Corned do. 8 to 12 do.—Dried do. 12 do.—Mutton 8 to 12 do.—Pork 12 do.—Veal, 12 do.—Lamb, 75 to \$1 25 per quarter.—Hams, 12 to 14 per lb.—Middlings, do.—Shoulders, 12 do.—Sausages, 12 do.—Lard 12 do.—Chickens, 75 to \$1 per pair—Turkeys \$1 50 to \$1 75 each.—Shufflers, 62 1-2 cents per pair—Butter, 25 cents per lb.—Print butter, 1-2 per lb.—Eggs, 12 cents per dozen.—Buckwheat Flour, \$3 per 100 lbs.—White Cornmeal 75 cents per bushel—Yellow Cornmeal, 70 cents do.—Rye meal, 75 cents per bushel—Shorts, do.—Ship Stuff, 50 do.—Oats, 40 do.—Shelled corn, 70 do.—Potatoes, 75 do.—Parsnips, 25 cents per peck—Radishes, 6 1-4 cents per bunch—Carrots, 6 1-4 cents do.—Apples, (New York) 55 cents per barrel.

HORTICULTURE IN FRANCE.—King Louis Philippe and his family, who passed many years in England, the emporium of agricultural science and improvements, are great patrons of the art of gardening; giving encouragement to the industrious nurseryman, not only by allowing him the privilege of obtaining from the director of the royal gardens, some of the rarest seeds and grafts, but by an annual distribution of medals or more.

The bark of a willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, remove all warts, corns, and other excrescences on any part of the body.

We have been so much impressed with the immense importance of the facts and views given in the subjoined article, that we have no hesitation in transferring it at once to our columns from the Boston Courier. Resting as it does upon unquestionable authority, it is perfectly unanswerable. The execution of the new law regulating the sale of ardent spirits will depend essentially upon the determined and combined influence of the friends of sobriety, order, and humanity. We cannot doubt that this will be given in a calm but most resolute and inflexible manner. The representations, which interested parties are disposed to make, that the law assumes to prescribe what a man shall eat or what he shall drink, are entirely unwarrantable. It does no such thing. It leaves every man in this respect to do as he pleases; and to get drunk when and as often as he may choose. But the State does determine that it will have no part or lot in this matter; that by its authority or with its countenance no facilities or encouragements to vice shall be furnished; but as far as the authority of the law can reach, they shall be removed and suppressed. It is a law having no other object in view than to protect the community against needless and enormous expense, and against pauperism and crime. It does not say that a man shall not kindle as large a fire as he pleases in his own house; or burn his own house down if so he chooses, provided he can do it without injury to others; but it does determine that he shall not kindle a fire in a combustible neighborhood; and it resolves to pluck the torch from his hand by which his neighbor's peace and property, and that indeed of the whole community should be endangered, impaired, or destroyed. It would be difficult however to place the subject in a more just or forcible light than is here done.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT,

To be used as a drink, is a violation of the law of God; and is an immorality.

Let us now look at the facts, which sustain this strong declaration, and see if we are not borne out by them.

First: Let us scan the "abstract of the returns of the Overseers of the Poor in Massachusetts, for 1837, as presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, by John P. Bigelow, Esq. Secretary of State. Number of persons relieved or supported as paupers, during the year 1837.

Counties.	Caused by Intemperance	
Suffolk,	3294	2004
Essex,	2421	1611
Middlesex,	2084	1358
Worcester,	1360	519
Hampshire,	428	202
Hampden,	346	135
Franklin,	435	129
Berkshire,	539	127
Norfolk,	800	297
Bristol,	1310	866
Plymouth,	636	201

Barnstable,	307	58
Dukes,	51	4
Nantucket,	98	79

14,099 7,590

Showing in 289 towns an aggregate of 14,099 paupers, 7590 of whom were made so by intemperance. The whole amount expended in supporting these 14,099 paupers, for the year, was \$306,548 96, which is a fraction over \$21 74 for each, and for the intemperate part, or 7590, it gives the sum of *one hundred and sixty-five thousand and twenty-three dollars, thirty cents*, expended last year, in Massachusetts, in the poor-house department *alone*, for the maintenance of paupers caused by intemperance." This report being made in pursuance of a resolve of the Legislature, and by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, will not be suspected of exaggeration, on the contrary, it probably falls far short of the truth, owing to the reluctance which Overseers must have, to saying of many, who once were respectable, and have been reduced to the situation of a pauper, "rum did the deed." We have then, at least, one statement of the doings of intemperance, in which no "fanatical temperance agent" has had a hand; and if we are not misinformed, it was the agency and secret influence of this report, which operated so powerfully upon our Legislature, as to compel nearly three-fourths, in both branches, to pass the bill for abolishing licenses, for the common retail sale of ardent spirit, after the first day of July next. Our civil fathers have nobly done their duty, and if sustained by the morality and virtue of their constituents, a new era will dawn upon our State, and an influence, for good, will be wafted over our land, and through the world.

Let us calmly survey the past effects of the sale of ardent spirit, aided by the returns of the Overseers of the Poor. We may then assume it as a fact, that for ten years past, the State had paid, for the support of paupers, made by intemperance; *in poor-houses alone*, the sum of \$165,023 30 *annually*—which in those ten years amounts to the sum of one million, six hundred and fifty thousand and twenty-three dollars, thirty cents. Now admitting that we have had fifteen hundred licensed retailers during that period, it follows that *each* one has cost the State, for the support of her poor, the sum of eleven thousand dollars, which the public have paid as a direct tax to support paupers. Thus, for every DOLLAR, received into the public treasury, as the price of a license, the people have paid out ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. Facts, like these, are stubborn things, and it was in view of such facts, that the bill for the sale of ardent spirit was passed, and with such, and other facts, relating to the expense, of crime and misery, the people will sustain the law, and carry it into full effect. Our legislators saw that it would be a saving of money to pay fifteen hundred licensed persons, *a pension for life, of eleven hundred dollars a year*, to each, rather than permit them to make, annually, seven hundred and fifty-nine drunkards, to supply the ravages by death, of that number; the calculation being that ten per cent. of them are yearly carried to the drunkard's grave, and as many more step out of the ranks of moderate drinkers, to fill up the vacancies in their files. Like wise men, they calculated that if the supply could be cut off in ten years, this enormous burthen to the public would be removed. Too

long has the evil been sanctioned by false legislation, and the enlightened members of the present Government have done what they could to wipe off the stain, which future generations will be slow to believe could ever have attached to the sons of the Pilgrims, for continuing this deadly, soul and body destroying evil.

We have given only an imperfect view of but *one* of the evils of licenses; that of creating a great annual expenditure of money, for that, which is by all acknowledged, to be not only wholly useless; but which is absolutely pernicious.

The Columbian Horticultural Society at Washington, District of Columbia, held an exhibition of flowers on Saturday, 23d ult. and the subjoined notice is taken from their report in the National Intelligencer. It shows a spirit and success in the beautiful department of floriculture, which will be gratifying to the florists.

The Committee on Flowers reported that Mrs Seaton had exhibited a handsome bouquet of hyacinths, consisting of 8 or 10 varieties, all remarkably fine and fragrant.

Mr Peirce sent to the committee, during the week, some beautiful specimens of roses and pansies. The pansies (15 varieties) are said, by the committee, to surpass any thing of the kind ever before exhibited to them; and they add, that "this little modest favorite has taken a new stand in Flora's kingdom, and bids fair to rival auricula and even carnation." Mrs Peirce has devoted much attention to this flower, and has succeeded in raising several fine seedlings. Some of them measured two inches across the face. The committee consider that "Mrs Peirce deserves great credit for her skill and exertions in bringing this flower to such perfection."

Mr Peirce's specimens of roses were the following: blush, tea, perpetual white moss, monthly cabbage, multiflora, gigantia, La Mare, Harrisonia, Lady Banks's white multiflora, yellow tea, and faustine.

Mr J. A. Smith exhibited a very fine bunch, of long scarlet short top radishes.

The Society adjourned until the next stated meeting.

APRIL FROSTS.—It is generally thought that the late severe frosts have killed the peaches in this part of the country. Some experienced market gardeners in this neighborhood, however, entertain a different opinion, and we shall be very glad to find that their views are correct. We have now some very valuable peach orchards in this vicinity, which have been raised at great expense and with no ordinary care, labor and attention; and it would, indeed, be matter of great regret, not only to their owners and cultivators, but to our citizens generally, if the crop of peaches, (a fruit of the most delicious kind, and which of late years, has been brought to great perfection by the skill of neighboring cultivators,) should again fail to yield its grateful supplies. We are told that some of the peach cultivators in the District have kept fires constantly burning during the late frosty nights in the midst of their peach trees; and we are informed that this method of saving their fruit from the ravages of the frosts has been successfully practised by experienced horticulturists in the Northern States.—*Nat. Intel.*

We subjoin Mr Chamberlain's account of his farm, which he chooses to denominate the "Temperance Farm," because: no ardent spirits have been used on the place since 1827; and he thinks it the "only farm in the world" managed at that time on total abstinence principles. We are happy that he is not in this respect a solitary exception at the present time. Those who use ardent spirits at all now, let us thank Heaven, constitute the exception to the general rule. We have likewise the pride and pleasure to tell him that he was not alone in this abstinence in the year 1827; for we certainly know one farmer who has probably hired twice or three times the labor that Mr C. has employed, and this for thirty-one years; and never used any or suffered any to be used on his premises.

Mr Chamberlain assumes that a farm, which will ordinarily pay 4 per cent. upon its capital or value, ought to satisfy the owner. We cannot have a doubt that much better than this can be done; and we believe that Mr C. himself does much better than this; but here as in other cases we have to lament the want of some exact returns.

Mr C's account of his dairy-room and ice cellar will be read with interest. We are not now prepared to say it is the best mode; but we think a farmer may be satisfied with that, which fully answers his purposes; as this appears to do in Mr C's cases.

Mr C. advertises this good farm for sale; and he speaks in another place of the extraordinary advantage of having a good dairy woman in a wife; and he speaks in a manner which shows that he is relating in a modest form his own happy experience. We should like to know in this case whether the dairy woman goes with the farm or not.

We hope he will pardon our abridgment of his communication, which the state of our columns rendered necessary.

For the N. E. Farmer.

"THE OLD TEMPERANCE FARM," AGAIN.

MR EDITOR:—My farm is in the easterly part of Westborough, on the Worcester turnpike, by which it is divided into about equal parts. It contains 213 acres, nearly in the form of a square. The pasturage is divided, and consists of ten separate lots, amply supplied with never failing springs. The ten lots may, by removing bars, be made two, and on either side of the road. A well in my kitchen, affords water of the best quality, and enough for 1000 head of cattle in the severest droughts. From this, water is conveyed to a trough in my barn-yard. I have 230 apple trees, grafted with the choicest varieties, from which, in 1835, I gathered 40 barrels of winter apples. The trees have all been grafted since 1825, and are young and thrifty.

My farm being high ground is less liable to frosts than low lands. The corn season, or the

time between spring and autumnal frosts, is frequently five or six weeks longer than it is three quarters of a mile south of me. My father, in 1816, raised good corn, of the common size, on a field not the most favorably situated. In 1836 and '37, (very unfavorable seasons,) I planted the largest kind of corn, it ripened so as to answer for seed and for bread, but was not, as the smaller kind would have been, perfectly sound. I have, with ordinary culture, raised from forty to seventy-five bushels per acre.

No soil in this vicinity produces better wheat, and potatoes are produced in perfection. In 1824, I planted three quarters of an acre with potatoes in the usual way. I ploughed the ground twice, put on seventeen loads of green manure, and harrowed it in, furrowed it at about three feet distance both ways very shallow. I planted seventeen bushels; the seed was large and not cut. I hoed twice and made the hills as small as I could and keep down the weeds. The vines covered the ground so as to prevent the growth of weeds after the latter hoeing. From half an acre I got 300 bushels of potatoes; the other quarter did not yield as well. I find from experience, that the most profitable crop is grass.

My barn is 125 by 38 feet, with an open space or floor through it lengthwise, and 39 stalls on the south side for cows which, when fitted with good ones, presents a gratifying sight to a good farmer. Cows taken from ordinary farms to such a farm will soon improve from 10 to 20 per cent.

My house is connected with the barn, by a building consisting of a wagon-house, chaise-house, granary, meal chamber, cheese room, and kitchen. The house is 28 by 38 feet, two stories, with a cellar under the whole, and the kitchen paved with stone and brick, and the walls so tight as to keep out rat or mouse. The milk cellar is on the north side, 24 feet by 6, partitioned from the other by a brick wall. There are five shelves on either side for setting the milk, and above these, on both sides, a shelf for ice. The ice shelves make an inclined plane, with a descent to the wall, so that, as the ice melts, the water runs down upon the wall and equalises the temperature through the cellar. In very warm weather, we place a thermometer in the cellar, and put in ice till it produces the right temperature, which is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The water is discharged by a drain.

The ice cellar is on the north side of the milk cellar, 10 feet square and 12 feet deep. I put in a frame and boarded it tight on both sides of the timber, so that what I put in to fill up the space should be kept perfectly dry; as any thing dry is a better non-conductor of heat, than if wet. My intention was to have filled with pulverised charcoal. Not, however, having enough of that, I supplied the deficiency with sawdust and tan, making use of these where there was least exposure to heat. The top of the frame is about four feet above the surface of the ground. To secure this part, I made a wall round three sides and fitted in three feet of gravel. Sleepers were laid at the bottom and beneath was filled with tan.—The floor was made tight so as to carry off the water, as the ice melted, into the milk cellar, where it is conveyed round in troughs, producing a good effect, and is discharged by the drain.

The result of my experiment, has been perfectly satisfactory. The last winter I procured my supply of ice from an artificial pond made by

flowing a small stream within a few rods of my house. When the ice was of a suitable thickness, I let off the water and could then manage it with more convenience.

I consider, that in consequence of the convenient location of my pastures, mowing and tillage and the facilities for doing business about my house and barn, that the expense of labor is proportionably twenty per cent. less than is required to manage some farms less advantageously situated. My wife says she has worked as hard to take care of a dairy of eight cows as she does now to take care of a dairy of thirty-five. Men do the milking, churning and much of the heavy work, but much labor is saved by method and accommodation. A thing very material, if not the most material to a farmer, especially if he have a large dairy, is a wife, who knows how best to manage it, and does herself so manage it, who riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household. She is a help-meet indeed.

In the statement published in the New England Farmer in 1833, I made the aggregate sales, from my farm for the year ending in March, of beef and pork, and from my dairy, \$2394.45. I fattened nineteen hogs, twelve of which weighed over 600 lbs. averaging more than 500 lbs. For the three succeeding years I have no data from which I can make an accurate statement of sales. In 1837, the gross sales from the dairy were \$1282 for beef \$78.37; for pork \$631.86—total 2795.23. For 1838, say ending March 31, for beef, \$157 pork, \$14.12; dairy, \$1267.65; for winter apples \$150.00; for potatoes, \$150; total, \$2438.77. On the 21st November, 1837, purposing to sell my farm, I sold the most of my stock at auction for \$1209.75. The hay and other fodder in my barn, at the same time, estimated at their current prices, was worth at least \$1500, making in all \$5148.52. These statistics show some thing of the business and products of the farm but do not furnish the means by which to ascertain the net profit. When I have fattened cattle I have sometimes paid for pasturage elsewhere, and what I have paid for grain, taxes, labor, and the cost of stock, &c. should be deducted to determine the result. Still, after making the necessary and proper deductions, I think a balance will remain something above the interest on \$18,000 at four per cent. which is said to be as much profit or as high an interest as farms generally pay.—Good, and what are usually considered *dear* farms at their estimated value, generally pay, comparatively, more profit than poor, *cheap* ones.

I omitted to state, in the proper place, that as my land is very favorable to the growth of fruit trees, I have paid much attention to this branch of husbandry, and made considerable use of apples in fattening hogs. I have, also, some venerable rock maple trees in view of my house, an indication of good land and enabling me to indulge in the wholesome luxury of sugar and molasses I may, hereafter, offer you some statements of the management of a dairy, fattening hogs, and other matters belonging to the business of a farmer, in relation to which I have had considerable experience and made some experiments.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

It is stated by a French writer upon Floriculture, that the sum spent weekly in Paris, during the winter months, in nosegays, flowers for balls and dresses, exceeds 50,000 francs.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

We have great pleasure in laying before the public through the columns of the New England Farmer, the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of discontinuing the Agricultural Survey. We had not the privilege of being present either at the hearing in the Committee or in the House; but we have been favored by a highly esteemed friend with a sketch of the remarks of John Prince, Esq. Chairman of the Committee.—As we have heard from various quarters they were listened to with the most respectful attention and conviction. Col. Duncan likewise proved himself to the House, as he has been long known in Essex, the intelligent and determined friend of agricultural improvement. We shall likewise have the pleasure of showing on some future occasion that even the public spirited member from Braintree, who has so often distinguished himself as the opposer of all Surveys on former occasions; and who stands as a watchful sentinel to hold tight the purse strings of the State, unless it should happen to be a case in which the pay of the members is to be increased, has distinguished himself for some agricultural improvements, which he is patriotic enough to wish to disseminate among his brother farmers; such for example as raising calves at half the usual expense. This is a great improvement and shall hereafter be given to the public. This gentleman and a few others came against the Survey with the force of one of the ancient battering rams; and certainly thought that they came very near knocking over not only the Survey but the poor Surveyor likewise, if he had not stood out of the way. But the House which is rather a difficult animal on some occasions to manage, voted to accept the report and sustain the Survey by a majority of twenty to one. Victory is not always to the brave. These gentlemen must console themselves with the reflection that if they did not get the fish on board they certainly thought they had a bite. They may also remember that sometimes when the charge is too heavy, instead of killing the bird, the gun kicks the shooter over. They may go against the cause of agricultural education and improvement as much as they think fit; but they may be sure that the farmers of Massachusetts have made up their minds firmly and dispassionately to sustain their own right; to enlarge its powers; to extend its benefits; and to elevate its respectability. They need not have a doubt therefore that the Agricultural Survey will go on; that agricultural societies will continue to receive the bounties of the State; that the agricultural statistics of the Commonwealth will presently be obtained; and that a Board of Agriculture will be established in the State to give new spirit and energy to agricultural inquiry and enterprise; to extend the improvements and blessings of this great art, and to place its profession among the most intelligent and respectable as it has always been foremost among the most moral and useful occupations of life. We should not be surprised to find some of these very gentlemen who now, under mistaken views, are casting their influence into the opposite scale, among the most active members of such a Board. Nor have we any doubt should we have the pleasure of meeting them at the Cattle Shows of their respective counties the next autumn, that we shall find them with their hats off under the premium tree when it is taken, among the most eager competitors for the

honorary prizes. We hope they will deserve and receive them.

Report of the Committee on the Agricultural Survey of the State in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, April 20, 1838.

The select committee to whom was referred the order "to consider the expediency of repealing the resolve passed April 12, 1837, providing for an Agricultural Survey of the State, and that said Committee be required to report thereon, as soon as may be convenient," have attended to the duty assigned them and beg leave to report:—That in their opinion the object of the Survey is a highly desirable one. They are also of opinion that it has progressed as rapidly as could have been expected considering the lateness of the season when it commenced; much information is given in the report now published of Essex county, and it is understood great progress has been made in the report of Berkshire county—and it is believed the whole will be completed quite as soon as by many was originally expected.

Agricultural Surveys of such extensive tracts of country are new in America, and therefore are not properly appreciated; but it is well known, that every county in England and Scotland has been surveyed by different scientific individuals and large volumes published of each, containing highly valuable and interesting matter; and we have no doubt when the whole survey of this State is finished the result will be satisfactory to the public and of very great importance to the agricultural interest. And as it will contain notices of the best crops of all kinds that have been cultivated, it will also contain the methods and means whereby they have been obtained, so that others by adopting the same course may obtain the like results.

The whole expense of the survey when completed we are satisfied, will be amply repaid by the valuable information obtained and this will be disseminated over the whole State.

Under the circumstances of the case, the Committee consider it inexpedient at the present late period of the session to act upon the subject.

JOHN PRINCE,
C. ADAMS,
H. HUBBARD, } Committee.

DEBATE

ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING THE AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

We have received from a friend the following brief account of the debate, which occurred on the occasion of introducing the above report, and from the many valuable statements made in the address of the Chairman of the Committee, we know it must be read with great interest.

The Report of the Committee as given above, on the order introduced by Mr Allen of Mendon to put a stop to the Agricultural Survey, was strongly opposed by Mr Allen and Mr Thayer of Braintree. They maintained that the Survey was expensive; that it was not likely to end for many years; and that the statements in the Report of Essex County were highly incorrect; that no person believed the accounts of the large crops therein given; and that it was likely to do more harm than good. They then urged the recommitment of the Report of the Committee with instructions

to bring in a Resolve that the Survey should be finished within one year from this time.

Col. Duncan of Haverhill opposed the recommitment; and approved the Report of the Committee. He thought that much good had already and more good would come from the survey; and that the expense would be a very small matter.

Mr Prince of Roxbury, Chairman of the Committee said he felt called on to support the opinions expressed in the report; and in so doing he asked the indulgence of the House. He went on to state that from the year 1809 he was many years a Trustee, and for 17 or 18 years, he was Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture. During that time all the Premiums had passed through his hands; he could therefore state to the House, that from minutes taken from the books of the Society for a long series of years, he could in the fullest manner sustain the statements made by the Commissioner of Agriculture in the survey of Essex county. Mr Prince then proceeded to read a detailed statement of premium crops and others, which he had procured from the records of the Society; and which were given in under the solemnity of an oath; and under circumstances adapted, as far as possible, to secure the most unquestionable exactness. This valuable statement will be given next week.

Mr Prince proceeded to relate the commencement of Ploughing Matches in America; the first match having taken place in 1817 under the patronage of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at Brighton, at which was introduced the first iron plough ever seen here. This was Freeborn's plough made under Wood's patent. This commenced the improvements in this most important implement of husbandry. These improvements have advanced so rapidly, the construction of the plough becoming an object of the greatest attention and study among the mechanics and farmers, that at the last Brighton Show in 1836, there were twenty-two ploughs in the competition every one of which was made of iron. He therefore, fearless of contradiction, and without hesitation, gave it as his decided opinion that although the Legislature of the State had for about twenty years given to the different agricultural societies to be bestowed in premiums about four thousand dollars annually, amounting perhaps in all to \$80,000, yet the bare introduction of this iron plough, with the improvements to which it has given rise, has been of much more benefit to the State than this, or even three times this amount. He also mentioned the introduction of several other valuable implements through the agency and encouragement of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, such as the Potato hoe; the Cultivator; Seed Machines for sowing grass and vegetables; Hay and manure forks; and many other tools, all of great utility in the saving of labor. All these improvements were in the main the fruit of the public, spirited and disinterested labors of individuals connected with the Agricultural Society who were sometimes sneered at as book farmers, by persons less enterprising, and whose highest ambition it is to tread in the footsteps of their forefathers.

He also mentioned the first introduction into the State in 1808 or 1809 of the Merino Sheep by the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at a cost of \$30 per head. The society was likewise mainly instrumental in introducing and diffusing through the State and country a

highly improved breed of swine, which have entirely expelled the long-nosed, bristled-back breed of former days. He adduced likewise in this case the strong testimony of one of the most extensive and enterprising packers of pork and beef for Boston market; who stated to him (Mr P.) ten years ago that this single improvement was of more than one hundred thousand dollars benefit to the State. He spoke also of the Premium of \$100 given by the Society for the first imported English Bull in 1818; and \$75 for an imported cow in 1819.

Mr Prince then expressed very strongly his regret at the violent opposition of his friend from Braintree (Mr Thayer) to the bill which came from the Senate and was there passed unanimously, for obtaining statistical accounts of the agricultural products of the State; which bill was, in his opinion calculated, after a little pruning, to do much good; also the opposition from the same source to a bill establishing a Board of Agriculture to be composed of nine persons, who should be appointed by the Governor and Council to hold their office for three years; at an expense to the State of not more than five hundred dollars per annum. This board, the friends of the project believed, if composed of practical agriculturists with some scientific gentlemen, and brought from different parts of the state, would have collected and compiled a vast amount of valuable information for dissemination through the state which probably never would or could be obtained by individual exertions. With respect to both of these important measures, he trusted, they were laid aside only for a season, and would presently be carried. Then as it respected the subject of the Agricultural Survey he was satisfied that it would not occupy the three years originally contemplated; and if it should be extended so long, since the resolve limits the annual expenditure to \$2,500, the sum total would not be more than \$7,500;* and this if divided would not exceed the sum of one cent to each individual in the state; a sum too trifling to be thought of. In conclusion he expressed his hope that the motion for a recommitment would not be carried; and that the survey would go on as intended.

Mr Thayer made a few remarks after this; and the report of the committee was accepted by a large majority.

*NOTE. Mr Prince might have stated, that though the resolve of the two Houses appropriated 2500 dollars for the annual expenses of the Survey, the Council determined that at least for the first year the expenses should be restricted to 1500 dollars. The travelling expenses and other indispensable charges incidental to the Survey will not fall short this first year of one thousand dollars; eight hundred dollars therefore will not be generally deemed an extravagant compensation for the services of the Commissioner. The whole expense on Mr Prince's calculation is not very likely to break the Commonwealth's back. The time occupied by the speeches of the gentleman from Braintree on the various subjects of public interest brought before the Legislature, have probably cost the State a sum, which would pay twice over for the agricultural, geological and botanical surveys of the State the current year; yet we are happy in saying that we have heard no complaint that the Commonwealth have not fully got the worth of their money. Our only regret is that these speeches have been like the "flying words" of the Greeks; and that the public are not favored with a permanent record of them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1838.

BET SUGAR.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the agricultural public an important discovery, made by a gentleman in this vicinity, in the manufacture of sugar from Beets. It has been the result of ten years study and experiment. Samples of the sugar made by this process, finely crystallised and of as good a quality as the common Havana white sugar, and disinfected as far as we could perceive of any of the earthy taste, which has been so strongly objected to in beet sugar, we have seen; and we have seen so much of the process and such results of the process as to leave little doubts of its success.

The advantages promised by this mode are the following:

1. It is adapted to obtain from the raw material eight or ten per cent. of sugar—or as much as it contains
2. The raw material is put in a state of preservation so that the sugar can be manufactured at any season of the year, at the convenience of the Farmer.
3. The process is simple and easily understood.
4. It requires no expensive machinery, and though improved machinery would facilitate the process, yet it can be made to advantage with no other machinery than what is to be found in every farmer's kitchen.
5. At present prices of labor and sugar there is reason to believe that every farmer can raise and manufacture his own sugar at a very small expense compared with what the purchase of sugar from the stores now costs him.

A patent for this invention and discovery is now in the process of being procured; and it is confidently expected that rights to manufacture will be for sale at such a rate as to put it in the power of every industrious farmer to make his own sugar. The gentleman, who has applied for the patent, promises that the rights shall be for sale seasonably this summer. We express the hope therefore that the farmers in Massachusetts will be ready to take advantage of it by cultivating largely of the beet. In any event the value of the root for feeding stock will amply repay, if a good crop is obtained, the expenses of cultivation. We understand that sugar beet seed of the best quality is to be obtained at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market street; and we presume at other seed stores in the city.

H. C.

April 30, 1838.

SOWING OF WHEAT.

We learn with great pleasure from the several seed stores, that a very large amount of seed wheat has been disposed of this spring; and that there will be a crowd of competitors for the premiums offered by the Commonwealth. There is one satisfaction in respect to these bounties, that they will equal in number those who deserve them; that the success of one man cannot prejudice that of another; and that there is no such thing as jostling each other from the course. As experiments will have been made of early sowing, it is hoped likewise they will be made of late sowing; even so late as the last of May or the first of June. We remind the farmers of a fact, occurring within our own observation, where wheat sown as late as the 25th of May, in a neighborhood much infected by the grain worm, in a considerable measure escaped his attacks; and on the same farm, in the same year, wheat sown the first week

in June was altogether uninjured. This was in the town adjoining Barret, in Vermont, on the Connecticut River.

THE STEAM SHIPS.

Since our last we have to announce the arrival of two Steam Ships from England into New York; the one after a passage of 17, the other of 15 days. This is not the first case in which this voyage has been effected by steam; an American ship from New York having performed the same magnificent exploit in 1819. This single instance, creditable as it was, however, to the enterprise of those who accomplished it, was not sufficient to determine public confidence as to the practicability and safety of a regular intercourse between America and Europe by steam navigation. That question is now settled. The passage vessels are on the line. The Steam Ship with her mighty paddles walks through the surges and across the mountain waves of the ocean. By her own internal power she forces her way through the deep, like one of its native children; dividing the green waters in her path, and hurrying on with the same mighty intonations. She distances the canvass-spread ships, though flying on the wings of the wind. She marches onward, waving in triumph her curling standard of cloud by day; and hoisting her broad pennon of sparkling fire by night. She moves continents into near vicinity with each other. Many cities of this great republic bordering on the shores of the Atlantic, are now nearer to London and Paris than they are to their own children on our western frontier. We shall have the papers of London on our tables wet from the press; and on the approaching festival of the coronation of the Virgin Queen, we may almost fancy that we hear the trumpets of the herald proclaiming a sovereign, at whose feet a mighty empire are pouring out their homage; and see the glittering of the jewels as she waves her diamond sceptre over the breathless multitudes. Bringing us thus nearer to each other, may this shortening of the distance strengthen the chain of friendship; and this beautiful and magnificent triumph of human courage and art prove the harbinger of mutual kindness; and serve as a new offering on the altar of universal and perpetual peace.

STEAM AND RAILROAD VOYAGES.

Some years since, when the Turnpike between Boston and Hingham, which shortened the distance nearly five miles, was about being made, a girl inquired of her mistress whether after the road should be finished they would not be able to hear the Boston bells ring. Under the new system of steam navigation, why may we not hear the ringing of Bow bell.

It would seem as though nothing would satisfy human ambition but to travel with the speed of the passenger pigeon, who eats his dinner in the fields of South Carolina and is killed in New England with the undigested rice in his crop.

The subjoined article on Teasles from the Silk Grower and Agriculturist, we publish merely to excite inquiry. We do not pretend to endorse its statements. They are all exaggerated. The Teasles are often destroyed by the severity of the winter. It costs a good deal more to cultivate them than to cultivate Indian corn. The price is very capricious; and they have often been made matter of extravagant speculation. Still all they are a highly valuable crop; and to a certain extent may be cultivated to great advantage. The German

Teasles are in general much superior to ours; and more care is wanted either in obtaining the seeds of a better plant or improving those we have.

"The soil should be rich, not sandy, but loamy; I begin to sow in the spring not expecting a crop till a year from next fall; in order that I may have an annual crop I adopt the following method:—I sow two rows about 16 inches apart, having the plants about 12 inches apart; if they are too thick, I transplant them the next spring. I then have a space of 4 feet for the next year's crop which is manured by use of a hand cart. I hoe the plants well two or three times. The same piece of land, if well cultivated, will bear a good crop for several years. To make it still more profitable I sow English turnip seed on the vacant parts, in this way I raise about 200 bushels of good turnips. It does not cost any more to raise teasles than it does corn; there is no danger of the frost injuring them. I raise from 150,000 to 200,000 to the acre—they are worth this year, \$1 50 per thousand; some years they are worth \$3 00 a thousand. I raised two acres of them this year; at the present prices the profit per acre is from \$225 00 to \$300 00; when they command \$3 00 per thousand the profit is from \$150 00 to \$600 00, which is giving five or six fold more profit than can possibly be made from corn. I generally give away the seed."

West Randolph, Vt.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, April 20.

Apples—Good specimens of the Lady Apple, and Spitzenburg were exhibited by Mr Downer; also, specimens of a small, handsome and pleasant fruit, called Golden Russett, unlike the fruit usually known by this name.

Good specimens of the following apples were exhibited by Mr Richards. Lady Apple, Roxbury Russett and Roxbury Sweet, so called; a small yellow, handsome fruit, and the Swaar apple.

Pears—Easter Beurre; one of the very finest of all the new kinds hitherto known, for late keeping, from Mr Downer.

From Mr Richards, Bourne of Bolwiller.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded forthly exposure, week ending April 29.

APRIL, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	23	20	38	N. E.
Tuesday,	24	26	42	N.
Wednesday,	25	34	56	N. E.
Thursday,	26	36	42	N. E.
Friday,	27	38	56	S. E.
Saturday,	28	38	50	E.
Sunday,	29	40	52	W.

FOR SALE.

That very valuable Farm situated in Andover, West Parish, about 6 1-2 miles from Lowell, and 2 from the Theological Seminary. Said farm contains about 75 acres of land (or a hundred if wished for) which is divided into mowing, pasture and tillage. There are upon it about 400 engrafted fruit trees, of apples, pears, plums, apricots and cherries, Mulberries, &c. also, a great number of Bushes, viz. Gooseberries, White, black, and Red Currants, Red and White Raspberries and strawberries of a large size.

Likewise, Asparagus and Rhubarb beds. There is a fine growth of young Wood, and about 1 00 cords of the best of turf. Said farm has upon it a good two story House with rooms on the lower floor, a wood house, good barn 32 by 10 feet, a corn house and two sheds 80 feet long; also, two wells of excellent water.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer. Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises. Terms made known by the occupant.

RICHARD SANDERS.

Andover, May 2, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime.
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural Tool Chests, of very superior finish and style, containing every implement necessary for the cultivation of the flower garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 2, 1838.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can still be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars see a communication in the New England Farmer of the 25th inst., inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough or come and see.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton, the very best varieties of the following plants.

Early and Late Cauliflower.

Purple and White Broccoli.

Cabbage of every kind.

Celery and Tomato.

Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois, Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & Co., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN. Brighton, Mass. April 11 1838.

FARM WANTED.

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasture, tillage mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from 2 500 to \$3 000: for which the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. WILLIS, New England Farmer Office. April 11, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair, the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND BUCK THORNS,

Suitable for Hedges, 2 and 3 years old for sale by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

April 25. No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Wanted a few hundred thousand Silk Worm Eggs. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		per bushel	per barrel
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BIANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 10	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 10	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 12	3 25
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 00	9 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 12	8 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hog-heads,	"	57	90
" " barrels,	"	83	84
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	77	78
southern flat yellow	"	1 05	1 06
white,	"	90	1 12
Rye, northern,	"	4	42
Barley,	"	20 00	
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	14 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	48	50
Eastern screwed,	"	7	8
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	4	5
Hops, 1st quality	pound	8	9
2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	26	27
southern, 1st sort,	"	26	22
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	26
do country do,	"	18	19
Baltimore city do	"	19	20
do dry hides	"	17	19
New York red, light,	"	80	90
Boston do, slaughter,	"	10 00	11 00
do dry hide,	"	3 25	
LIME, best sort,	cask	21 00	22 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	20 00	21 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	16 50	17 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	2 63	2 75
clear from other States	"	80	1 00
Mess,	"	1 50	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	17	18
Northern,	"	9	10
Hemp,	"	3 00	3 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	38	40
Southern Clover,	"	36	
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	36	40
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	33	38
Wool, prime, or Saxony Pieces,	pound	34	40
American, full blood, washed,	"	35	36
do. 3-4ths do,	"	25	23
do. 1-2 do,	"		
do. 1-4 and common	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	25
lump	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES, chenang	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 30, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 170 Beef Cattle, 8 pairs Working Oxen, 10 Cows and calves, and 240 Swine.

Prices — Beef Cattle.—A farther advance was realized, and we quote to correspond as follows—First quality \$8 25 a \$8 50.—Second quality \$7 50 a \$8 00.—Third quality, \$6 25 a \$7 25.

Working Oxen.—High prices were asked. We noticed the sale of two yoke only. \$85 and 105.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$23, \$30, and \$38 and \$45.

Swine.—Prices have advanced; selected lots were sold at 8 1-2 and 9 1-2; at retail, 9 and 10; small shoats 10 and 11.

MISCELLANY.

MAY.

BY JAMES GRAHAM.

On blithe May morning, when the lark's first note
Ascends, on viewless wing, veiled in the mist,
The village maids then hie them to the woods
To kiss the fresh dew from the daisy's brim;
Wandering in misty glades they lose their way;
And, ere aware, meet in their lovers' arms,
Like joining dew drops on the blushing rose.

Sweet month! thy locks with bursting buds bedecked,
With opening hyacinths, and hawthorn blooms,
Fair still thou art, though showers bedim thine eye;
The cloud soon quits thy brow, and, mild, the sun
Looks out with watery beam, looks out, and smiles.

Now from the wild flower bank the little bird
Picks the soft moss, and to the thicket flies;
And oft returns, and oft the work renews,
Till all the curious fabric hangs complete;
Alas, but ill concealed from schoolboy's eye,
Who, heedless of the warbler's saddest plaint,
Tears from the bush the toil of many an hour;
Then, thoughtless wretch! pursues the devious bee,
Buzzing from flower to flower: She wings her flight
Far from his following eye, to walled parterres,
Where, undisturbed, she revels 'mid the beds
Of full grown lilies, doomed to die uncultured,
Save when the stooping fair (more beauteous flower!)
The bosom's rival brightness half betrays,
While choosing 'mong the gently bending stalks,
The snowy hand a sister blossom seems.

More sweet to me the lily's meekened grace,
Than gaudy hues, brilliant as summer clouds
Around the sinking sun: to me more sweet
Than garish day, the twilight's softened grace,
When deepening shades obscure the dusky woods;
Then comes the silence of the dewy hour,
With songs of noontide birds, thrilling in fancy's ear.
While from yon elm, with water-kissing boughs
Along the moveless winding of the brook,
The smooth expanse is calmness, stillness all,
Unless the springing trout, with quick replunge
Arousing meditation's downward look,
Ruffle, with many a gentle circling wave
On wave, the glassy surface undulating far.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

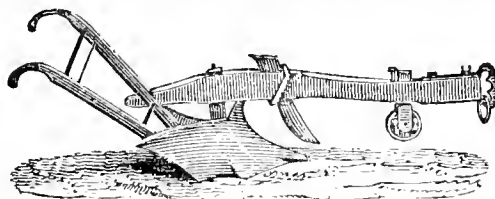
Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston

500 dozen	Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 "	Patent Scythe Spath.
200 "	Common "
100 "	Cast Steel Hoes.
200 "	Crooked Neck Hoes.
200 "	Common Hoes.
100 "	Prong "
100 "	Garden " A splendid article.
500 "	Hay Rakes.
1500 "	Scythe Rifles.
500 "	" Stones.
100 "	Ames's, and other Shovels.
50 "	Spades.
100 "	Manure Forks.
200 "	Hay "
300 pair of	Trace Chains.
100 Ox	Chains.
200 Halter	"
300 Chains	for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store a prime lot of Sweet Potato Slips.
April 13, 1838, JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast
Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also,
other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Wilks's
Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No.
51 & 52 North Market Street,
April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Ware-
house and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and
friends, that they have recently received by importation and
from other sources large additions to their stock of Seeds,
among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada
do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck
Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do.; St. Helena do.;
Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honey-
suckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern
Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet;
Hemp, Rap, and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Broas Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangei Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we
offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for
sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we
can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formo-
sissima, and Gladiolus nathensis.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will
be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dol-
lars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton
delivered in Boston Apply at
No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden Salem, Mass. Ap-
ple and Pear Trees of the best new and old sorts. Also, a
few Cherry Plum and Peach Trees.

A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office,
51 & 52 North Market St. Boston.
March 28, 1838.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52
North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they
have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring
Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming
season: they are happy to state that they have been success-
ful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice
varieties which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their
kinds, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much
known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised
in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic,
and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all
may see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.

30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agricul-
turists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended
in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us
to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.

100 bushels Indian Wheat,

Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

FINE WHITE, BLACK, AND RED CURRANT
BUSHES.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51
& 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS
MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, par-
ticularly of the Pears and the Plums were never
before so fine, the assortment so complete. Al-
so of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a
superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all
other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can
still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early,
this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous
plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies
and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine
kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color
fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant
places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.
Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum H. I, Newton, Jan, 24, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.

1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra
size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.

3,000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet
high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh,
Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately intro-
duced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of
different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs
SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the
subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet in mediate attention.

Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and
Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by
the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used
them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties of
Seedling Pinks (raised by him.) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Daniel
Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, High-
land La, Lafayette, Roxbury County, General Warren.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, a mi-double, Beauty
Blazing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, Lord
Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Flo-
ra, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England
Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamond, Reformer,
Fair Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and
52 North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual at-
tention.

March 28, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public
that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years,
and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones
may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that
they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to
the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a
low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount,
which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road,
in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum,
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty
days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduc-
tion of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1838.

NO. 44.

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUMS OF MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1838.

(Continued.)

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the best lot, in tubs, pots, or firkins, not less than 300 pounds,	\$100 00
For the next best, not less than 300 pounds,	50 00
For the best, less than 300 pounds, and not less than 100 pounds,	30 00
For the best lot of Cheese, not less than one year old and not less in quantity than 300 pounds,	50 00
For the best lot of Cheese, less than one year old and not less in quantity than 300 pounds,	30 00

The claimant for the several premiums on Butter to be exhibited in the month of December next, must state in writing the following particulars, viz. the number of cows kept on his farm; his mode of keeping; the treatment of the milk and cream before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the measures adopted to express the butter milk; the quantity and sort of salt employed, whether saltpetre, or any other substances have been used in the process; the best time for churning, and keeping Butter in hot weather, and the best mode of preserving it, in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels.

The claimants for the several premiums on Cheese, must state the mode of making the same, and the following particulars, viz. the number of cows kept; whether the Cheese is made from the proceeds of one, two, or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and sort of salt used, and the quantity of rennet; the mode of pressure, and the treatment of the Cheese afterwards.

Farmers in the several States are invited to compete for these premiums, at the exhibition in December.

Claims for the premiums on Butter and Cheese last above mentioned, must be made in writing, addressed to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. Boston, post paid, on or before the 1st of December next; and the parcels deposited before Tuesday the 4th, at a place to be designated hereafter by the Trustees, on which day, at 10 o'clock, before noon, the committee will proceed to examine the lots offered for premium, and none will be admitted after that hour.

The premiums will be awarded at the same place on Wednesday the 5th.

Each lot must be numbered but not marked, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, nor must the competitors be present; in default of either of these requisitions, the claimant will not be entitled to premium.

It is particularly recommended to the competitors, that the Butter be put up in the nicest manner.

And to take notice, that there will be a public auction after the examination by the Committee,

and those who desire to sell, will have an opportunity without any charge for auctioneer's fees, but the government duty must be paid by the owners of the butter and cheese. And after the premium has been awarded, all the articles submitted must be taken care of by their respective owners, the Committee having no further control or responsibility in regard to them. The committee will be at liberty to withhold from the auction sale, any parcels either of butter or cheese, which they may have reason to suppose, from the ordinary quality of the same, or other circumstances, may have been sent merely for sale.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, \$75 00

Premium to be claimed in December, 1838 or 1839.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of manure used, the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted, or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sowed, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

GROWING AND PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS.

For the best way of improving and enriching a poor or exhausted soil without Manure, by growing and ploughing in green vegetable crops, \$75 00

Premium to be claimed in December 1838 or 1839.

The applicant is expected to state the quality and condition of his land when he commences, and particularly his manner of preparing and cultivating it each year, the times of ploughing, the kind and quantity of seed sown or planted, and especially the time and times he ploughs it for a crop to turn in, the kind and quantity of grain or grass seed sown, and the time and manner of ploughing the crop in, the quantity of produce, if any, either year, and if laid down to pasture, the quantity and quality of the grass. The experiment to be made on not less than two acres. The applicant's statement, under his hand, is all that will be required.

MIXED OR COMPOST MANURE.

For a compost of stable manure, and meadow or pondhole mud or muck, with or without lime as the applicant pleases, which, with the smallest portion of stable manure and lime, if used, shall approach nearest to clear stable manure, in strength and efficacy in producing crops, \$50 00

Premium to be claimed in December 1838.

In order to test the comparative strength and efficacy of the barn manure and the compost, it is

proposed that a piece of land, not less than an acre, shall be prepared in the same manner, and divided in equal halves for quantity and quality, and that stable manure shall be used on one half, and compost in the same manner on the other, and that corn or potatoes shall be planted in each, and that both shall be ploughed, hoed and treated in every respect alike, and an accurate account of the quantity and quality of the crop on each shall be kept, and that the claimant of the premium, in his application, shall state that he has proceeded in the manner above described, and the result. If lime is used, the quantity and quality, whether slacked, or not slacked, must be stated. A statement, signed by himself and one other reputable person, not under oath, will be required.

VEGETABLE AND GRAIN CROPS.

For the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre,	\$30 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre,	15 00
For the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel or Scurvey Root, on an acre,	30 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre,	15 00
For the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre,	30 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre,	15 00
For the greatest quantity of common Turnips on an acre,	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre,	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre,	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre,	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, free from earth when weighed,	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre,	10 00

To the person, persons, or corporation, who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets, by the acre, or not less than two acres, which shall be manufactured into Sugar, in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, giving a particular account of the soil, and his manner of sowing, cultivating and gathering the Beets,

A premium of \$100 each year.

To the person, persons, or corporation, who shall manufacture from the Sugar Beet, Sugar in the greatest quantity and of the best quality in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839; giving a full and particular account of the process of manufacturing it.

A premium of \$100 each year.

For the greatest quantity of Vegetables (Grain, Peas, Beans excepted,) for home consumption and not for sale; raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, \$30 00

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 80 bushels, (75 lbs. in the ear to be considered a bushel,) 30 00

For the greatest quantity of Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 45 bushels, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of dry Peas, either broad cast or in drills, on an acre, 25 00

For the greatest quantity of dry Beans, not less than 10 bushels, on an acre, 25 00

For the greatest quantity of Mustard seed, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of dressed Flax, not less than 500 lbs. from an acre, 20 00

For the greatest quantity, and best quality of Hemp on an acre, 40 00

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is, in each case, to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1838.

2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.

3. The quantity of manure the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. Of Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre to be offered for premium, is to be measured and weighed in the presence of the claimant, who is to sign the statement made by the person or persons who did harvest and measure it; and to be measured between the fifteenth of November, 1838, and the first of January, 1839.

7. At least forty bushels of the vegetables, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 56 pounds free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

(From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.)

ON IMPROVEMENT OF WET MEADOWS.

The Committee on Improving Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands, consisting of N. W. Hazen, Asa T. Newhall, and Amos Sheldon,

Have received upon the subject referred to them, the two communications which are annexed. These sufficiently attest the facility with which such improvements may be made, and the rich benefits which those may expect who undertake to prosecute them judiciously. The committee understood Mr Dalrymple to state that the average cost of his meadow land, which is that spoken of in his statement, including the price which he paid for it, and all the expenses of cultivation for the first crop, would not exceed \$25 00 per acre; and it appears, from the interesting narrative which he has furnished, that he obtained for the

produce of a single acre in one year, the sum of \$100 50.

It is striking to reflect how many thousands have emigrated to the wilds of the West, leaving behind them New England, with all its social advantages, and thousands of *prairies* just like this discovered by Mr Dalrymple, in the very centre nearly of the populous town of Lynn,—in pursuit of lands that will afford a profitable cultivation: quitting the homes and graves of their fathers with an indifference, which would sometimes seem to indicate that the cold calculations of interest had impaired the force of some of the better feelings of our natures, in pursuit of a cheaper and more fertile soil, which the same enterprise, better directed, would have taught them to find in the "Wet Meadows and Swamp Lands" of their own native farms. Add to the productiveness of Mr Dalrymple's meadow the value which the high privileges of New England confer upon all the land situate within her borders, and he may safely challenge Illinois, and even the banks of the Red River, for an instance of cultivation equally profitable.

The example afforded by the experiment of Mr French, is scarcely less valuable to be presented to the farming interest, than that of Mr Dalrymple. It is upon a smaller scale, and such as a majority of the farms in the county probably afford an opportunity for cultivation. And Mr French further informs us, that the necessary labor was done at intervals afforded by the other business of the farm.

It would not be easy, by any commentary, to add to the impressions which the statements of Messrs Dalrymple and French cannot fail to make. The Committee submit them without further remark. They award the highest premium of twenty dollars to Orin Dalrymple, and the next of ten dollars to Moses French.

N. W. HAZEN,

For the Committee.

December, 1837.

ORIN DALRYMPLE'S STATEMENT.

To the Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the County of Essex:

GENTLEMEN—In my farm in Lynn, I have a meadow of 70 acres, which eight years ago bore nothing but meadow hay, and produced about one ton to the acre, of a poor quality. The meadow was mostly filled with hassoes. I cut a ditch of 8 feet wide and 4 deep, through the centre of the meadow, and many other smaller ditches to drain the water into the large ditch. The length of all the ditches is about four miles. The whole meadow is covered by a soft black mould, from 6 to 9 inches, and then a greyish substance, I call peat, from 9 to 15 inches deep, upon a pan of clay and sand.

Eight years ago the last fall, I ploughed 7 acres of this meadow, and in the following spring I sowed 3 acres with oats, 3 1-2 to 4 bushels, 1-2 bushel and 1 peck red top and 1 pound clover seed to the acre. In the summer following, I harvested 50 bushels of oats to the acre. In the Winter following, when the ground was frozen, I carried on 10 cords of compost manure to the acre. This compost contained two cords of night manure, 4 cords of yellow loam, and 4 cords of gravel, and was spread evenly over the ground in the Spring, as soon as the frost was out. The

following Summer I cut on an average, 3 tons to the acre, of good, merchantable English hay. The following year the 7 acres produced 2 1-2 tons to the acre, and the third year two tons to the acre. The winter after the third cutting, I top dressed the same land with the like compost, ten cords to the acre. The next year the grass was equally good as the first year's mowing, but decreased in quantity the two following years, in the same ratio as at the first manuring.

Two years after my experiment upon the seven acres, I went over about 3 acres of the same meadow, while frozen, and cut off all the hassoes, so as to leave the ground smooth, and hauled off the hassoes. In the Winter I carried on to the land, 10 cords to the acre, of manure from the slaughter house yard, where I kept 8 or 10 hogs. Early in the Spring, this manure was well spread upon the land, and I then sowed to the acre the like kind and the same quantity of grass seed as I did on the seven acres. The following summer I mowed the three acres twice. On one acre which I measured, and about as good as any of the three I cut the first time three tons of hay, which I sold at \$25 the ton, the second cutting 1 1-2 ton, which sold at \$17. The whole quantity of hay upon one acre that year, amounted to \$100 50. The second year I had an equally good crop on this land as the first, but I did not cut the second crop. The third year the crop decreased, as the crop of the third year upon the seven acres. The winter after the third summer I carried upon this land ten cords to the acre of the like compost as upon the seven acres. The next summer the crop was equally good as the first crop upon the 7 acres, but decreased the two following years, and kept pace with the 7 acres. I am well satisfied that my meadow should be manured, as I have done, and with like quantity of manure, every winter after the third cutting or third summer, and by this management my meadow will continue to produce good crops of grass without any other cultivation, except keeping the ditches well cleared out. I consider this experiment upon the three acres the best, considering the amount of labor; and should have continued it upon the remaining portion of my meadow, had the surface been smooth and even, but it was very rough and uneven, so that I was compelled to plough it.

In the exact manner I treated the 7 acres, the three excepted, I have my whole meadow of 70 acres in good grass cultivation, all but 15 acres which I ploughed last fall in order for sowing in the spring. My crops of oats and grass have been uniformly good as upon the 7 acres. The last summer my oats were sown late, and I cut them for fodder.

I am, gentlemen, with due respect,

Your humble servant,

ORIN DALRYMPLE.

MOSES FRENCH'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on the Improvement of Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands.

GENTLEMEN—I submit for your consideration the following statement. In 1822 I bought one half of a lot of land containing between 6 and 7 acres, for which I gave the sum of 30 dollars, and had the use of the other half, for the rent of which no definite sum was fixed. In 1827, I gave the owner of the other half the sum of 45 dollars for a deed of the same, and in full for the use of the land up to that time.

The whole lot had been considered of very little value, and was commonly called "the Swamp." A few weeks before I purchased it, a wealthy farmer, whose house was within forty rods of it, and whose house-lot joined it, refused to give an ordinary cow and calf for the one half.

There were upon the lot some trees, bushes, flags and rushes, and it was subject to being overflowed whenever there was a heavy rain.

Four years since, I attempted to drain it in a different direction, as the natural course was impracticable on account of the long, flat space that the water had to pass over. For this purpose two ditches were made, by ploughing, digging and scraping, which crossed each other near the centre of the lot, and led off the water by more than half a mile shorter cut. Previous to draining, I had cleared most of it of bushes by cutting and mowing them.

I then turned with the plough some ridges with a space of about forty feet between them and planted with potatoes, beans, &c. A little manure was put into the holes, and a fair crop was produced. In the fall the same land was sowed with grass-seed, without any other ploughing. Last year the produce was two tons of good herds grass hay to the acre.

About half an acre of the land planted with potatoes, with a little coarse manure put into the holes, produced the largest and best crop of that vegetable which I had the last season. After they had been dug, some manure was spread upon the ground, and it was sowed with grass-seed, with no other labor done on it than passing over it the cultivator and harrow. This season, (1837) it bore as handsome herds grass as I ever saw. Three acres and 144 rods produced two and one half bushels of herds grass-seed and eighty-seven cocks of good hay;—twenty one of them, of an average size, weighed 2174 pounds.

The draining and ploughing were wholly done at intervals when there was leisure from other work, and the ground was dry enough for the business.

There is one day's ploughing of potatoes now growing on the land which promise well. It is now my intention to bring the whole of the remainder of the piece under cultivation the next year.

Some opinion of the increased value of the property may be inferred from the fact that 200 dollars have been lately offered and refused for it.

I did not think of offering this improvement for the premium of the Society until the haying season of this year, or a more particular statement would have been given.

It might be added, that on some of the ridges a little manure was spread; on others there was none. The quantity put upon any part would not exceed three carts full to the acre. The soil of this piece of land is a dark loam with clayey bottom.

Yours respectfully,

MOSES FRENCH.

We make the subjoined extracts from a letter of Judge Hayes of South Berwick, Me. to the editor of the *Yankee Farmer*. They contain useful and practical hints relating to economical and domestic arrangements and management, which deserve attention; and form a certain basis of do-

mestic comfort and improvement. Cleanliness, a good friend of ours, who practised as she preached, was accustomed to say is a virtue next to godliness; and its direct influence upon health, comfort, character, and morals is most salutary. With Judge Hayes, we know full well from an acquaintance of "auld lang syne," every thing in these matters is in perfect keeping. We cordially invite him over the line of the State; and wish he would let the New England Farmer occasionally hear from him on matters of Agriculture and domestic economy.

My buildings are situated on the side of a high swell of land inclining to the West. The stable is connected with the house by a large shed, and on the further side of the stable is a hogs' yard, in which the manure from the horse stable is thrown. On the backside of the shed is a drain made of pine plank, free from sap, ten inches wide and four inches deep, covered with plank and dirt in those places where an open drain would be unsightly or inconvenient. This drain has been in use twenty years, has been renewed but once, and is now in good repair. The ground inclining favors this arrangement. By means of this drain all the soap suds from the kitchen, water from the sink, &c. must pass through the necessary vault, by which it is kept clean, to the hog-yard. A portion of the hogs on the farm are kept in this yard, and a dry and warm apartment is provided for them under a part of the stable. As soon as the yard is cleared of the manure in the spring, we begin again to fill it with muck taken from the swamp the year before, putting in at first five or six loads, and one or two casks of lime, and so on, muck and lime every few weeks during the summer. The manure of one horse in the summer and generally of two in the winter is thrown into this yard, and is often spread over the yard. During the warm season more lime is used in the yard, and scattered in the drain, whence it is washed into the yard, and thereby every unpleasant smell is prevented. All the leaves and dry litter which can be procured are placed in the apartment under cover for the hogs to lie on; and all the green weeds and wet litter which can be obtained are thrown into the hog-yard. The muck being formed of vegetable matter, which has been decomposed without fermentation, is very bulky in proportion to its value as a manure—but is of some value in itself, and serves as a sponge to take up and preserve the juices and gases of the putrescent manure, which might otherwise be lost. Turf from a good soil, if it could be obtained without injury to the farm, could be used in the same way to equal advantage. By means of the muck, lime, horse dung, litter, leaves, weeds, soap suds, wash from the sink, necessary, &c. we make in this yard about fifty loads of the very best manure. Formerly early in the spring we were accustomed to shovel this compost out of the yard, and suffer it to lie in a heap a few weeks till wanted to be spread on the corn ground. While it thus laid in a heap, it would become very much heated by fermentation, so that it in one year killed a large elm tree, about which it was thrown. For several years last past we have not thrown it from the yard till it has been shovelled into the cart to be conveyed to the ground where it is to be used. I have not

observed but what the compost is equally efficient, when used without the fermentation produced by throwing it out of the yard. We generally keep a cask of unslaked lime in the cellar under the house, and another in the cellar under the barn, and scatter unslaked lime on that which is partially airslaked, on the bottom of the cellars and in the pens from which the vegetables are removed. This lime is occasionally swept up, and carried to the manure yard, and fresh lime again applied. In this connexion permit me to recommend the yearly use of whitewash in dwelling-houses and cellars. With great gratitude I can say, that I have one of the largest and most healthy families in the county, and I have no doubt but the liberal use of lime about my dwelling house and appurtenances has contributed more than any other cause to preserve their health. I cannot accurately state the value of lime on the farm when used in this way, but am confident that it is much cheaper than to purchase manure at the usual price.

The Steamboat *Moselle* having, as is supposed, from 200 to 300 passengers on board, exploded nearly opposite the city of Cincinnati on 26 April last; and it is supposed through the rashness of the Captain, who was himself destroyed. The particulars have been so generally published that we omit them; but the subjoined remarks on the subject from the *National Intelligencer* deserve universal attention.

We think that the horrid steamboat disaster which is related in our paper to-day, unless, if any thing can, arrest the attention of those to whom is committed the guardianship of the lives and property of the community. As there has never come under our observation an instance of these steamboat explosions which was not traceable to ignorance, carelessness, or fool-hardiness, or to some cause which due caution and proper knowledge of the steam-engine could have averted, we have long been of the opinion ourselves, that the best, if not the only remedy for these dreadful catastrophes, is to make the pockets of the owners sweat for them. One thousand dollars damages for every life lost, and for every case of personal injury, from the explosion of the boiler of a boat,—to be levied and paid absolutely and peremptorily, without prosecution, or inquiry into the causes of the explosion,—would go further to prevent their occurrence than any terrors which the law can hold out of the penitentiary or the gallows itself. The damages might be easily secured by requiring bonds therefor, of proper amount, to be placed in the hands of a Government officer for safe-keeping and enforcement, before granting a license for the boat. Had the owners of the *Moselle* been held liable by such a bond, with sureties, for fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the safety of the two hundred passengers she took on board at Cincinnati, we very much doubt whether the reckless victim of his own ignorance or fatuity, who was unfortunately entrusted with the command of the boat, would have been placed in that responsible station; or, being placed in it, would have been guilty of the vain-glorious rashness to which his own life and that of so many of his fellow-creatures became a sacrifice.

Cucumbers are selling at the modest price of 50 cents at New York.

The age of miracles will be thought by some who read the subjoined communication, not to have passed. It has appeared in several papers, and we give it to our agricultural readers as matter of curiosity, without presuming to offer any opinion on the subject. Where discovery or improvement shall stop, it is not for us to say. That a method may be discovered of converting any vegetable matter in a short time into manure is not unlikely; but that the bulk of these substances in the process of decomposition should be so greatly increased is not a matter of as easy comprehension. That the same process likewise should convert the mould or soil itself into manure is as extraordinary. That some very important improvement has been made, from the form in which these statements are given, there is little doubt; and though there is as little question of the usual exaggeration in the case, we shall look forward with a strong curiosity to farther information. A universal compost to supply the place of barn manure, and at a cheap rate, was invented in England in 1828; and we shall in some future number give an account of it. It undoubtedly contains the great elements of vegetable growth in abundance, and must prove a considerable fertilizer of the soil, to which it is applied; but we cannot learn that it has realized all the expectations or promises of its inventor.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

The following article on a new method of making manure is from a foreign Journal received at the office of the Philadelphia National Gazette.

To the Editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Corner of Half Moon street, Piccadilly, }
London, December 30, 1837. }

Sir—I beg leave to hand you a copy of a prospectus relative to a new manure, which I drew up in the course of last spring, by the request of the Earls of Leven and Melville, from the Report of the Committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, and from the certificates given to the inventor by thirty-eight large landed proprietors in France, testifying the value of his invention.

Lord Leven considered, and in which opinion I had the honor to concur, that the best mode of giving the benefit of the discovery to the British farmer would be, for a committee to be formed for the purpose of collecting a subscription sufficient to defray M. Jauffret's expenses to this country, for the purpose of his making experiments before some person appointed for the occasion.

That an agreement should be entered into with M. Jauffret, that should his invention answer the description given of it, that he should communicate the secret by which he effected the operation for a sum of money previously agreed upon, and that experiments should be made with the manure under different circumstances, as to soil, &c. to ascertain its relative value with regard to other manures, taking all things into consideration. I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

HUMPHREY GIBBS,

Honorary Secretary of the Smithfield Club

Prospectus of a process for obtaining cheap and valuable Manure, without the aid of Cattle, invented by M. Jauffret of Aix.

A method has been discovered in France of making manure as it may be wanted, without cattle, in twelve days, and with great economy, as appears from a report made to the committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, by M. Chatelain, its secretary, who, with M. Caillaud, president of that committee, M. de La Gerandiere, President of the Academy of Agriculture of Blois, and the Marquis de Saint Croix, were appointed to examine into the merits of M. Jauffret's invention.

These gentlemen report, "that by a cheap wash or lye, the ingredients of which are to be found in all places, and which every cultivator can make on his own land, all sorts of herbaceous and ligneous substances, such as heather, furze, brambles, and even the living dogstooth, can be put into a state of rapid fermentation, and not only these substances, but even earth itself, be its nature what it may, can be converted into a valuable manure.

"That the manure produced by this new system is quite as valuable as the best horse litter; its effects are visible upon several successive crops; and it can be obtained with perfect facility at pleasure.

"That M. Jauffret supplied the committee with numerous and undeniable proofs of experiments, ranging over a period of nine years, in five communes of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, in which trials were made upon an extensive scale, on different kinds of soils, and on various seeds, plants and trees. The success of those trials surpassed the most sanguine expectations, as has been attested, 1st, by the Academy of Aix, (annual public session 1835, at 38 and following pages of the report;) 2d, by the circular of the prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone; 3d, by 38 certificates* from most respectable inhabitants and farmers of that department, founded upon repeated experiments made by themselves and 4th, by the declaration of well informed proprietors of the department of Vaucluse, who for years have attentively watched the trials of the Jauffret manure.

That in order to convince themselves more thoroughly on the subject, the committee wrote, unknown to M. Jauffret, to some individuals who were most distinguished by their agricultural science, and who had given certificates to the inventor, and that their replies, which are annexed to the report, are of so satisfactory a nature, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the committee of the importance of the discovery.†

* A printed copy of these certificates may be seen at Messrs Thomas Gibbs & Co. Seedsman and Nurserymen to the Hon. Board of Agriculture of England, and to the Board of Agriculture of Sweden, corner of Half Moon street, Piccadilly, London.

† Mons. Gauthier de Vaucluse, who is about to publish a new Atlas of Agriculture, says, (in print at Marseilles, 1832) "M. Jauffret, an intelligent farmer and acquaintance of mine, possesses exclusively the valuable power of converting, in less than a week, all vegetable substances whether dry or not, into dung of good quality, without spreading them as litter, or even submitting them to the tread of cattle. The change is effected, as if by enchantment, by means of a lye, with which he sprinkles the straw, herbs, leaves, plants of all kinds, even woody stalks of a finger's thickness, previously dividing them to a certain extent by a very ingenious operation. Such is the action of the lye, that forty-eight

"The committee enter into the following details of the process:

"By means of a cutting machine, the cost of which is about 600 francs (£15.) and which, after a careful examination, appeared well adapted for the purpose, three men and a horse can prepare 180 quintals, or 7200 kilograms (about 7 tons English) of manure per day, and the machine is easily erected. Ten quintals of straw produced 40 quintals of manure—this is effected either by the addition of the lye, or by the fermentation dilating the material operated on.

"The Jauffret process admits of greater economy as to labor, for the wooden eistern, and the ingredients of which the lye is made, may be carried to the field which is to be manured, and the compost prepared on the spot; and thus the carriage of the vegetable matter from the field to the yard, and back again from the yard to the field, is saved; the escape also of carbonate acid gas, one of the most valuable component parts of manure, which takes place during removal, is thus prevented. The inventor asserts, moreover, that he can vary the degree of fermentation, to suit the defects or qualities of different soils; and as he can raise the heat caused by the fermentation as high as 60 Reaumer (167 deg. Fahrenheit) his process has the additional advantage of destroying the germ of all noxious herbs, which might foul the land.

"That in considering this process, the committee were struck with the advantage that might arise from establishing manufactories, not only on large farms, but near towns and villages, to which every cultivator might bring his refuse vegetable matter to be converted into manure. The cutting machine might be worked either by horse, water, or steam power.

"The Jauffret process will be advantageous not only to large proprietors, (by whom an expense of 600 francs [£15] will scarcely be felt,) but it will be more important and useful to small farmers, who can cut their weeds by hand, and prepare a quantity as perfect as any made by the machine.* As to the conversion of earth into manure, any one can make it without the help of the machine invented by Mons. Jauffret, and the manure made from earth by this new process, is not less valuable than the compost. Thus, those who have no

hours after the matters are heaped, their fermentation becomes, as it were, volcanic: volumes of smoke and announce the decomposition at a considerable distance; and a poor and spent soil may, without delay, receive, in the form of an excellent manure, that which a week before could have done nothing towards rescuing it from a state of exhaustion."

Like all other interesting discoveries, this has been the subject of fierce attack; but experience has vindicated the inventor. Following the example of many landed proprietors, I determined upon making trial of this important manure, and I declare it equal to that of well fed horses. M. Jauffret asserts that he can at pleasure increase the dose, and even confer all properties required by the nature of the soil on which he uses it.

One single horse cart load of straw, or other dry material, produces more than two of good dung. The inventor charges 5 francs (2s 6d.) for each cart load; probably to those who should effect the operation themselves, the expense would be diminished by one-half.

The advantages of such a process are incalculable. Mons. Jauffret states, the machine necessary for a small farmer is only a barrel and a pail, and which can be carried with ease from one part of the farm to the other. It is set to work in the open air, wherever materials happens to be; thus the fields that are so distant as to be seldom manured, may by this manure be rendered highly productive. The mixture is made without fire, and every thing concurs to render it economical.

cattle to feed may employ all their fodder for manure; others can render available weeds, briars, dogstooth, thistles, &c.; and those who have neither straw, fodder, nor weeds, can convert earth into manure, so that no discovery was ever more capable of easy or general application. The Jaufré process tends to supply agriculturalists with new and powerful means of increasing their wealth, especially in the case of poor-land farmers, who usually find it difficult to obtain a sufficiency of manure.

For the N. E. Farmer.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CURCULIO.

Messrs Editors: For the following successful mode of destroying the Curculio, I am indebted to my respected friend Dr Joel Burnett, of Southboro', a gentleman eminently distinguished for science and practical observation. I hope others may be induced to try the experiment and with the like successful results.

In insulated situations, as in cities and in places surrounded by salt marshes, the plum and other smooth skinned fruits usually bear large and very abundant crops. But it is not thus in the open country, where it is well known, that a great proportion of the fruits of the Plum, and the Nectarine and the Apricot are extremely liable to be destroyed by the attacks of the Curculio; and from this cause prematurely fall to the ground.

The Curculio is extremely partial to the smooth skinned fruits. The cherry though equally obnoxious to the attacks of this insect, usually in a great measure escapes, owing to no other cause than the incredible number of its fruits.

It is well known that the egg which the Curculio deposits in the fruit becomes in process of time a worm, which causes a great part of the fruits to fall. Soon after its fall, the worm quits the fruit, descending into the earth. Early in spring, and about the time the fruit is forming, the Curculio arises from its earthy bed, a winged insect. Yet though having wings, it has been observed that they rarely use them. After entering their new element and remaining on the surface of the earth for a time, they ascend the tree, and in a few days they puncture and deposite an egg, in many cases, in every fruit.

The motions of the Curculio are very quick; to observe them requires very narrow and close inspection, as they avoid the face of man, suddenly dodging to the opposite side of the leaf or limb.

Dr Burnett informed me a few days since, that he had a fine tree of the Prince's Imperial Gage Plum. This variety, although naturally one of the most valuable and productive of all Plums, yet never would produce a crop of fruit on his grounds, on account of the abundance of the Curculio's, but by adopting the following expedient, a most bountiful crop was produced during the last season.

Early in the spring, or as soon as the tree was in bloom, a hencoop containing a hen and an early brood of chickens, was placed beneath the tree. After the Curculios had arisen from the earth, and before they were prepared to ascend the tree, every one of them, as it appears, were leovoured by the brood; and owing to this circumstance and to no other cause, the tree ripened and matured a most extraordinary crop of fruit.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, April 10, 1838.

STATEMENT

Of Premium and other Large Crops, the evidence of which has been submitted to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Read before the Legislature by J. Prince, Esq.

Bush.		Bush.	
1817. 752 Carrots, E. Ware, Salem.		1817. 35 Wheat, J. Rice, Shrewsbury.	
720 Turnips, T. Melville, Pittsfield.			
402 Potatoes, J. Richardson, Dedham, drained Swamp.			
1818. 878 Carrots, Mr Little, Newbury.			
*820 " Mr Pierce, Dorchester.			
*498 Potatoes, Mr Williams, Fitchburg.			
615 " Mr Lathrop, West Springfield.			
1819. 612 " D. Stebbins, Deerfield.		1819. 25 3-4 Spring Wheat, P. Williams.	
635 Beets, E. Thrasher, Salem.			
*580 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.			
1820. 614 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.		1820. 32 Winter Wheat, S. Warren, Northampton.	
670 Mangel Wurtzel, J. Prince, Roxbury.		111 1-2 Corn, Jonathan Hannevell, Newton.	
849 Carrots, E. Thrasher, Salem.			
*720 " on 3-4 acre, E. H. Derby, Salem.			
1821. 551 1-2 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.		1821. 105 1-6 Corn, T. & H. Little, Newbury.	
640 Mangel Wurtzel, J. Prince, Roxbury.			
688 Ruta Baga, David Little, Newbury.			
1822. 970 Mangel Wurtzel, D. Little, Newbury.		1822. 119 3-4 Corn, J. Valentine, Hopkinton.	
651 Onions, A. Knight, Newbury.		23 3-4 Spr. Wheat, P. Williams.	
687 1-2 Turnips, T. & H. Little, Newbury.		*116 1-4 Corn, T. & H. Little, Newbury.	
*615 " S. Little, Newbury.		*116 1-2 " P. Williams, Fitchburg.	
		*117 1-4 Corn, D. Burnham.	
1823. 762 1-2 Mangel Wurtzel, J. Prince, Roxbury.		1823. 128 Corn, J. Valentine, Hopkinton.	
908 Turnips, T. & H. Little, Newbury.		52 1-2 Barley, S. Pearson, Newbury.	
		*115 Corn, T. & H. Little, Newbury.	
		*113 1-2 Corn, J. Lees, Newbury.	
		*102 1-2 Corn, F. Winchester, Southboro'.	
		*113 on 1 acre 25 rods, Gen. Hull.	
		50 Spring Wheat 1 acre 146 rods, B. Lvon.	
		55 Winter Rye, 1 acre 131 rods, E. Gates, Worcester.	
1824. 783 Turnips, T. & H. Little, Newbury.		1824. 34 3-4 Spring Wheat, A. Bryant, Cummington.	
688 1-2 Potatoes, L. Hill, E. Bridgewater.		112 5-8 Corn, S. Longley, Shirley.	
608 Ruta Baga, J. Wilson, Deerfield.		31 1-2 Spring Wheat, J. Valentine.	
*500 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.		1825. 51 1-2 Barley, T. & H. Little.	
1825. 924 M. Wurtzel, T. & H. Little, Newbury.		37 Spring Wheat, P. Williams.	
814 Turnips, J. Little, Newbury.			
609 1-2 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.			
1826. 572 Potatoes, L. Hill, Bridgewater.		1826. 33 1-4 Spring Wheat, P. Williams.	
*559 " P. Williams.		1827. 54 Barley, N. Grout, Sherburne.	
1827. 582 " " "		98 Corn, N. Holden, Shirley.	
		31 Winter Rye, J. Bass, Quincy.	
		1828. 38 1-8 Rye, P. Adams, Newbury.	
		1829. 34 1-4 W. Wheat, W. Cleveland, Williams- ton.	
1828.		30 1-4 Winter Rye, J. Little, Newbury.	
1829.		34 1-2 S. Wheat T. & H. Little, "	
1830. 570 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.		48 Barley, B. B. Howard, Bridgewater.	
1542 Mangel Wurtzel, G. Foster, Charleston.		38 3-4 Rye, P. Adams, Newbury.	
741 Ruta Baga, H. Colman, Lynn.			
657 Onions, J. Perkins, Newbury.			
34 1-2 Sea Wheat, T. & H. Little, Newbury.			
1831.		1831. 347 Winter Wheat, J. Wilson, Deerfield.	
		*109 Corn, H. Sprague, Princeton.	
1832. 691 1-2 Potatoes, W. Carter, Fitchburg.		1832. 45 5-8 Rye, A. Knight, Newbury.	
613 5-8 " P. Williams, "		38 3-4 W. Wheat, H. Leavitt, Greenfield.	
		54 3-4 Barley, H. Sprague, Princeton.	
1833. 687 1-2 Potatoes, W. Carter, Fitchburg.		457 Winter Rye, T. Little, Newbury.	
*625 " P. Williams, "		1833. 554 Bk. Sea Wheat, P. Williams, Fitchburg.	
		57 Barley, W. Carter, Fitchburg.	
1834. 513 " W. Carter, "		35 3-4 Rye, R. Jacques, Newbury.	
633 Carrots, J. Morehead, Marshfield.		1834. 55 Barley, W. Carter, Fitchburg.	
1835. 515 Potatoes, P. Williams, Fitchburg.		504 Bk. Sea Wheat, P. Williams, Fitchburg.	
		1835. 58 Barley, W. Carter, "	
		35 Black Sea Wheat, P. Williams, "	
1836. "		1836. 35 Rye, average of 5 acres, E. C. Sparhawk, Brighton.	
		59 1-2 Barley, W. Carter, Fitchburg.	
1837.		1837. 38 1-2 Black Sea Wheat, P. Williams.	

*All with this mark did not receive premiums, but are quoted as large crops.

† P. Williams of Fitchburg has received 13 premiums on Potatoes.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1838.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—As you are disposed to give publicity to whatever is of interest, or matter of amusement, in relation to the subject of Agriculture, I have taken the liberty of communicating some singular facts in reference to a breed of stock now owned by myself and a neighbor of mine, Capt. Daniel Carpenter. The communication is at your disposal and you will make such disposition of it as your own judgment may dictate. About 15 years since Capt. Carpenter, purchased of a Mr. Allen, a cow of a bright red, with white face, then five years old. Mr. Allen bought her in the town of Northborough from a drove, while a heifer. At the time of the purchase Capt. Carpenter did not discover any peculiarity in the cow; nor did he observe any until she dropped her second calf, subsequent to his purchase. The calf at that time was a heifer of the color and white face of the mother. When the calf was about one week old Capt. C. in passing his hand over her head, as matter of amusement noticed a peculiarity in the formation of the ears. They were both slit about two inches from the tip, precisely in the manner in which farmers frequently mark their lambs. This circumstance induced him to examine the ears of the mother which he found slit in the same manner. From that time to the present the calves of the breed have been nearly equal in the proportion of males and females, but singular as it may appear while none of the males until a bull calf now in my stable about six weeks old, have resembled the mother either in color, white face, or split ears; all the heifers with only two exceptions have had all the characteristic marks of the mother, in color, countenance and slit ears. These two had the slit ears but the one was of a brown color, the other a light red. The bull calf above referred to is of the color of the mother (a bright red) with a delicate white face and the slit in his ears of usual length. I had designed my calf for veal; as I am not partial to white faced stock, but have been induced by the earnest solicitations of Capt. Carpenter to raise him for a stock animal. His experience in the breed has been much beyond mine, as he has now 4 of the cows while I have milked but one. I have now in addition to the calf and his mother, a heifer two years old this spring forward with calf, all resembling each other in color, countenance and ear mark. Capt. Carpenter says they do not excel in the quantity of milk they produce, but in its quality. In that respect he thinks they are hardly surpassed. For the table the milk is extremely delicious and the butter produced from it in complexion and flavor, enough to satisfy the fancy and the taste of the most refined epicure.

Should you deem the above communication deserving notice, a solution of the following queries would gratify a constant reader of the Farmer.

How are the marked ears to be accounted for? And why should the ear marks be so nearly confined to the females of the breed? Have you known of any other instance of calves being marked in this manner when dropped from the mother?

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,
BEZALUEL TAFT, JR.

Uxbridge, April 6, 1838.

We insert with great pleasure the foregoing communication. It certainly details some very curious facts in zoology. But curious as they are, we do not indeed consider them by any means so extraordinary as the grave queries, which our respected correspondent addresses to us in the close of his letter, asking us how the ear-marks are to be accounted for? and why should the ear marks be so nearly confined to the females of the breed? What is there which the gentlemen think we do not know? Does he expect us to say "what is the way of the spirit or how the bones do grow in the womb." Why the very proposal of such inquiries to

* The mark is denominated the swallow's tail.

our modest selves has put us out of breath like a frightened woman and made our hair stand on end. Does the gentleman think because we have lived in Salem, and had the honor of being noticed in public as among the witnesses of the wonders of animal magnetism, that therefore we have been admitted behind the scenes and have an understanding of the deep secrets of nature, with which other mortals are not favored? Now to be sure, we shall not pretend that we do not know; because being ranked among the instructors of the public, we are expected to know *all* that is asked of us; but to such inquiries as these we only say, that if we do know we shall not tell.

To the next inquiry "whether we have known any other cases of calves thus marked when dropped from the mother, we can only answer; "The story of the patriarchs speckled, and streaked and spotted kine our friend remembers as well as we do. We have known diseases and deformities propagated through several generations of bipeds as well as quadrupeds. We have known whole families of knockkneed and bowlegged individuals, though a lengthened line of descent. We recollect seeing at Brighton some years since a large litter of pigs, where in respect both to the mother and her progeny, the tail was put on high up in the back, somewhat like a miniature flag staff upon a boy's boat. But any thing like the conversion of an artificial into a natural mark, as possibly from the account may have been the case with this slit-eared race of kine, is something quite beyond our philosophy. We must refer the whole subject to our skilful friend and accomplished breeder at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm;" who says "he will undertake to breed animals to order; can throw in a dash of white here and a touch of red there; breed with yellow or blue noses and color the eyebrows to suit the fancy;" perhaps more than this, have the tails long or short or without any tail, and for ought we know have the calves dropped with a russet leather strap about the neck and the owner's name and residence upon it in brass nails, and all so clever; but we can only say with the book of Proverbs, "There are several things too wonderful for us." In conclusion we must express our admiration of the extraordinary convenience to the owners, and of saving of pain to the poor animals themselves, if a method can be devised of having our flocks of sheep come all marked to hand, with swallow tails or one slit or two slits or notches or rings in the ear, according to the owners pleasure; or what may be still better having the owner's name in large letters in relief on the side. We know not what discoveries will be made next. We do not despair of any thing; and we conclude with recommending this subject to the particular attention of naturalists; because red ochre marks are liable to be washed out; and tar is troublesome in the application and injurious to the wool, and slitting and cutting the ears is not very agreeable to the animals themselves; besides its gross injustice in placing a rogue's marks upon a race of animals pre-eminent for their innocence and exemplary good morals; in this respect shaming their inhuman masters who ought to lose their ears instead of the sheep. We add that through the liberality of some public spirited individuals, we are authorised to offer one hundred dollars premium for any such successful discovery.

RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS.

It is delightful to witness the progress of a refined taste in the increase of rural embellishments; in the planting of trees, the training of vines, the cultivation of flowers, and the formation of ornamental gardens.—Among the richest and purest pleasures, which the hu-

man mind can take in, are those drawn directly from nature. A fondness for natural scenery is a passion which we cannot cultivate to excess; and the gratifications of such a taste multiply as the capacity of enjoyment is extended. A taste for pleasures of this kind, prevents the morbid excesses of the lower appetites; diverts us from their indulgence; and accustoms the mind to a purer aliment, whose only tendency is to improve and exalt our nature. The cultivation of such a taste is altogether favorable to the religious character. In proportion as our perceptions of beauty are acute and vivid, the wonders of creation spread themselves out before us in unmeasured profusion; and we find continually gaining strength within us, a grateful reverence for that goodness which has so infinitely multiplied the forms of beauty in every part of creation; and evidently with no other view than to afford pleasure.

We might multiply arguments and reasons, why we should cultivate this taste; and try all that human art can do to make the world beautiful, to adorn our yards, porticoes, fences, windows, dwellings and streets, with shrubs and flowers and trees. Such embellishments are an immense gain to a city; and we look upon the lady, who will ornament her windows in the city with a gay assemblage of geraniums, and daphnes, and hyacinths, and myrtles, and roses, as eminently a public benefactor. The amount of pleasure thus given, if it could be measured in the aggregate, or if there were any standard by which it could be determined and compared, would be found immensely to exceed that which is given by some brilliant rout or ball; and this at a hundredth part of the expense, and leaving no sting behind.

We have been led into these remarks by witnessing the last week in our rides through Charlestown, a line of elms and maples on each side of Main Street, from the Square almost to the foot of Winter Hill, recently planted, and carefully protected. This is a most honorable work, and we hope will be imitated throughout the State. If there were no motives of taste, no public spirit which would lead to it, yet the increased value, which it will actually give to the property along the whole line, will ten fold repay the expense. We understand that the late Timothy Walker, Esq., left in his will \$400, to be appropriated to the setting out of ornamental trees in the streets; a noble bequest; and that a Tree Society has been formed among the young men, by the subscription of a dollar each per year, for the purpose of planting ornamental trees throughout the town. They could hardly engage in a more public-spirited or useful work. Charlestown, as a place of residence, combines as many local advantages as are to be found in the suburbs of any city. A block of brick buildings has lately been erected on the eastern side of the Main Street, in front of the Bridge Estate, in very fine taste; and which it would be wise in the Bostonians to look at, if they think it possible that any thing like taste or refinement can be found out of their own city. In respect to proportions, style and position, as far as exterior is concerned, Boston, it is believed, has no block of buildings to be compared with it. We hope our Charlestown neighbors will continue their improvements, until their town is rendered as beautiful and attractive as its local capabilities admit of its being made.

CORRECTIONS. In the remarks of John Prince, Esq. in our last Farmer, page 341, third column, 35th line, it is stated, that Frechorn's plough, Wood's patent, was the first iron plough ever seen at Brighton, and this in the year 1817. This plough which was the first American iron plough, was introduced here by Mr. Quincy, in 1819. But the first iron plough used at the ploughing matches was a Beverstone English plough, imported into this country, by Mr. Prince himself.

In line fourth from bottom, same column, for President read premiums.

NURSERY FOR SALE.

A rare chance is now offered for the purchase of a young nursery and farm at Covington, Kentucky, which fronts half a mile on the Licking River, within a mile of its junction with the Ohio, directly opposite to Cincinnati. The nursery and farm comprise 101 acres of the very richest Kentucky soil; about 50 acres are laid down to mowing, between 30 and 40 to tillage, including the nursery, and from 12 to 15 acres are filled with timber for fencing and fuel. On the premises, an orchard of 100 thrifty young apple trees, mostly winter fruit, was set out last year; also another orchard of 200 Pear trees, comprising 72 different sorts, including all the winter varieties of table pears, of which the demand for the New Orleans market is almost unlimited.

On the place is a good brick house, built in 1816, with a first rate well of water, 45 feet deep, a large new green-house just finished, two large barns built in 1835, and all the usual out-houses; also, a farm house with two rooms that will let for \$50 per annum suitable for a gardener or small farmer.

The nursery was laid out in 1835, and bids fair to do a very lucrative business, as there is nothing of the kind west of the mountains that can compete with it, for the variety and choice character of the fruits cultivated, which were all selected from the nurseries of Buel & Wilson and Wm. Kenrick and others, and comprise all the new sorts introduced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from Europe, and all the choice sorts cultivated near Boston; among these are 80 varieties of pears, 50 of Apples, 50 of Peaches, 20 of Plums, 30 of cherries, with a great variety of Grapes, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, &c. There are at least 100,000 seedlings of Apples, Pears, &c., of one and two years growth, for inoculation now growing on the place.

The above offers a rare chance for one or two enterprising young men, to do a great business, in a perfectly healthy location, where there is little or no competition, and a demand for trees that has thus far exceeded the greatest expectations of its founders and their ability to execute orders. It will be sold at a great bargain, on account of the death of the active partner of the concern, and the non-residence of the other.

For terms, apply (post paid) to S. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 9, 1838.

4w

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the approved varieties. Also, Amaryllis, Tiger Flowers, and Gladioli.

Herbaceous Plants.

We can furnish a great variety of fine perennial plants at short notice: 20 fine sorts for \$5. These will be packed in moss, and can be sent without injury to any part of the country. Also,

Double Carnations,

Of many fine varieties: Roses and Shrubbery of all sorts, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 9, 1838.

KING'S MANURE FORKS.

A few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 9, 1838.

GRAPE VINES

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few extra large Early Muscadine and Early White Sweet Water Grape Vines in prime order

May 9, 1838.

FARM WANTED.

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasturage, tillage, mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from 2,500 to \$3,000: for which the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. WILLIS, New England Farmer Office.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Wanted a few hundred thousand Silk Worm Eggs. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars, see a communication in the New England Farmer of the 25th inst., inquire of Mr. Joshua Chamberlain or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr. Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough or come and see.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838.

epd

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime.
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Haulbois, Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & Co., will be promptly attended to.

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass. April 11, 1838.

FOR SALE

That very valuable Farm situated in Andover, West Parish, about 6 1-2 miles from Lowell, and 2 from the Theological Seminary. Said farm contains about 75 acres of land (or a hundred if wished for) which is divided into mowing, pasture and tillage. There are upon it about 460 engrafted fruit trees, of apples, pears, plums, apricots and cherries. Mulberries, &c. Also, a great number of Bushes, viz. Gooseberries, White, Black, and Red Currants, Red and White Raspberries and Strawberries of a large size.

Likewise, Asparagus and Rhubarb beds. There is a fine growth of young Wood, and about 1,000 cords of the best of Timber. Said farm has upon it a good two story House with 5 rooms on the lower floor, a wood house, good barn 32 by 50 feet, a corn house and two sheds 80 feet long; also, two wells of excellent water.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer. Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises. Terms made known by the occupant.

RICHARD SANDERS.

Andover, May 2, 1838.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton the very best varieties of the following plants.

Early and Late Cauliflower.

Purple and White Broccoli.

Cabbage of every kind.

Celery and Tomato.

Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

FARM FOR SALE.

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair, the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	buschel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BUTTER, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 12	3 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	8 00	8 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 12	8 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	7 75	8 00
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"		
" " barrels,	"	3 75	4 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	buschel	87	90
southern flat yellow	"	83	84
white,	"	77	78
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	1 06
Barley,	"	90	1 12
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"		20 00
Eastern screwed,	"	15 00	16 00
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	43	50
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	7	8
2d quality	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage	"	26	27
do country do	"	20	22
Baltimore city do	"	25	26
do dry hide	"		
New York red, light,	"	18	19
Boston do, slaughter,	"	19	20
do dry hide,	"	17	19
LIME, best sort,	cask	80	90
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	10 00	11 00
PEAS, extra clear,	cask	3	3 25
clear from other States	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	20 00	21 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	buschel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, Southern,	"	80	1 00
Northern,	"	1	1 50
Hemp,	"	2 75	3 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound		18
Southern Clover,	"	17	13
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	9	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"	38	40
do, 3-4ths do,	"		
do, 1-2 do,	"		
do, 1-4 and common	"		
Northern pulled,	"	33	36
{ Pulled superfine,	"		
{ No. 1,	"	35	40
{ No. 2,	"	25	28
{ No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (milk)	"	18	25
lump	"	28	30
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES, chenaago	buschel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 7, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 215 Beef Cattle, 11 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and calves, 80 Sheep and 220 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for some qualities were hardly supported. We quote the same.—First quality \$8 25 a \$8 50.—Second quality \$7 50 a \$8 00.—Third quality, \$6 25 a \$7 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales were made at 90 and \$95.

Cows and Calves.—We notice sales at \$39, \$32, and \$37.

Swine.—Several lots were sold, but we did not hear the price. At retail, 9 and 10. Small shoats 10 and 11.

MISCELLANY.

We think the lovers of light reading will find some amusement in the following graphic description of the visit of the ladies of New York to one of the great steam ships from England, lying in the harbor. It is certainly drawn to the life.

VISIT TO THE GREAT WESTERN BY THE LADIES OF NEW YORK.

A day of days—a sight of sights! May we never see such another; or rather may we see many such, provided always that the ladies are to be seen more in detail and less *en masse*.

Ye gentlemen of England, and ye ladies, too, listen to the description of the visit of the ladies of New York to inspect your truly magnificent monster steam ship.

So Saturday was set apart by Captain Hosken for the ladies—and long before sun-rise on Saturday morning, eleven thousand ladies were up and dressed, with their breakfasts in their—no matter where; they breakfasted.

At seven, Captain Hosken rose, shaved, dressed, and sent for George Downing and his father, to superintend the ceremonies. "Now, Downing," says the captain, "do your best—have all our best plate got out—our best wines—our best every thing—and bring on board the best, New York can afford, and every delicacy of the season—spare no pains nor expense—this is the ladies' day—and let them see that the Great Western is worthy her name, and worthy the favor of the people of the Great Western Nation." Accordingly Downing and his son did their best, and all know how well they can do; and by ten o'clock all the tables in the splendid saloons, were covered with wines, fruits, jellies, cakes, and all that could please the palate of the most fastidious female gourmand.

So far, so good! The vessel was as clean as a new pin; every thing was in apple pie order. The "young gentlemen," middies, cadets, apprentices, two-hundred pounders, or whatever else they are called, were all well dressed and ready at their stations. The saloon, particularly the ladies' boudoir, looked a scene of enchantment—it carried one back to the days of Elizabeth and Essex, and Raleigh and Leicester—or to the splendid scenes at the court of the "merry monarch."

By ten o'clock, ladies, most elegantly dressed, might be seen running down steps, running up steps, running into carriage doors, running out of house doors, running here, running every where, in pairs, in trios, in half-a-dozen clusters, in bunches of a dozen together, with husbands, brothers, cousins, sweethearts that were, sweethearts that had been, and sweethearts that hoped to be! All kinds of men were pressed into the service of all kinds of ladies! so many smiles, so much laughter, so much crying, scolding, requesting and entreating, were never seen in any one city, on any one day before.

"Tom, my son, you must stay at home to-day, and escort me and your sisters to the Great Western."

"I can't, mamma—I've got three notes to take up."

"Let the notes lay over—a protest is not half so bad as a disappointment."

"Shavem, my dear, you'll take me to the Great Western."

"My dear, there's the devil to pay in Wall street—and if I don't sell those stocks to-day, they'll be down 7 per cent tomorrow."

"Well, I'd rather lose cent per cent, than a sight of the steamship."

"Oh, dear Charles, do take us to the Great Western."

"If you'll promise to marry me next month, and go to the Far West."

"I'd go to the end of the world with you in the Great Western."

"Patrick, my jewel, ye'll be after taking Kathleen and your own Judy to the same ship."

"It's me that will, and get stanned into the bargain."

Such and so various were the sayings throughout

the city. Long before eleven o'clock the wharf was crowded with ladies. Then the rush to get on board, was truly tremendous. The steamer, from the end of her jib-boom to her tailrail, was decorated with colors, flags of all nations, up her stays, and at her mast head; at the peak floated proudly the ensign of England and the star-spangled banner, side by side. The brass band was playing in front of the poop several lively airs—the morning was fine—the air balmy—the faces of the females beaming with smiles anticipative of the promised pleasure. But the pressure on the wharf was distressing. A narrow staging, attended by officers, led from the dock to the deck, where young Phillips stood to hand down every lady—and during the day he handed down 10,743, from 11 to 4. As he observed at the close, he had the handling of more American girls than any man since the world was created.

Distressing as was the pressure—the scene was absolutely ludicrous.

"Take your elbow out of my mouth, sir."

"Do get off my corns."

"Oh, heavens! you've crushed my bonnet."

"Papa, that tall man's knee has almost broke my back."

"Push ahead."

"That lady has turned her back and is pushing, Mary."

"You've trod on my lady's feet, sir."

"Ladies should put their feet in their pocket such a day as this."

"Let me get out."

"Let me go back."

"Oh! heaven!"

"Oh! earth!"

"I'm squeezed all to pieces."

"Edward, that man's hugging me."

"Is he, my love? I'll kick him."

"No you won't—I could n't help it: if ladies will come into such a squeeze they must get jammed."

"Talking of jam—oh dear, I'm melted to a jelly."

"I was a fool to bring my old woman here."

"I was worse to bring my young one."

"There's a lady fainted—take her away—that's good luck—makes more room."

"Tread on that plank, ma'am."

"Murder!"

"That lady's fell down."

"Never mind, fall over her—we can't stop to pick her up."

Here there was an immense screaming out that the bridge had broke.

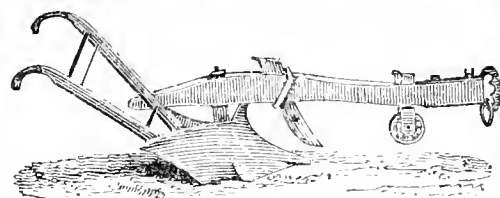
"Oh! heaven, if I once get safe home—oh, mercy! all the back part of my dress is torn away."

These, and ten thousand other remarks fell from the 10,000 who got on board. They filled the vessel—jammed and blocked her up. The entrance place was just abaft the main chains, the place of exit was just forward of the fore chains.

Once on deck, the gentlemen and ladies parted company—the ladies only were admitted to the saloon; this place was crammed; the ladies ate all set before them—their fright made them hungry—they drank 346 bottles of wine, the ladies did—but there were 10,000 to drink. In that day seven women shall lay hold of one man, says the Scriptures. On this day one man laid hold of 7000 women. They got jammed below whilst eating jams—they devoured the jellies, and came on deck squeezed almost to a jelly.

"Oh, dear," said a good old lady, on reaching deck—"it's as bad as being ground through a mill—I never was so squeezed since the hour I was married—I mean born."

After seeing the saloon, there was the same squeezing, crying, crushing, and jamming to get on shore; and it was truly astonishing that no accident occurred. As it was, at four o'clock, the mate cried out, "Cast off the staging aft," and 2000 ladies remained on the dock, unable to get on board; and so it would have been had five days been set apart, instead of five hours.—*N. Y. Herald.*



PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a few Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees.

A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. Boston. March 28, 1838.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their kinds, viz.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Ledges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1838.

NO. 45.

AGRICULTURAL.

CIRCULAR FROM THE BOTANICAL SURVEYOR.

We take much pleasure in laying before our agricultural friends the subjoined circular letter of the learned gentleman, appointed to collect information concerning the Forest Trees of the State. The inquiries are full, but all of them adapted to elicit valuable knowledge; and we hope will bring out numerous and full answers from observing minds in every part of the State. The subject is by no means one of mere curiosity but of great practical value and application.

Boston, April 18, 1838.

SIR—Having been appointed by the Executive one of the Commissioners for the Botanical and Zoological Survey of the State, and having, in the subdivision of its duties, taken charge of that part of the survey which relates to forest trees and shrubs, and, from the trial of one season, having found it impossible to obtain, without assistance, knowledge of the forests of the Commonwealth, take the liberty to ask information from intelligent and public spirited individuals in various parts of the State, and, among others, to address myself to you.

I shall feel obliged by an answer to any one or to all of the following questions. It was my intention, if possible, to make a general survey of the forests in every section of the State; and the answers I may receive will aid me in judging what parts it will be most desirable to visit, and, if it will be impossible to visit all, will, I trust, furnish much of the information I should gain from personal inspection.

1. What kind of forest trees are chiefly found in your neighborhood?
2. What grow to the largest size? On what kinds of land do particular trees flourish best? On high or low, wet or dry, sandy, loamy, or rocky?
3. What trees in your vicinity are very remarkable for size? How situated and how old?
4. Are there any trees not commonly known?
5. What portion of the county or town, do you know or suppose to be in forest?
6. Have any attempts been made to cultivate any of the forest trees, from seed or by transplanting? With what success?
7. What kinds of wood are used in building or any branch of manufactures? In what quantities?
8. What kinds of wood are used for fuel? In what quantity? What is the average for a family?
9. In felling for timber or for fuel, is it the practice to thin out the forest, or to cut it entirely down and leave it to spring up from the stumps and roots? Which is considered preferable?
10. How soon will a wood which has been cut

entirely down, renew itself so as to be profitably cut again?

11. Stumps of trees of what age, when felled, will shoot up most vigorously? Is there any age at which they cease to shoot? What trees will not shoot from the stump?

12. What season of the year is found most favorable for felling a forest, when the object is to have it renew itself speedily from the stumps?

13. What, when the object is to destroy it?

14. What effects, farther than affording shade for animals, are found to be produced on pasture land, by allowing single trees or clumps of trees to stand? What ill effects, if any, by allowing them to stand by roadsides or enclosures? What trees are best to let stand?

15. What circumstances do you consider particularly unfavorable to the growth of trees?

16. What instances have come to your knowledge, of a forest of one kind of trees having been succeeded by the spontaneous growth of trees of another kind?

17. What kinds of wood are most profitably converted into charcoal? Young trees or old? What is the value of charcoal?

18. What kinds of bark are used for tanning? Is the bark usually stripped for this purpose, from all trees to be used as timber or as fuel? At what age are trees considered as yielding the best bark? What is bark worth, per cord?

19. Is wood imported into your town or county for fuel? For any other purpose? What wood? In what quantities? Whence and at what prices?

20. Have any attempts been made to form hedges? With what success? Have native or foreign plants been tried for the purpose?

I can hardly hope that any one gentleman will give an answer to each of these questions. I shall, however, be glad to receive any information, respecting the forest trees and native shrubs, whether embraced in these questions or not.

May I solicit your favorable attention to the subject, and if circumstances prevent your giving your personal attention, may I request you to interest in it some individuals in your neighborhood, able and willing to give me the desired information.

If you will give me your aid, in this matter, you will confer an additional favor by letting me have your answer, by mail, before the middle of July next.

I am, respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. EMERSON.

PREMIUMS OF MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1838.

(Continued.)

EXPERIMENTS, DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

For the experiment of turning in Green Crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving a particular account in writing, of the process and the result, \$50 00

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the locust tree, 100 00

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which attacks the apple tree, 50 00

For any newly invented Agricultural Implement, or Machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the importance of the invention, 20 00

To the person who shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of raw unmanufactured Silk, not less than ten pounds, raised by the claimant, and presented before the first of December, 1838, 20 00

TREES AND LIVE HEDGES.

For the best plantation of White Oak trees, not less than one acre nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre—raised from the acorn—not less than three years old, and which shall be in the most thriving state on the first day of September, 1838, 50 00

For the best plantation, not before offered for premium, of White Ash, Larch and Yellow Locust trees, each not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing condition on the first of September, 1838, 25 00

For the best Live Hedge, not less than 50 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1838, 30 00

Claims for the best plantation of trees above mentioned, together with the proper evidence, must be delivered to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of January, 1839.

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, and experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense, to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the Committee, previous to the 6th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction;—yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate, with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the So-

ciety's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of paying Premiums.—The Treasurer will attend on Thursday, the 6th of December, at 12, M. to pay all premiums awarded.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees,

PETER C. BROOKS,
WILLIAM PRESCOTT,
E. H. DERBY,
JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.
ELIAS PHINNEY,

} Committee.

APRIL, 1838.

(Original Communications)

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer :

DEAR SIR—In the Farmer of March 14, I observed a statement "of facts respecting a bed of carrots cultivated in Westborough the last summer by Mr George Denny." As the season for sowing carrots is just at hand, permit me through your columns to suggest a few enquires to Mr Denny or his amanuensis in relation to a "few facts" that are not contained in the statement above alluded to. The "brief summary" states that "about one third of the land was manured with 7 loads of manure;" but nothing is said of the quantity of manure applied the previous year. If Mr Denny would inform us how much manure was put upon the same land the previous year, the kind and quantity of crop raised upon it, and the amount of labor expended upon it we might be able to judge much more accurately of the expediency of raising carrots.

Were I to put 100 loads of manure upon one acre of mellow land this year and plant it with potatoes and should obtain but 200 bushels, my neighbors would consider me rather unsuccessful. But should I put a small quantity of manure upon the same land next year and sow it with Ruta Baga or Mangel Wurtzel and obtain 6 or 8 hundred bushels (which is no greater crop) and then state in the newspaper that I raised such a crop and that at 40 cents per bushel, they would amount to \$240 or \$320, and without but very little manure too, those who would not know the circumstances nor price of the roots, might reasonably consider it an extraordinary crop.

The fact is, Mr Editor, such one sided statements as are often imposed upon the printer and the public are in my opinion injurious to the farming interest. Mr A. or Mr B. states through the columns of a newspaper that upon poor land with little or no manure he has raised a tremendous great crop of this, that or the other vegetable; a young farmer sees the statement and being ambitious determines to try the same course, fails altogether in his crop, scolds about the Printer and Book farmers, throws aside his agricultural journal as useless trash, and follows the track of his Father and his Father's Father.

Let the truth, the whole truth be told, and the Farmer may greatly benefit his brother farmer by making experiments and communicating the results to each other.

11.

May 7, 1838.

We insert with great pleasure the above letter. We think the inquiries all pertinent, and the remarks just; and we respectfully ask the favor of our correspondent at Westboro' to reply to them as fully as his convenience will admit.

We beg leave however to remind our correspondent H. that he is disposed to hold the editor of a public paper to too strict a responsibility.—Where communications are given on the authority of others, and especially where dates and names and places are distinctly stated, the editor is not answerable for any facts asserted or any statements made unless he voluntarily assumes such responsibility, and just as far as he does this. We do not mean by this remark to imply any distrust of the credibility of our Westboro' correspondent or of the correctness of his statement. We presume he is able and ready to answer for himself, but we mean to say that the responsibility in such cases, whatever it may be, rests wholly with the person who makes the statement.

We have often called the attention of farmers to the great importance of the strictest exactness in all their operations and experiments. Agriculture is particularly a science of facts. Theories are abundant but we particularly distrust them. But that facts should be useful to others, and experiments made to serve as guides, all the particulars of soil, aspect, seed, manuring, preparation, cultivation, harvesting, measuring, &c. should be fully stated. In these particulars different cases are so different from each other, that serious disappointments occur where all the circumstances are not fully given. Facts, exact statements, detailed experiments are interesting and highly instructive; and we promise our brother farmers that they shall always be welcome to our journal.

—Ed.

Hampton, Feb. 26, 1838.

MR EDITOR—Having about six acres of mowing land that has become as the phrase is "bound out" and being desirous of keeping it on grass as much as possible. Will you or some of your correspondents inform me whether it would not be good policy to turn it over in the spring, roll and harrow it, spread on manure, and sow oats and grass seed taking care not to disturb the turf. I do not wish to plant the land, as it would take too long to get it into grass. If you know of a better course to pursue will you inform me through the medium of your valuable paper and greatly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. My land is a black loam upon a hard pan, consequently inclined to be quite wet in the spring.

The above communication was accidentally mislaid and we offer this as an apology for our apparent neglect. We fear our answer may now

be too late to influence the operations; but the management proposed and the style of the communication show conclusively that our advice is not particularly needed.

We know several pieces of land similar, as we judge from the description, to the one in question, where the mode here proposed to be pursued has been followed with great success. Our correspondent suggests that he shall "plough, roll and harrow, and then spread on manure." We should prefer to plough, then spread the manure on the furrow, then roll and harrow, &c. Unless there is a great abundance of manure at hand, we do not advise to burying it deep in the soil; at the same time if left upon the surface, much of its efficacy will undoubtedly be lost. Its best effects will be experienced when it is well intermixed with the soil, by which we mean the vegetable mould; and accessible to the influences of light and heat and air. Something in this case will depend upon the kind of plant cultivated. Tap rooted vegetables, which descend deeply into the earth, require a deep soil, which is loosened and enriched as deeply as the root is likely to go down. But the grasses and cereal grains which spread their roots laterally and horizontally, require that their teed should be nearer the surface.

In respect to the case in hand we should farther advise our correspondent, if he will allow us to use the word advise though we design only to suggest and not to dictate, that he should cut his oat crop green for fodder; and not suffer it to ripen. The crop of grain if ripened will not we believe compensate for the exhaustion of the land where it is to be continued in grass. Farmer within our own observation are almost unanimous in the opinion that oats are a poor crop, with which to lay down land to grass; but the great objection to them is obviated when they are cut green for fodder.

We cannot doubt under the plan proposed, that the field of our correspondent will be renovated and yield abundantly; and should life be spared and circumstances admit, we shall be most happy to learn the result. On other subjects likewise we should be equally glad to hear from him.—E

ON THE GERMINATING OF SEEDS.

Seeds often fail to grow; and the seedsmen often faulted, for vending bad seeds, when the seeds are really good, and when the cause of the not growing is owing to the gardener or planter. To induce germination, moisture, atmospheric air and a certain temperature, are indispensable; and it is also requisite that light be excluded from the seed, until the nutriment in the seed is exhausted or until the root can draw nourishment from the soil. The first effect of the air, heat and moisture upon the seed is, to change its properties—to convert its starch into sugar—into a sort of milky pulp, the proper food of the embryo plant. If this stage the seed becomes dry, its vitality is believed to be destroyed; but if these agents

permitted to exert their influence, the contents of the seed swell by degrees, and the first point of the future root having formed, breaks through the shell in a downward direction, and about the same time the first point of the future stem comes forth in an upward direction. The presence of air, heat and moisture are as indispensable to the growth of the plant, as they are to the germination of the seed.

Now it often happens, that when seeds are planted in fresh stirred ground, or when the soil is moist, they undergo the incipient process of fermentation, and the earth not being pressed upon them, and dry weather ensuing, the moisture is abstracted, and the seeds perish. Too much moisture is also often destructive to the vital principle of seeds—and others again are buried too deep to be vivified by solar and atmospheric influence. The first object in planting, therefore, should be to place the seed just so far under the surface, and so to cover it with earth, as shall barely secure to it a constant supply of moisture. There are many seeds, as of the carrot, parsnip, orchard grass, &c. which if not previously steeped, or the soil well pulverized and pressed upon them, fail to grow for want of moisture. Hence, in sowing orchard grass, it is found prudent to spread it upon a floor and sprinkle it with water, before it is sown, and to pass a roller over the ground after the seed is sown. And hence, in light garden mould, it is advisable to press, with the hoe or spade, the earth upon all light seeds after they are sown.

But we would draw the attention of the farmer, as well as of the gardener, to another mode of preventing failure and disappointment in the growth of certain seeds—and that is, by *sprouting* them before they are planted. This may be conveniently done with Indian corn, pumpkins, mangold wurtzel, beets, &c. on the farm, and with melons, cucumbers, beans, peppers, and a great number of other seeds which are assigned to the garden. The mode of doing it with the field seeds we have named is this; steep the seed twelve or twenty hours in water of a tepid or warm temperature—then take off the water, and leave them in a warm place, covered to exclude the light and prevent their drying, or in a dark cellar or room, and the radicles or roots will shoot in a few days, and may then be planted without injury. Being obliged to suspend our planting for four days, on account of rain, we found our seed, which had been previously steeped, and set by in a dark room, with radicles two or three inches long. It was planted with but little inconvenience, and did remarkably well. Mr J. Nott sprouted a part of his corn last year, while a part of the seed was not sprouted—and what is worthy the particular notice of the farmer, he assures us that *the sprouted corn was not injured by the wire worm, while the unsteeped seed was seriously injured*, although planted by the side of each other. Mr Nott accounts for the difference in this way: The wire-worm attacks the chit and feeds upon and destroys the germ; but the radicles having protruded, and not being to the taste of the worm, the insect attacked the solid part of the kernel, where its progress was too slow, and too remote from the germ, to retard its growth. Mr Nott also sprouted his mangold wurtzel seed, and planted it so late as the 27th June. Almost every seed grew, and the crop might be called a good one early in September.

To sprout garden seeds, procure two sods, of equal size, say eighteen inches square; lay one

down in the corner of the kitchen chimney, grass down; lay your seeds upon it, if small wrap them in a piece of brown paper; then place the other sod upon them, grass up—water well with warm water, and the seeds will sprout in twentyfour to fortyeight hours.

There is one manifest advantage in sprouting seeds—it tests their goodness, and shows whether they will or will not grow. A small quantity of seed corn, submitted to this test before planting, would in many instances prevent great loss to the farmer.—*Cultivator*.

MELONS.

The countries in the world most celebrated for melons, are the plains of Bakkara, composed principally of sand; the Island of Cyprus, similarly constituted, and the Delta of Egypt, composed of the fine sands and sediment brought down and deposited in a course of centuries by the river Nile. Dr E. D. Clark, in his travels in Egypt and Syria, gives an interesting account of the melon cultivation on the Nile. The bed of this long river contains abundance of sand-banks, subject to changes and shifting, from the annual floods by which they are formed. As the water recedes after the floods, these banks are gradually left dry; and are immediately occupied by the Fellahs, as melon beds. Pigeons' or doves' dung, which birds abound in Egypt, is mixed in proper quantities with this sand, and the products are astonishing. Dr Clark affirms that when ripe, an extensive bed of these melons perfumes the air to a great distance; and as the vessel in which he sailed from Rosetta to Acre, was freighted with this fruit, the fragrance was almost overpowering.

A gentleman, a few days since, assured us that the finest melons he ever raised or tasted, were grown on a bank of pure sand thrown from a well at the depth of about twenty feet. Manure was mixed with the sand, and the seeds then planted. Three of the melons weighed above 60 lbs., or more than 20 lbs., each. There is no plant that seems more to delight in a sandy soil than the melon. To arrive at perfection it requires great heat, and this a sandy soil gives to a greater degree than any other. Few good melons are raised in the western part of this state; might not the quantity and the quality be increased by planting in manured sand, as in the above described instances? We think it well worth a trial.—*Gen. Farmer*.

FEEDING BEES.

Sometimes bees need feeding even as late as to the first of May, when the weather is cold. By lifting a hive it may be judged by its weight whether it contains any honey of consequence; if very light, bore a hole into the side near the top, with a small gimlet, then run in a very small stick or knitting needle; in this manner you can learn whether there is honey enough or not. If there be very little or no honey, the bees should be fed until the weather becomes warmer. We once fed two swarms of bees for several weeks, until the first of May; we then thought that they could collect their food, as the flowers were in bloom, and took no more care of them, but at the close of a week's cold weather, most of the time stormy we looked to them, and found that they had starved. But few persons consider how much bees are affected by the weather and the state of vegetation. We have weighed hives of bees most

every week during the warm season, and every month in the cold season, and from these experiments we have gained much valuable information in managing them. We have had bees gain 12 lbs. per week to the hive in the first of April, and the same hives lost 5 or 6 lbs. in a week, about the 20th of May, when the apple trees were in full bloom. In the first case the weather was very warm and pleasant, and the willow and the red flowering maple (in some places called soft or white maple) were in bloom. In May the weather was so cold that scarcely a bee left the hive. We have known bees to eat up the honey and starve in August, on account of a severe drought, there being but few flowers, and those having but little honey. When it was very dry, a hive would lose as much in a week in August as they would in the same time in winter.—*Ibid*.

A GOOD DISCOVERY.

Some six or seven weeks ago, when the water of the Schuylkill was so yellow and turbid, and all the conduits from Fairmount ran discolored streams, the following discovery, which we find in the London Morning Chronicle, would have been a blessing, as it may always be henceforth. A Mr James Richards, of Dumbleton, writing to the editor, observes: "I have discovered a cheap filter to cleanse river water, which you will oblige me to communicate to the public, as it may be useful to the inhabitants of London, Westminster, and other districts where clean soft water is preferred to dirty or hard water. It is nothing more than a bag made of unbleached calico, in the form of an inverted cone, attached to a small wooden hoop, and in this country called a dropping bag. It is first saturated with water, afterwards pulverized charcoal is thinly spread over the inside of it with a dredging-box used by cooks. At first, a part of the charcoal will pass through the pores of the bag with the water, but by continuing to fill it full with the same water, and adding charcoal, in a few minutes it will become as clear as spring water.

To prevent the charcoal being washed from the pores of the bag in filling it, place another bag inside it, and dredge a small quantity of pulverized charcoal into it. The cost of both bags is under one shilling, and the two I send you will cleanse from fifty to sixty gallons daily, if it be supplied with water from a pipe and regulated by a stop-cock, and more in proportion to the size of the bag; but, as their cost is little, they can be increased in size and in number as may be required. I have used these filters the last month, and hope the use of them may add to the comfort of others. This plan, it will be seen, is extremely simple, and within the means of every citizen. Why should it not be generally adopted in Philadelphia?—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

WHEAT CROP.—We made inquiry of a number of our Farmers, who were in town at the Court, concerning the appearances of the Wheat Crop, all of whom without a single exception, informed us that the fields looked better than they have done for several years at this season of the year.—*Chambersburg (Penn.) Repository*.

LARGE PIGS.—Samuel Demond, Jr. of Rutland, raised and fattened two pigs which were killed March 19, aged eleven and a half months, and weighed 359 and 335 lbs. Total, 694 lbs.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

BONE MANURE.

Roxbury, May 5, 1838.

MR EDITOR—I have been requested to state my opinion and experience as to the value of bones, and especially *crushed* bones, as manure. It always gives me pleasure to see the progress of Agriculture in our country, and the recent though tardy introduction of the practice of applying bones as manure is among the proofs of that progress. As to my *opinion*, it would be presumptuous in me to fortify the authority of every European and American writer, for the last century, by my humble suggestions. The Rev. Henry Colman, has, in a late treatise, summarily stated the general opinion and experience on that subject. In the sentiments expressed in that treatise, I fully coincide, except, that my experience does not support, but goes to contradict one suggestion made by Mr Colman to wit: "that on *wet* and heavy soils they *will not answer*." My experience goes to show, that it is eminently useful in wet soils, though I have never tried it on heavy or clayey ones.

Although I should think my opinion of very little weight on this subject, yet as there is at present a very limited use of bones, and perhaps some degree of incredulity as to the extent of their value, I cheerfully state, at large, my own personal experiments which have been extensive, and of considerable duration. About 10 years since the Hon. Mr Ellis of Dedham advised me to try bones upon my wet meadow, confidently assuring me, that I should find them very useful, and that they would materially increase the crop. But I, like most other of us old farmers, was averse to new, and untried experiments, and neglected his advice. The following year he earnestly repeated his advice, and I *as obstinately* failed to adopt it. Soon after the second advice, I saw a plain farmer carting by my door a load of ox's head bones with a five cattle team. My conscience smote me for my neglect of Mr Ellis's advice, and I stopped the driver, and the following dialogue took place.—"Pray, friend, how far, where, and for what purpose are you carting those bones?" "To the edge of Dedham, about eight miles from hence, and to spread on my wet meadows." "Did you come down *empty* and for no other purpose?" "Yes, I came down solely for this load." "How much did you pay for them?" "Two dollars and fifty cents." "Have you tried the experiment before?" "Often, and my neighbors have tried it." "How long do the good effects last?" "I should say six or seven years." "Well, you think yourself well paid for a day's work for self, and large team, and the price of the bones by the good effects on your wet meadows?" "To be sure I do, or I should not come for them so far, you may depend."

We parted, and the following dialogue took place between *myself*, and *me*, though inaudible. What a negligent and obstinate fool I am! Here I have read during forty years in the most approved English and French writers, on Agriculture, of the great value of bones as manure; an enlightened farmer of my own vicinity advises me to try them, and I have neglected the trial. Now here is an uneducated farmer, much bolder than I am; surely, if he can afford to cart bones 8 miles, and come down with a large empty team to fetch them, I can afford to send 50 or a 100 rods for them, and I blushed for my negligence, and sent, at once, for 6 or 7 loads of them. I have applied

them to my wet meadows for seven years last past, and I can affirm, that I know of no manure so beneficial, of *equal cost*, still, in the coarse state, in which we *then* procured them, they were not applicable to *upland* cultivation. But having heard in the spring of 1837, that there were bone mills set up in New York, I was upon the point of importing a ton of bone dust for experiment, when I heard that my neighbor Nahum Ward had commenced crushing bones for manure. I immediately sent for 20 bushels, and tried them as follows:—On summer squashes in the hill with rich earth; on string beans, also mixed with earth. In the former I applied them to the holes, in which the squash seeds were sown about a shovel full to each hill; for the beans, they were sown in the drills. I tried them also on beets and carrots, in drills, on all my winter squashes. On dahlias, on orange trees, on grape vines, and many other things, and I can safely affirm, with great and uniform success. They are an exceedingly powerful stimulant, full as much so, as slaughter house, or horse manure. If I am asked, whether they are as durable as the *last*, I should say, no. It is quite impossible, that they should be so—but on lands deficient, or as mine are, *wholly destitute* of lime, they may be more permanently useful. For my land, gypsum or plaster of Paris, produces as great and visible effects as it does in any part of the interior country, on grain crops, and on clover, and lucerne. JOHN LOWELL.

MANAGEMENT OF COLD FRAMES

For Protecting Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants during the Winter. By E. SAYERS.

In order to complete the series of framing hitherto published, I shall conclude by the management of cold frames, which although out of season I hope will be found useful to those who are desirous to protect esculent vegetables, through the winter for early planting.

In order to have cauliflowers and cabbage early in the spring it will be proper to plant and protect them through the winter in cold frames.

The seed may be sown in the kitchen garden about the middle of September; and the plants pricked out into the frames the latter end of October in the following manner.

Place a three light frame or more, on a south border protected by a high fence or other means or any well sheltered situation, on the level surface, or if a little rise the better; the frame is then to be filled with compost with a portion of coarse sand to within 4 inches of the glass; this done the plants are to be dibbled or pricked into the compost 2 inches apart and lightly watered to settle the earth about their roots. In this situation they are to remain until the frost sets in; when the sashes may be closed of a night and taken off in the day, in such a manner as to merely keep out the frost; the more hardy they are kept the better at this season, by which the severe weather will not have so great effect on them. When the winter sets in severe, the frame may be lined on every side with leaves or horse manure to keep out the frost.

The frame will require to be covered of a night and in very cold weather of a day time; but in mild changes air may be admitted and the plants worked between with a small hoe, to refresh the soil and disturb any insect that may breed among them.

This treatment may be continued until March when the plants are to be forwarded for planting out in the open ground by regularly covering and giving air to cause the plants to vegetate previous to their removal.

WINTER LETTUCE.

In the beginning of August, some Imperial Cabbage Lettuce seed may be sown for winter use, in the kitchen garden department. When the plants are of a proper size for planting, a frame may be prepared in the same manner as for a cabbage; when the plants are to be dibbled 12 inches apart each way into rows. The frame will now require regular attention; by covering of a night, giving air of a day; and, every method is to be taken to grow the lettuce to a full size, before the winter sets in severe, as after that time, their growth will be difficult. The frame will require to be protected, and every way managed as directed for cabbage plants. Great caution must be taken to keep the lettuce as dry as possible, as the least moisture from rain or otherwise will rot out the heart and eventually spoil the plants. Frames properly managed in this way, will give a supply of lettuce through the winter, and until the spring crop is in use.

WINTER CAULIFLOWERS.

Where frames can be spared, an early supply of cauliflowers may be obtained by forwarding some plants in the fall, and flowering them in the spring. The seed may be sown early in July, in the kitchen garden, and every way managed as directed in that department for flowering. It will be prudent to plant more than is wanted for the frames in this manner, as the long mild weather in the fall often is the cause of some of the plants coming to maturity, in which case they are generally very acceptable.

In the beginning of November, the frame may be placed precisely the same as for the cabbage and lettuce, into which the cauliflowers are to be laid in, in a slanting manner, with their heads towards the north; the frame may be in this manner stowed full in every part. The management of the frame will require to be in every respect attended to, as the cabbage and lettuce; until the spring, when the plants must have all the air that can possibly be admitted to them in order to prepare them for flowering. As the season advances, the frame may be kept more warm, and when the earth gets dry, it will be requisite to water them, in order to swell the flowers to proper and handsome size.

By this mode, good cauliflowers may be obtained late in April or early in May.—*Hort. Reg.*

SILK MANUFACTORY.—The Democratic Magazine, in the second of a series of articles upon cotton, of which the two published numbers evince great talent, incidentally notices the origin of the culture of silk. Before the revolution, a royal filature had been maintained in Georgia for the purpose of maintaining the manufactories of England, but this was broken up during the war. Dr Stiles, President of Yale College, who died in 1795, turned his attention to the subject at the close of the war, and distributed seeds of the mulberry, and silk worms among ladies and clergymen of his acquaintance. His assiduity was the germ of the silk manufacture, which now, unprotected, yields an annual product of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

RAISING CLOVER SEED.

In raising clover for seed, in order to procure a good crop, it is first requisite that the land be fertile; that it be well prepared before sowing; and that a sufficient quantity be sown to yield a full and even crop.

The second and most difficult object to attain, is to secure the crop when ripe, so as to save the largest portion of the seed. To do this, it must be cut at a proper season. As the seeds ripen at different periods, if the crop is cut too soon, there will be a loss sustained from the immaturity of the seed. If cut too late, those seeds first ripe will be liable to be entirely lost by being shivered off in the field. Hence there is a certain medium to be observed, to prevent these two evils, which is to cut the crop when about two thirds of the heads have become black; a large portion of the remainder will ripen by the nourishment they obtain from the straw during the process. Where the clover is not lodged, it is much the best to cut it with a cradle, laying all of it in double swaths; and securing the heads from falling through the fingers of the cradle by stitching a piece of linen cloth upon them.

After the crop is cut, it must be suffered to remain in the field long enough to become dry; this, if the weather is good, will be in very few days. It must then, when the dew is upon it, be raked into small bunches, (such as would be a convenient load for a fork,) and when sufficiently dry, placed carefully upon a sled or wagon, and drawn into the barn. If the weather is unfavorable it becomes necessary to turn these bunches repeatedly, to prevent their being injured by the moisture. Indeed, this should be done even in fair weather, if they remain out longer than two or three days. When drawn into the barn, the crop may be either stowed away in mows, or else thrashed out immediately, and the heads and chaff placed in a room for the purpose, for ultimate cleaning. This may most generally be done best in winter.

If farmers could always raise their own seed, and in sufficient abundance, it would be much better to sow it in the chaff, as it is generally found to be more certain to grow. The only advantages of cleaning are, the more exact determination of the quantity to be sown, and the more equal distribution of the seed; and where it is raised for sale, cleaning is of course requisite. When sown in chaff, the difficulty with regard to quantity and distribution may be obviated by sowing sufficient to insure the desired thickness on every part of the ground.

By far the best method of cleaning is by means of a machine; but as this is not always to be had, the practice of treading it out by horses is then to be resorted to, though it is tedious and unpleasant. It is thus performed. The barn floor is covered with chaff about a foot in thickness, and the horses are driven upon it one day. The next morning it is to be passed through a fanning mill and the chaff and dust which has been beaten off will be blown away; the clean seed will pass through the screen; while a third, and a larger portion, containing the seed yet in the chaff, will drop in the rear of the fanning mill. This is to be spread a second time upon the floor, mixed with a fresh portion of unseparated chaff, and again trodden by the horses: the second morning repeat the same operation, and a much larger por-

tion of clean seed will be obtained. The operation is thus to be repeated, until the whole of the chaff is separated.

In order to clean the seed properly for market, it is necessary first to run it through a sieve of just such a degree of fineness as to permit the clover seed to pass through, but retain all large substances. It must then be passed through a sieve just fine enough to retain the clover seed, but to suffer all smaller seeds to pass through. In this way it is effectually cleaned.

By proper attention and care, three or four bushels may be easily obtained from one acre of land.—*Genesee Far.*

TOMATO.

There is perhaps no vegetable of equal value, so little known and cultivated in this country, although we are happy to observe that it is rapidly coming into notice. There is no vegetable easier produced, none that better rewards the labors of the planter.

It has been in use as an article of luxury, either raw or stewed, in soups or fricasees, for gravy or catsup, for pickles or sweetmeats in the Southern part of the European Continent. In France and Italy, as well as in many of our eastern cities, the tomato or love-apple is highly relished and extensively employed in various culinary preparations. They are esteemed by all, salutary as an article of diet, and I am acquainted with some instances among my acquaintance, and with many others through the medium of different publications, in which the free use of them was followed by rapid and permanent convalescence from disease of the liver. Indeed as a dietetic luxury, its utility is so great and so varied, that few who have once adopted its use, can be prevailed upon to dispense with it.

The tomato plant is a native of the tropical parts of our continent, but will flourish in our latitude on a good soil with a very little expense of time and labor. The plant of the larger varieties grows luxuriantly and bears enormous quantities of fruit. It is stated by the Ohio Farmer, that a man near the city of New York received \$1800 for the tomatoes he produced from half an acre, in 1836. They may be produced from the seed in the open air on a warm soil, but in order to have them in season and the fruit fine and matured the seed should be started in a hot-bed, and transplanted as soon as the weather will admit. If you sow the seed in the open garden, let it be done as early in the spring as may be without endangering the young plant to injury from frost.—Sow in rows or plant in hills about 2, 2-12 or 3 feet apart, according to the size of the variety, or the fertility of the soil. If they come up too thick thin them out. Three or four stalks are sufficient for each hill. Keep free of weeds and stir the ground occasionally and they will grow with great rapidity. As the plant is of the trailing kind, they will require to be supported on a frame of some kind when the branches become so large as to settle on the ground; in order that the fruit may be more fully exposed to the sun and air. Such exposure will greatly promote the perfection of the fruit. A few hills on a rich soil will supply a small family. From seven hills of the large Red Tomato, cultivated last summer on a black muck wheeled into my garden I picked 11-2 bushels of fruit.

VALUE OF RUTA BAGA.

Our neighbor Bement has kept twenty of his Berkshire hogs, mostly full grown breeders, from the 1st of November to the 15th of February, upon ruta бага and buckwheat bran, at the rate of six bushels of roots and one of bran per diem, fed them two raw meals a day, and one warm meal, boiled. When he began to feed with the roots, the hogs were low in flesh; at the termination of the three and a half months, they were too thrifty for breeding, and some of them fit for the butcher. He estimates that four quarts of corn to each hog, per day, for the time they have been fed with the roots, would not have brought them into a better condition than they now are. What then has been to him the value of his ruta бага?

Four quarts of corn per day to each hog,	
would have amounted, in the 105 days,	
to 262 bushels, which, at 75 cents per	
bushel would be	\$109 50
Add 105 bushels buckwheat bran, at 15	
cents,	17 50

And it shows that the ruta бага was worth the balance, to wit \$179 00

Which, divided by 630, the number of bushels fed out, gives the value of a bushel, used in this way, at about 28 1-2 cents. Deduct for the cost of raising, the quantity being about the average product of an acre, four cents the bushel, and it shows a nett profit of 24 1-2 cents per bushel, or of \$154,25 per acre. We call this a demonstration of the profits of root culture.—*Cultivator.*

MAPLE SUGAR.

THE SWEETS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The name of the granite state is scarcely mentioned abroad, without an association of snow-top mountains, rocks and sterility: at the name of *Franconia* they glance at the thermometer to see if it does not sink intuitively at the sound. Our state, however, has not received the credit to which it is entitled—she has riches which have not yet been trumpeted forth to the world. We are moved to speak of one of these resources at this time by the receipt yesterday of half a dozen pounds of the best MAPLE SUGAR, superior in quality and flavor to any brown Havana we ever saw. It was manufactured by PAUL CHASE, Esq. of Franconia. Upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS have been manufactured in Sandwich the present year, besides large quantities in Lisbon, Franconia and the neighboring towns. The manufacture is far beyond the amount of consumption in those towns.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

A THRIFTY FAMILY.—A Sow and her six Pigs which were raised and fattened by Oliver Powers, Esq. of Phillipston, were butchered April 13, the pigs being one year and one day old, and weighed as follows:—Sow 456; Pigs 396, 369, 338, 326, 325, and 295—total, 2,505. For several years past, Esq. Powers has made use of apples mixed with other fodder for fattening swine, with good success. He does not assent to the generally received opinion, that "sweet apples are good, but sour apples have little or no fattening quality," but it is his opinion, that sour apples are better than sweet having as much nutritious matter, with a tendency to keep the appetite sharp.—*Worcester Spy.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1838.

DR H. PERRINE'S MEMORIAL

We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for some public documents of an interesting nature, being a report in Senate of the "Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the memorial of Dr Henry Perrine, late American Consul at Campeachy, praying for a conditional grant of land in Southern Florida to encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States."

By the communications of Dr. Henry Perrine to the Senate of the United States, which embrace many interesting facts and statements, it appears highly probable that many valuable and profitable tropical plants may be gradually acclimated throughout the south and southwest, by introducing them first in southern Florida, and from thence by degrees north and west. Among numerous plants mentioned as likely to succeed and prove profitable articles of cultivation, are the fibrous leaved plants whose foliaceous fibres are a superior substitute for flax and hemp, as those contained in the genera yucca, Phormium, Bromelia, Agave, &c.

Dr Perrine adverts to some of the obstacles in the way of an immediate commencement of tropical vegetation, in tropical Florida, which appear to us rather formidable to say the least; we present them to our readers

"The continued warfare with the savage Seminoles, and the prospective danger from the murderous fugitives, who will remain lurking in the thickets and morasses of southern Florida; the unsurveyed condition of the tropical district and the probability that it will not be offered for sale in many years; the immense tracts under Spanish grants, with their conflicting claims; and the consequent uncertainty of right or safety in location on supposed public lands; the reputed sickness and sterility of tropical Florida, augmented to an exaggerated degree by the reports of our military officers, and by the speeches of our members of Congress in relation to the impenetrable morasses and pestilential swamps of the peninsula; the certainly miry marshes and inundated swamps of the interior, and the positively arid sands, unfillable rocks, and mangrove thickets of the coasts; the undoubtedly great plagues of mosquitoes and sand flies, ticks and scorpions, ants and lacerabals, serpents and alligators, and other noxious insects and reptiles; the much greater labor of clearing and improving the earth in tropical climates, where the great vigor of ceaseless vegetation must be continually subdued by the axe and the hoe; the general ignorance respecting the plants and the culture appropriate to such climates and soils; the past policy of our Government in respect to preemption rights, and its prospective policy to bestow on actual settlers select portions of our most fertile soils and valuable situations; the much greater inducements to emigrants offered by Texas and Cuba in the quantity, quality, and the bounty of their soils; the virtually insulated position of tropical Florida, the absence of roads and post offices, and the great distance, difficulty, and expense of communication and intercourse with the populated portions of our own country in general, and of even northern Florida itself; the want of legal ports of entry for intercourse with foreign countries, and especially for the importation of tropical plants; the expense, difficulty, and delay of introducing and propagating living perennial plants; the difficulty of convincing the public that the benignity of the climate will counterbalance the defects of the soil; the equal difficulties and delays in the task of inducing our agriculturists to engage in the culture of strange and perennial plants; and the free admission of all tropical products in the United States, and, consequently, the entire absence of even the incidental protection derived from mere revenue duties to Government."

We hope Congress will render Dr Perrine all the assistance necessary for so important and arduous an undertaking, as he has devoted many years to the subject, having travelled thousands of miles and spent thousands of dollars in the prosecution of this great enterprise.

If some of the money squandered in the shameful Seminole war, had been appropriated to defray the expense of christianising and civilising this unfortunate race, they might have become important auxiliaries in the highly desirable scheme of Dr Perrine.

INDIAN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

SIR,—There is much inquiry in the community where I reside about the cultivation of Indian Wheat. There has none of it been raised in this vicinity therefore no one is prepared to give the information which seems to be wanted. I take the liberty to address to you a few inquiries upon this subject, hoping they will be answered through the N. E. Farmer, which no doubt will very much benefit many of your subscribers at the present time.

What kind of soil is best adapted to growing this grain?

When is the best time to sow it?

How much seed is necessary for an acre?

In what state should it be harvested and how should it be done?

Any other information which you may deem important upon this subject will be very acceptable.

We have repeated inquiries in relation to this plant; which as we have before stated is a species of buckwheat and designated as Tartarian Buckwheat. We give the above letter inquiring as to the nature of the soil, the quantity of seed required to be sown and various other particulars. If our correspondent will take the trouble to look back to a No. of the N. E. Farmer of January last; the particular date of which we have not at this moment the means of ascertaining, he will find a detailed account of this crop; its history, usual product, cultivation, and uses. We can add little to what is there stated. It is not a new crop, having been cultivated for some time in some parts of the State. It will do best undoubtedly on a good soil with good cultivation and care, though the richer the soil, the more luxuriant will be the growth; and the later in coming to maturity. But it will yield well on a soil of moderate fertility. It has produced from 35 to 55 and 75 bushels to an acre. It should be sowed about the 10th of June. It should be gathered with great care rather damp than dry as the seeds are very liable to drop out. It should be threshed immediately on being brought to the barn and not suffered to heat. It weighs nearly 50 lbs. to a bushel. It yields from 25 to 35 lbs of flour according to the manner in which the milling is done. From 12 to 16 quarts of seed are required for an acre.—Whether more than this might not be sowed to advantage must be matter of farther experiment. It is a valuable feed for cattle, swine, and poultry; and being nicely cooked buckwheat cakes well prepared with butter and sugar or maple molasses are not altogether distasteful to another class of bipeds who wear no feathers, save in their bonnets.

The haulm or straw of buckwheat is usually little valued and thrown by for litter. It would be well to save it; and it would make a useful and acceptable change of feed for sheep and young cattle in cold weather.

There are large preparations for the cultivation of this plant the present season. Things in this world go very much by "fits and starts;" and agriculture is not above the influence of fashion. We fear that the value and product of this crop may by some persons be over-estimated; and that there will be some disappointments. We recommend its cultivation. We believe it to be a very valuable crop; in such cold seasons, seasons so unpropitious to Indian Corn as the two last, singularly valuable; but we do not deem it comparable to bread wheat or Indian corn; and in spite of the copper color of the poor fellows, who gave us the seed and from whom we stole the land on which we raise it, we must still be permitted to prefer an Indian bannock to a buckwheat flapjack. In the style we will leave this matter to be settled by the bristle-backs, if they can agree upon a verdict.

We have no extraordinary attachment to our own literary offspring; but other men may not be quite willing to assume the paternity. It is indeed very hard to charge it upon a poor man, who has been for some time to our great regret, too sick to vindicate his reputation against such calumnious charges. Under these circumstances we respectfully ask our neighbors of the Yankee Farmer on what authority they credit the remarks on the Flower Garden Companion copied into their last number to the editor of the Boston Courier; and lay out poor banding like a foundling at that door. Pray where did they find the child? and could they not see the name that was pinned to its clothes?

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

MAY 12, 1838

FRUIT.—John B. Barstow, Hanover, Plymouth county, Seek no Further Apples of great beauty and fine flavor. For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

VEGETABLES.—Exhibited by J. L. F. Warren, Brighton, Early Spine Cucumber, nearly white, (from English seed.)

We understand from Mr Warren that the above variety, although destitute of the usual bloom and fine green color, is of fine flavor, very crisp, and an abundant bearer. For the Committee,

SAMUEL WALKER.

The President and a number of members attended. The thanks of the Society were voted to Hon. Mr Webster, and to J. F. Cullum, Treasurer of the Columbian Horticultural Society, for their donation of the Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the memorial of Dr Perrine.

Hon. Russel Freeman of Sandwich, was admitted corresponding member.

Joseph H. Gardner of Roxbury, and John Fenno of Chelsea, were admitted subscription members.

The following communication was received from Mr Prince.

Jamaica Plains, 11th May, 1838.

HON. MR VASE.—Dear Sir: In the past winter some unknown person (to me) sent me a pamphlet containing extracts from an address by Professor Eli Ives, of New Haven, before their Horticultural Society in October last, which gives notice of many different sorts of Pears (all natives there) particularly in the Garden of Gov. Edwards; I had three years past a report of them, but being confirmed from such a source as Professor Ives of their fine quality, induced me, although an entire stranger to write him on the subject and ask him to procure, and send me a few scions particularly of fine winter table fruit; early this week I received some in fine order; and to make a greater certainty of succeeding in cultivating them after having engrafted only one head of each sort, I send the residue to you, either to make use of yourself or for dissemination where you think they will best be taken care of.

The following were the kinds sent:—John Pear, Cantelope, Henrietta, Citron, William, Edwards, Punderson.

I fear they are mostly Autumn fruit, they are not all labelled as to season, and therefore possibly some may be Winter fruit.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, JOHN PRINCE.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

APPLES.—Among the valuable specimens of WINTER APPLES presented at the Horticultural Exhibition on Saturday, we noticed some from Col. John B. Barstow of Hanover, Mass. of the variety, commonly called the SEEK NO FURTHER (Signifyder) of a very superior kind.

Their flavor was truly rich, they were of a large size and altogether such fine specimens of this valuable fruit as fully to demonstrate that Plymouth County can raise fruits not excelled by those of any other parts of the State.

We are informed by the gentleman who presented them that the Col. has taken much pains with his trees and fruit cellars, that the latter are lined throughout at the bottom and sides with flagging stones, that his apples are spread thinly on shelves around his fruiteries and sorted and turned at least once every week.

A gentleman of this city was presented a few years since with some specimens from Col. Barstow's orchard, and after tasting, inquired their name. Are they Baldwin's? No. Are they Golden Russets? No. Are they Lady's fingers? No. You have not guessed the name. They are called the "SEEK NO FURTHER."—"Well said the gentlemen, I will 'seek no further' for apples so long as I can get apples like these."

We believe there is not sufficient attention paid to the planting of young orchards in many of the eastern towns in the State that doubtless possess a soil capable of raising the best fruits. It is hoped more attention will be paid this important subject.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this day's paper, that the beautiful Oakland Farm will be sold on the coming week. From the knowledge we have of the indefatigable attention of its former proprietor, and the choice collections of various productions we have seen in years gone by, we should consider it the most desirable place of residence.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, fortnight ending May 13.

MAY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	34	50	48 E.
Tuesday,	1	32	54	50 S. E.
Wednesday,	2	40	66	58 S.
Thursday,	3	41	58	52 N. W.
Friday,	4	40	46	38 N. E.
Saturday,	5	40	42	40 S. E.
Sunday,	6	38	56	48 S.
Monday,	7	40	62	52 N. W.
Tuesday,	8	48	56	50 N. E.
Wednesday,	9	42	58	48 N. E.
Thursday,	10	36	52	50 N. E.
Friday,	11	34	56	50 W.
Saturday,	12	44	58	52 S.
Sunday,	13	48	62	54 W.

FOR SALE IN BRIGHTON, THE OAKLAND FARM.

Recently the residence of Gorham Parsons, Esq., situated between the two roads leading to Watertown, a few rods from the Centre village—containing 120 acres of choice land. The Mansion House, Farm House, Stables, Ice House, and a variety of other buildings, surrounded with ponds, gardens, abundance of all kinds of fruit and plants—with about 14 acres of the best land, which will be sold separate, and as much more added as the purchaser may wish at a fair price. The remainder of said Farm will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on very liberal terms. This beautiful and elegant place is well known to the public as combining every advantage to make it the most desirable place of residence. It has been under the unremitting care and attention of one of the most scientific Farmers and Horticulturists, Gorham Parsons, Esq., for forty years, and has had the greatest improvements made upon it. It abounds with full grown fruit trees, with every variety that has been possible to accumulate, and an endless variety of all the choice and interesting plants that this and foreign countries could supply. No pains nor expense has been spared under the judicious management of the former owner to make it a profitable as well as a splendid retreat.

N. B. The Mansion House, Farm House and Stables, with about 14 acres of the best land, including gardens, ponds, &c. will be sold without reserve, by auction, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

Any gentleman wishing to examine the premises, will please apply to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL BROOKS.
MESSRS. WINSHIPS.
CEPHAS BRACKETT.
GEORGE LIVERMORE.
Z. B. PORTER.
JAMES DANA.
OLIVER COOK.

Brighton, May 4th, 1838.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the approved varieties. Also, Amaryllis, Tiger Flowers, and Gladioli.

Herbaceous Plants.

We can furnish a great variety of fine perennial plants at short notice: 20 fine sorts for \$5. These will be packed in moss, and can be sent without injury to any part of the country. Also,

Double Carnations,

Of many fine varieties: Roses and Shrubbery of all sorts, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May, 9, 1838.

GRAPE VINES

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few extra large Early Muscadine and Early White Sweet Water Grape Vines in prime or der

May 9, 1838.

FARM WANTED.

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasturage, tillage, mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from 2,500 to \$3,000: for which, the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. WILLIS, New England Farmer Office.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Wanted a few hundred thousand Silk Worm Eggs. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars, see a communication in the New England Farmer of May 2, inquire of Mr. Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr. Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough or come and see.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838.

cptf

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methuen Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois, Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & Co., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, Mass. April 11, 1838.

FOR SALE.

That very valuable Farm situated in Andover, West Parish, about 6 1-2 miles from Lowell, and 2 from the Theological Seminary. Said farm contains about 75 acres of land (or a hundred if wished for) which is divided into mowing, pasture and tillage. There are upon it about 400 engrafted fruit trees, of apples, pears, plums, apricots and cherries. Mulberries, &c. Also, a great number of Buses, viz. Gooseberries, White, Black, and Red Currants, Red and White Raspberries and Strawberries of a large size.

Likewise, Asparagus and Rhubarb beds. There is a fine growth of young Wood, and about 1000 cords of the best of Turf. Said farm has upon it a good two story House with 5 rooms on the lower floor, a wood house, good barn 32 by 50 feet, a corn house and two sheds 80 feet long; also, two wells of excellent water.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer. Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises. Terms made known by the occupant. RICHARD SANDERS.

Andover, May 2, 1838.

KING'S MANURE FORKS.

A few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel

Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.
May 9, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BRANS, white,	bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	11 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BRESWAX, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	quantal	3 50	3 62
FISH, Cod,	barrel	8 25	8 37
FLOUR, Genesee,	"	8 12	8 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"	87	90
" " barrels,	"	85	84
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	77	75
southern flat yellow	"	1 05	1 06
white,	"	90	1 12
Rye, northern,	"	40	42
Barley,	"	20 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	15 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	48	56
Eastern screwed,	"	7	8
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	4	5
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	8	9
2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	26	27
southern, 1st sort,	"	20	22
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	26
do country do	"	18	19
Baltimore city do.	"	19	20
do. dry hides	"	17	19
New York red, light,	"	80	90
Boston do. slaughter,	"	11 25	11 50
do. dry hide,	"	3 25	3 25
LIME, best sort,	cask	22 00	23 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	20 00	21 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	17 50	18 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	2 63	2 75
clear from other States	"	89	1 00
Mess,	"	1	1 50
SEEDS, Hero's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	17	18
Northern,	"	9	10
Hemp,	"	3 00	3 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	48	50
Southern Clover,	"	33	40
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	"	36
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. lb.	33	40
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	33	40
American, full blood, washed,	"	33	40
do. 3-4ths do.	"	33	40
do. 1-2 do.	"	33	40
do. 1-4 and common	"	33	40
Northern pulled,	"	35	40
Pulled superfine,	"	25	28
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	25	20
lump	"	30	32
EGGS,	dozen	14	15
POTATOS, chenango	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 14, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 120 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 35 Cows and calves, and 50 Sheep. Swine, none at market.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We noticed a few Extra cattle taken at \$9 00.—First quality \$8 50 a \$8 75.—Second quality \$8 25.—Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50.

Working Oxen, Cows and Calves.—Sales not noticed.

TWENTY THOUSAND BUCKTHORNS,

Suitable for Hedges, 2 and 3 years old, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
April 25. No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

MRS. GERRARD.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE BIRDS.

A POEM, IN METRE FREE AND EASY.

O THOU, who, story tellers say,
Taught old *Triptolemus* the way
To plough, and sow,
And reap, and mow,
The fields to beautify, and dress, and rig,
Just as a barber used to do the parson's wig;
To fall the forests, and the plains adorn
With herbage, and with wavy corn;
To speak in brief,
Bright mother *Ceres*, of the golden sheaf,
Come, lend thy aid,
Else, I'm afraid,
I cannot, shall not, must not—"go ahead."
That's just enough of invocation:
I always hate a stuff'd oration,
The gods and goddesses to puff and daub:
I'll not, but others may perform the fulsome job.
Farmers, attend!

Poh! that's too blunt:—"I'll leave to amend,"
As lawyers say, when in a hobble,
And would an *inueno* cobbler.
Well then,
My most worthy gentlemen,
I've come to tell in fewest words
Something relating to the birds.
The birds I love,
E'en from the noble Eagle to the sweet Turtle-dove,
The Sparrow, Tomtit, and the twittering Wren.
Ay, and I would that truant boys and thoughtless men
Were not on murder bent,
Foul, barbarous intent,
Degrading all our nature
To a savage creature;
But yet, alas, how rife
This love of taking life!

Joyful sings the merry lark to cheer his sitting mate,
Lest she should be disconsolate!
"I'm here, sweet *Celia*," is the tender strain;
And how it echoes o'er the blooming plain!
But bark! a shot!
The little warbler falls!
The cruel sportsman hawls,
And runs, exulting, to the fatal spot.
So catiff, thou hast done the deed,
Hast caused a little bird to bleed,
The meanest feather of whose wing
Outweighs thy savage soul, thou brutal, barb'rous thing!
O, ye husbandmen and farmers,
Have ye no care, no thought for those little charmers,
That carol o'er your lawn,
From the first break of dawn,
"Discouraging music" tender, soft and sweet,
For ears in love with melody so meet?
Know ye not that birds protect your farms
From predatory millers, grubs, slugs and worms?
They are your friends indeed,
And, though upon your lands they feed,
Yes, gather daily, all their food,
It still is for your good.

So that well you might in truth,
As Boaz did for Ruth,
Order some gleanings of your bounteous fare,
Left purposely for birds to share.

Triptolemus, the husbandman of yore,
Of whom I spoke before,
He would no more
Allow a poaching rascal on his farm
The birds to harm,
Than he'd permit a knave to chouse
Him of his shield or rob his house.
O, no; by *bastinado* or the *knout*,
The rogue would soon repent of what he'd been about

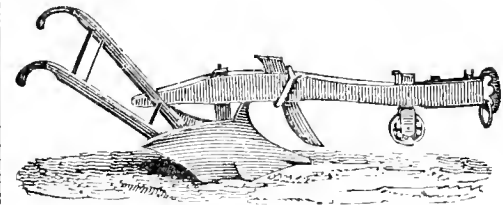
Farmers, then protect the feathered tribe:
I speak it, not intending jeer or gibe,
Soberly, sincerely,
Though you may think my verse runs queerly;
A very singular sort:—
Long pulls, and short,—
Somewhat like ploughing new ground, midst the stumps,
Now steady moving,—now by jerks and jumps.
Perhaps they'll say my muse
Wears tight shoes,
Or has great "corns upon her toes,"
And so she limping goes.
No matter, truth you'll often find
In verse of every sort and kind;
And you will have no squeamishness
About my manner of address.

Once more permit me just to say,
Save, save the birds.—*Mehercule!*
Should e'er a popping loafer tread your grounds,
Let loose your hounds,
And chase the dastard villain from your utmost bounds.
AGRICOLA.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.

Master.—Class in history, step up. Are you ready on the questions?—Yeth 'ir!—Billy, who was the first hunter?—Noah!—Why?—'Cause he collected all the beasts of the field and the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea into the ark, and saved 'em from being drowned. Not exactly; but that will do. Dick, I will ask you some questions about government. All American boys should understand it. What do you call that in which one man rules?—Donno sir!—Next.—That's an empire!—Not precisely; it is a monarchy. Go up. Tell me, Jake, what's that in which many men rule?—That's a-a.—Next.—That's loco-foco.—Come here sir: what do you mean?—Well sir, I seed it.—You saw what?—Why, at the meeting t'other night, where they was all presidents and vice-presidents, and hardly nobody else, 'cept me and our black Sam.—Sit down sir. Next. What government is that in which the people rule themselves?—Why, that's a federalism!—Next.—That's a-a—Congress!—Next.—I know it. That's an anarchy! Go to your places and look over that again. Harvey Diggs!—Yeth 'ir.—Bring up your composition. What subject did I give you?—Here it 'ith ir. "Composition on wales and whale Fisheries: wales are a mountaneous Country in the Continent of england. Whale fisheries principally goes out from now hedford and nantuckit, round Cape Horn, which is very crooked and hard to navigate; the people of wales is called welshmen and toast-ed Cheese is called welsh Rabbit. Perniciety candles is got from whales. There is no more about wales except Wailbone—" Sir! go to your seat or I'll whale you. Silence! Begin, writing class. May I get a drink, sir? No sir! Well sir, I can't write 'cause my mouth's so dry. Silence!—*Cincinnati Daily Express*.

PROFANITY REPROVED WITH MECKNESS AND WISDOM.—Dr. Gifford, as he was one day showing the British Museum to strangers, was very much vexed by the profane conversation of a young gentleman who was present. The doctor taking an ancient copy of the Septuagint, a Greek translation of the Old Testament, and showing it to him—"O!" said the gentleman, "I can read this." "Well," said the doctor "read that passage," pointing to the third commandment. The gentleman was so struck, that he immediately desisted from swearing.



PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,
April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than two years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

NURSERY FOR SALE.

A rare chance is now offered for the purchase of a young nursery and farm, at Covington, Kentucky, which fronts half a mile on the Licking River, within a mile of its junction with the Ohio, directly opposite to Cincinnati. The nursery and farm comprise 101 acres of the very richest Kentucky soil; about 50 acres are laid down to mowing, between 30 and 40 to tillage, including the nursery, and from 12 to 15 acres are filled with timber for fencing and fuel. On the premises, an orchard of 100 thrifty young apple trees, mostly winter fruit, was set out last year; also another orchard of 200 Pear trees, comprising 72 different sorts, including all the winter varieties of table pears, of which the demand for the New Orleans market is almost unlimited.

On the place is a good brick house, built in 1816, with a first rate well of water, 45 feet deep, a large new green-house just finished, two large barns built in 1835, and all the usual out-houses; also, a farm house with two rooms that will let for \$50 per annum, suitable for a gardener or small farmer.

The nursery was laid out in 1835, and bids fair to do a very lucrative business, as there is nothing of the kind west of the mountains that can compete with it, for the variety and choice character of the fruits cultivated, which were all selected from the nurseries of Buel & Wilson and Wm. Kenrick and others, and comprise all the new sorts introduced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from Europe, and all the choice sorts cultivated near Boston; among these are 80 varieties of Pears, 50 of Apples, 50 of Peaches, 20 of Plums, 30 of cherries, with a great variety of Grapes, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, &c. There are at least 100,000 seedlings of Apples, Pears, &c., of one and two years growth, for inoculation now growing on the place.

The above offers a rare chance for one or two enterprising young men, to do a great business, in a perfectly healthy location, where there is little or no competition, and a demand for trees that has thus far exceeded the greatest expectations of its founders, and their ability to execute orders. It will be sold at a great bargain, on account of the death of the active partner of the concern, and the non-residence of the other.

For terms, apply (post paid) to S. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 9, 1838.

4w

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET. (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1838.

NO. 46.

AGRICULTURAL.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Proposed by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

IMPROVEMENTS AND MANURE.

To the person who shall clear before September, 1838, the largest quantity, not less than three acres, of useless swampy land from bushes, roots or rocks, and prepare it in the best manner to produce useful crops, \$25 00
Second premium for the same object, 15 00

N. B. Claimants of these premiums must make entries with the chairman of the committee on improvements before May, 1838, that the committee may have opportunity to view the land before operations upon it commence.

To the person who shall cultivate the greatest number of Chinese Mulberry trees, either from seed or cuttings, which shall be in the most flourishing condition the first day of September, 1838, 10 00
or the next greatest number, 5 00

To the person who shall make the most extensive preparation for a nursery of White Mulberry Trees, by sowing the seed in the spring of 1838, 8 00

2d premium for the same object, 6 00
3d do do do 4 00

To every person in the county who shall build before September, 1838, one hundred rods of good stone wall, 9 00
or every additional hundred rods, 12 00
and in the same proportion for fractional parts of a hundred rods after two hundred have been built.

To the person who shall make the greatest quantity of the most valuable compost manure, not less than 500 loads, 40 cubic feet considered a load, 30 00
2d premium for not less than 400 loads, 25 00
3d do do do 350 do 20 00
4th do do do 300 do 15 00
5th do do do 250 do 10 00

Committee authorised to distribute ten vols. New England Farmer and ten vols. Complete Farmer.

N. B. Claims to be made on or before September 1, 1838, to MORRILL ALLEN, Pen-ke.

Claimants to entitle themselves to the above offered premiums must make a particular statement, in writing, of their several operations.

PRODUCE.

To the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on not less than one acre of land, nor less than twenty bushels, \$15 00
the next greatest quantity do 10 00
do do do do 5 00
the best crop of Indian Corn raised

on one acre, not less than 90 bushels, (75 lbs. in the ear considered a bushel) not to be harvested before the 15th of October, 1838, 15 00

Next best crop, not less than 80 bushels, 8 00
Next do do 75 do 6 00
Next do do do 60 do 4 00

For the best crop of Potatoes on not less than one acre of land, and not less than 500 bushels to the acre, 10 00

For the next best, do, not less than 400 bushels, (56 lbs. to be considered a bushel of every kind of root except onions,) 9 00

For the best crop of Oats on not less than two acres, and not less than 50 bushels to the acre, 8 00

For the next best do do do 5 00

For the greatest number of bushels of Rye raised on an acre, and not less than 30 bushels, 8 00

For the next best do do do 6 00

For the greatest quantity of white Beans raised on an acre, not less than 15 bush. 8 00

For the next do, do not less than 12 do 6 00

For the greatest quantity of Carrots raised on not less than one acre of land, and not less than three hundred bushels, 10 00

For the next greatest quantity on half an acre, 5 00

For the greatest quantity of Onions on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, and not less than 75 bushels, 5 00

For the greatest quantity of sugar beets raised on not less than six square rods of ground, 5 00

If the sugar should be extracted from the beets and a satisfactory account of the processes given, the premium will be trebled.

For the greatest quantity of common Turnips on an acre, not less than 300 bush. 5 00

For the best crop of Ruta Baga or any other sort of eastern Turnips, not less than 400 bushels to the acre, 6 00

The Committee on Produce are authorised to distribute ten volumes N. E. Farmer and ten volumes Complete Farmer, as additions to the above offered premiums, or as gratuities to unsuccessful claimants, according to their judgment of merit.

N. B. It will be required of claimants of the above premiums, to state in writing, the condition of the land at the time the course of cultivation, for the approaching season, may commence, and the several operations in that cultivation; the amount of produce must be attested by the owner and one laborer.

A certificate of the measurement of the land by some respectable surveyor will be required.—Claims to be made on or before October 10, 1838, but the evidence of the amount of crops need not be produced until the 10th of November next.

Stock.

For the best fat Ox, \$10 00
Next do do 8 00

Next do do 6 00

Next do do 4 00

For the best milch Cow, 10 00

Next do do 6 00

Next do do 4 00

For the best Heifer, not less than one nor more than three years old, 5 00

For the second best, do do 3 00

For the best Bull not less than 12 months old, 4 00

For the second best do do 2 00

For the best Full Calf, not less than five months old, nor more than twelve, 3 00

For the second best, do do 2 00

For the best Heifer Calf, do 3 00

For the second best, do do 2 00

Committee authorised to distribute five vols. N. E. Farmer, and five vols. Complete Farmer. Animals must have been kept in the county five months to entitle them to premiums.

PLoughing Match.

The Ploughing Match will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st Premium, \$10 00

2d do 8 00

3d do 5 00

4th do 3 00

The work to be performed with one yoke of oxen. The Committee on Ploughing are authorised to distribute five volumes Complete Farmer.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, \$8 00

For the second best do do 6 00

For the best do, raised and trained in the County, 10 00

For the best yoke of Steers not less than two nor more than 4 years old, 6 00

For the second best do 4 00

MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on cloths and the most useful articles of household manufacture are authorized to award in premiums according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of articles presented, \$75 00

BONNETS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

The Committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy are authorised to award \$50 00

ARTICLES OF THE DAIRY.

For the best butter not less than 50 lbs. \$5 00

Next best not less than 25 lbs. 3 00

Next do do 2 00

For the best cheese not less than 200 lbs. 6 00

Next best not less than 100 lbs. 4 00

Next do do do 3 00

INVENTIONS.

The Committee are authorised to distribute for Inventions and Improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, &c. as rewards of ingenuity, \$20, and five vols. of the N. E. Farmer.

COCOONS AND SILK.

To the person who shall raise and exhibit
the largest quantity of Cocoons, \$6 00
For the next greatest quantity, 5 00
For do do 4 00
For every ounce of wrought silk raised and
worked in the county, twelve and a half cents.

The subjoined article on the culture of Wheat, from the Maine Farmer, is of great importance.—Farmers cannot be too much on the alert in observing the habits of the Grain Insect. As we have got rid in the county of Essex, of the insect, which infested and destroyed the Barley for several years in succession, we hope an effectual remedy will be found against this wheat destroyer. Such a remedy would be worth millions to the country. The theory of the writer on the subject of lime must go for theory. Such conjectures in our humble opinion are of very little value; but it would be a hopeless, and, in most cases, a useless undertaking to go about to disprove them.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

MR HOLMES: I hope the importance of this subject will be considered a sufficient reason for writing again on this topic.

My object in the present communication will be to inquire what probable reasons we have to hope to avoid, or mitigate, the ravages of the "Grain Worm." To arrive at as much certainty, as the present knowledge of facts will admit, I shall state some of the facts generally admitted among us, or derived from unquestionable authority elsewhere.

First. Wheat sown early or late is not injured to such a degree as that sown at the usual time.

Second. Early sown grain generally does better than late sown, so that in some seasons, sowing late to avoid their ravages, would render the remedy, perhaps, as bad as the disease.

Third. The time in which the grain worm commits its devastations is short, and confined, to one particular stage of its growth; and hence, if the wheat plant can be brought, by any means, to this stage of maturity, either before or after the worm season, it escapes destruction from that cause.

Fourth. Grain that matures early is not so subject to blight from other causes.

From these premises it appears to be all important to avoid their ravages by early maturity.—The inquiry now presents itself, how can this be effected?

Early sowing suggests itself to the mind at once; but it is more particularly my object to suggest at this time, some other means as auxiliary to it.

One that I shall mention is by paying more attention to saving our seed wheat. It has been demonstrated by careful experiments, that almost all kinds of fruit may be hastened in coming to maturity several days by carefully selecting the first ripe seeds.

I believe there is not a particle of doubt but that wheat might be hastened in coming to maturity by the same means. It must be evident then, if we can hasten wheat into maturity one week by early sowing, and one week by selecting early ripening seed, we shall get the start of the worm, almost to a certainty.

Again; another that I would suggest, is founded in a fact recorded by Mr Ruffin, in his Essay on Calcareous Manures. "Marling serves to make soils warmer, and thereby hastens the ripening of every crop more than would take place on like soils, if made equally productive with other than calcareous manure. This quality of marled land is highly important to cotton, as our summers are not long enough to mature the later pods. *Wheat* also derives especial benefit from the warmth thus added to the soil; it is enabled better to withstand the severe cold of winter; and even the *short time by which its ripening is forwarded by marling*, serves very much to lessen the danger of the crop from *rust*."

Mr Ruffin here describes the good effects of the marl in early ripening the seed wheat to the warmth it imparts to the soil. I am aware on this ground it might be argued, that additional warmth equally forwards the production of the worm.—But I really question this as being the fact. Mild lime, I should think, would have a different effect. Quick, or caustic lime, produces much heat; but lime in this state has very different qualities from a mild state. I believe, that lime benefits wheat by combining with certain gases which are evolved during the fermentation of putrescent manure; and which are poisonous to the roots of wheat plants, and, when abounding to great excess, corroding them, and sometimes even destroying them; and thus forcing the vital principle in the plant to throw out new roots, and to tiller above ground. This deranges the economy of the plant, retards its maturity, and thus brings it, in consequence of this delay, in contact with the causes of rust, and also the fly which produces the grain worm.

This, the reader may say, is theory. Well, I give it as such; and invite scrutiny to bring it to the test. But if this theory should finally be sustained by facts (which I think it well be,) the reader will perceive at once, the use of lime affords a powerful auxiliary in hastening the maturity of our wheat.

From the view we have taken of this subject, we have two different processes presented to us, by which we may bring forward our wheat in season to avoid the Grain Worm. And these two are certain. There is no theory about it.

We have, also, another process equally certain to hasten the maturity of wheat plants, that is, the judicious use of lime; but whether this effect is produced by its imparting warmth to the soil, which would equally favor the early maturity of the fly, is still theory. If it should prove as I expect, that the judicious use of lime hastens the maturity of the wheat plants, by giving them a healthy and substantial growth, and rather retarding than hastening the maturity of the Grain Worm; I can perceive no difficulty, if we use the means judiciously, and perseveringly, to counteract the habits of the Grain Worm, and render its attacks harmless.

Finally, I see no reason to be discouraged.—That same benign Providence which raised up a Franklin (a Yankee) to guide the forked lightning harmless from the clouds, may raise up some humble, yet efficient genius, to devise means to check or wholly avoid the sore scourge. J. H. J.

Peru, April, 1838.

P. S. I am aware, that the marl mentioned by Mr Ruffin contains animal matter in addition to the carbonate of lime. But I believe I can pro-

duce unquestionable authority to prove the carbonate of lime equally efficacious in producing the effect we have mentioned; though the papers are not at hand. J. H. J.

MESSRS BRECK & Co

Gentlemen: Will you have the goodness to give the enclosed an insertion in your useful paper. It is from the New York Whig.

Respectfully, your friend,
and humble servant,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The April number of this valuable periodical appeared in due season. It is full of useful and entertaining matter; more so than any number which has appeared for a long time. The leading article is thoroughly American in its tone, and in the principles it inculcates. We extract the following passage.

"What is now to be done for the country? We say get knowledge, sound practical knowledge not by the mere accumulation of abstract principles—not by learning the names of things, without going any further, or even knowing how to apply them. Principles obtained at our seminaries, are mostly like seeds that are locked up.—Large quantities are obtained at much expense which are allowed to perish, because the possessors never learn when and where, and how to sow and nurture them in their growth to perfection."

This is true, and ought to suggest the remedy. Things, rather than words, must be taught, before a good system of education can be realised. More time is wasted over Latin and Greek grammar than would suffice for the most ample practical instruction. Not that we would discourage the acquiring of the dead languages, but the method of teaching them. We never could comprehend where eight or nine years are wanted in these pursuits when one year at the farthest, is enough for the German or French languages.

We have not space to devote to the articles in this number, at length; but there are two or three which we would particularly notice. One of them, though very brief, relates to a subject of the utmost importance to this country, viz: the introduction and cultivation of valuable foreign seeds and plants. We shall refer to the acclimation of plants hereafter, and turn now to a matter of immediate interest to agriculturists; the encouragement of raising and manufacturing silk.

There is every reason to believe that with proper encouragement, this country may be made excel all others in the great staple of silk. Experience has already shown that the article of a very superior quality can be manufactured in several of the States. Specimens of silk fabrics which have from time to time, been exhibited at our fairs leave this point indisputable; and we have the additional evidence of one of the most experienced manufacturers of Lombardy, that we may, if we please, surpass even the Italian manufactures. Legislative co-operation alone is wanted to encourage the enterprise of individuals, and a very great achievement will be effected. The possible resources from this article alone, are incalculable. We already pay some ten millions to China, England and Italy, for that which, with a little assistance from our legislators, might be better provided at home. New York has been called on ag-

and again to take the lead in growing and manufacturing silk, but we cannot learn that any thing has yet been done to carry out the wishes of the more scientific of the people. Pennsylvania has gone ahead of us, and now gives a bonus of twenty cents a pound for cocoons. While, however, our law makers are idle, the people are every where moving, and we are glad to find that our eastern brethren are determined to set a good example to those who are more sluggish than themselves. The annexed letter addressed to the American Institute will speak for itself. It shows a public spirited liberality, which is worthy of all praise, and we hope that the richest reward will follow this noble effort to advance a national object.

To the President and Trustees of the American Institute of New York :

GENTLEMEN—We, the subscribers, being fully convinced that the cultivation and manufacture of silk will ere long become a source, not only of profit, but also of great wealth to the nation; and being sensible of the new and extraordinary impulse which has been given to American enterprise, by the aid of your liberal bounties; we wish you to offer the following premium, the amount of which we will forward to you on or before the time specified. We further propose to offer a similar premium for the following year, and request you may intimate the same to the public.

We also indulge the hope, that the President and Trustees of the American Institute with the view of rendering the experiment still more complete, may be induced to offer some other premiums, from the funds of their Institution, in aid of this important object; and in that case, we respectfully suggest that premiums be offered as follows:—

A premium for the second greatest quantity of sewing silk, &c. which may be produced on one sixteenth of an acre of land.

A premium for the greatest quantity of cocoons which may be produced on not less than four rods of land, and made into sewing silk.

A premium on the greatest quantity of leaves, by weight, which may be produced during the season, on not less than four rods of land. The leaves to be gathered in succession, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Very respectfully, your humble servants,

WM. KENRICK, of Newton, Mass.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT, of Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Feb. 8, 1838.

P. S. If you conclude to sustain our proposition, will you have the goodness to forward copies of the same, for publication, to the various periodicals devoted to agriculture, &c. including the *Silk Culturist*, at Hartford, Conn. and at a day as early as possible, that our people may make timely preparation for the experiment. Silk-worms' eggs may be had at Messrs Jos. Breck & Co's seed store and agricultural warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; at W. G. Comstock's, office of the *Silk Culturist*, Hartford.

We recommend that the premium silk be sold at auction at the conclusion of the fair; that the whole value of the production, thus ascertained, may go forth in the report of the committee.

Perhaps it may be well to offer a premium for the best practical essay on the culture of the mulberry and the production of silk, in the most concise form possible, in order that it may, with con-

venience, be published in every periodical, and in this way come to the eye of every individual in the nation.

W. K. &c.

On or before the first day of October next, we the subscribers, jointly and severally promise to pay to the Treasurer of the American Institute of New York, the sum of one hundred dollars, which amount is to be awarded by the said Institute, as a premium to any person or persons, who shall raise and cause to be manufactured, the greatest quantity of sewing silk, on not less than one sixteenth of an acre of land, by a succession of crops in a single season, and exhibit satisfactory evidence of the same to the committee of the said Institute, on or before their next annual exhibition at New York, together with the weight of mulberry leaves consumed, the weight and number of cocoons produced, and the weight of waste silk and floss, and the number and quality of the trees set on the land. The amount of land, and also the weight of leaves which may from necessity be borrowed from any other source to complete the experiment, together with all the material facts, to be certified to the committee on oath or affirmation. To this statement is also to be subjoined the number and condition of the trees which are produced on the land at the end of the season.

WILLIAM KENRICK, of Newton, Mass.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT, Hartford, Conn.

J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass.

JOSEPH BRECK & Co., Boston, Mass.

J. G. DAVENPORT, Middletown, N. J.

SAM'L R. GUMMERE, Burlington, N. J.

CALEB R. SMITH, Burlington, N. J.

WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Burlington, N. J.

CHAUNCY STONE, Burlington, N. J.

FRANK CLENEYS, Burlington, N. J.

Hartford, Conn. Feb. 8, 1838.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

We had the satisfaction, a few days since, of noticing the liberal offers made by certain eastern gentlemen, to the American Institute, for the distribution of premiums to the cultivators of silk in the United States. The Institute has since had a meeting, and having considered the offer made to it, passed the subjoined resolutions. We are confident that this movement will be attended with advantage, and that the next exhibition will prove it. We wish that our state legislature would bestir themselves on the importance of encouraging the culture of silk, and that the memorials of scientific and enterprising individuals would meet with some encouragement. We have never heard what become of Sig. Tinelli's application; but we believe that if it had been attended to, and his petition been granted, New York would in a very few years have taken the lead in cultivating and manufacturing silk. The probability is, that the best opportunity has been lost to us, of acquiring an ascendancy among the other states in this important branch of industry, and that Pennsylvania will outstrip us in the race and keep the lead forever.

Resolved, That the proposition made to the American Institute by Messrs Kenrick and Davenport, be accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary be directed to inform those gentlemen that the necessary measures will be taken to carry their wishes into effect.

Resolved, That as it has been the general practice of this institution not to bestow out of their

own funds other premiums than medals and diplomas, and it is not considered expedient in the present case to depart from that practice—these, however, will be freely bestowed in the encouragement of the silk culture. But the institute will derive much pleasure in awarding such premiums for meritorious articles, as the means placed at their disposal for that purpose, either by individuals or associations, will warrant; and the institute will be disposed to conform the distribution of the rewards to such articles or quantities of articles as the munificent donors may recommend. And it will be particularly gratifying to become the medium of encouraging so important a branch of national industry as the growth of silk, which, from all appearances, will soon become one of the great staples of the country.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary cause these resolutions to be published, and also the proposition of Messrs Kenrick and Davenport, in order that those disposed to contribute towards the advancement of this new and important branch of our national prosperity, by adding to the number or amount of premiums to be awarded therefore, at the next annual fair, may have the opportunity to make their wishes and intentions known, in time to give sufficient notice to the public, or such persons as will be likely to become competitors for the premiums to be offered.

DR. IVES ON HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture, in its simplest form, treats of the improvement of the qualities of vegetables, flowers and fruits; or, in other words, it is the art which comprehends the various methods of producing all sorts of fruits, vegetables, roots, herbs and plants, for the support and luxury of mankind.—It is the most perfect and productive mode of cultivation, confined within narrow limits. In its higher departments, it assumes the character of the elegant arts, and teaches the disposition of grounds and gardens.

Its moral tendency.—"The practice of horticulture has a happy influence on the morals of the community. The contemplation of whatever is beautiful serves to refine the taste and elevate the mind. The beauties of the fine arts, painting and sculpture, may find a substitute in the forms of vegetable life not less curious or beautiful. The beauties of the garden, are within the reach of the great mass of the population.

It becomes the philosopher, the politician, the moralist; indeed it is incumbent on all classes of society to encourage gardening in our republican country. Every community must have its amusements; those of a moral tendency should be preferred. The objection on the score of morals, brought against some of the amusements of large cities, cannot be urged against horticulture. It is believed that a public exhibition of fruits and flowers every month, in those parts of the year which are favorable, would have a good moral tendency, and excite emulation among the cultivators, and would be accompanied by a very trifling expense, if a general interest were once excited.

MARKETS.—Wheat in Zanesville ninety cents per bushel; flour \$5 50 per barrel. Produce of all kinds, promises excepted, exorbitantly dear. May 9, 1838.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

ON THE PROPERTIES AND AFFECTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF TASTE.

The investigation of the properties of the organ of taste is attended with peculiar difficulty, because this sense is more variable than any other amongst mankind, and is not permanent in the same individual. Its nature has never been explained beyond the simple statement of the fact, that it is an impression made chiefly on the nerves of the tongue and the mucous membrane of the palate. Nevertheless, the following observations, which are common to most persons, may be found to possess some interest, and may perhaps lead to the discovery of others equally curious and useful.

The sensation of taste may be produced by the contact of certain solids, liquids, and elastic fluids. Nitrous oxide gas or exhilarating gas as it is sometimes called, received into the mouth tastes sweet; carbonic acid acerb; hydrogen has a taste that cannot be described; it is perceived in acid fruits which have been cut instant cut with an iron knife; ammoniacal gas has an insupportably pungent taste; and chlorine is astringent. The taste of solids and liquids hardly need be alluded to.

Some solids that have no taste in their ordinary state acquire it in a singular way; thus certain metals have no taste unless they have been recently rubbed. Others, that are perfectly tasteless when separate, acquire one when they are brought in contact with each other.

Taste is not an attribute of ponderable matter exclusively; if a stream of electricity be directed on the tongue from a pointed wire attached to the conductor of an electric machine, a distinct flavor is observable. Sometimes tastes are perceived without the application of any external exciting cause to the organ; thus impressions of sourness, bitterness, and saltiness, are common results of disease.

Substances used as food have always a certain degree of taste, and, within limits, the more decided the taste the more agreeable the aliment; this quality is called *sapidty*. The absence of it, or *insipidity*, is so great a defect that it renders a substance unfit for food; the presence of such in the mouth is capable of exciting nausea, and even the evacuation of the stomach. To some persons, chewing a soft cork or a bit of white paper is a sufficient emetic. Water, of the same temperature as the mouth, acts in a similar way; but cold water acquires taste from the air contained in it, and its coldness.

Tastes are almost never simple impressions, but are the results of two or more acting at the same time. The resulting effect is often very different from the elementary tastes, and not a mixture of them; and this happens even when chemical combination has not taken place. If wild carrot-seed be fermented in ale, the latter acquires the taste of lemon peel, although neither the ale nor the seed had the least flavor of the kind; and the common carrot acts in soups precisely as if salt had been added.

It is a curious fact that the elementary impressions which produce a compound taste need not always be applied to the mouth at the same time, but may be applied as well in succession. The fruit of the shrub called *assabah*, which is common in Dahomey, is nearly destitute of all flavor; if chewed, it nevertheless so affects the nerves

serving to the organ of taste, that all acids taken afterwards into the mouth appear sweet; vinegar will be mistaken for sweet wine, and a lime for a sweet orange.

This effect is, no doubt, produced by a certain impression left on the nerves of taste, after the cause is withdrawn, and of which the person who makes the trial is not conscious. It would appear that the nerves affected become torpid to that impression, and remain so until they are excited to action by the application of some other; and then the original one revives. A person who eats a raw onion will after a while cease to perceive its flavor in his mouth; but in an hour or two he may renew it by swallowing a cup of tea; or, if the atmosphere be warm, by a draught of very cold water. The taste of a boiled onion is best renewed by a small quantity of brandy diluted with much water. If the aroma of pepper be diffused over the mouth, the painful heat of it will at length subside; but let the experimenter take into his mouth a little brandy, much diluted, and he will perceive the heat of the pepper to return, and the brandy will appear to him much stronger than it really is. Those who practise frauds on ardent spirits are quite aware of this property of aromatic substances: they first let down the strength of the spirit with a little water, and then bring it up again by infusing Cayenne pepper or cardamom seeds; the stimulus of the pepper on the palate disposes it to perceive the pungency of the spirit, even in a higher degree than it would otherwise have done; and that this is a mere deception of the nerves of the organ is plain, from the fact that the taste of the pepper is not perceived, while that of the spirit is; the latter being so much greater in quantity. The taste of even the strongest brandy will be enhanced if a single cardamom seed had been previously chewed. The contrary practice has been sometimes resorted to, although it is almost universally discontinued. When wine is new, the fiery taste of its brandy predominates on the palate; to disguise this it was not unusual to add to the wine a small portion of the acetate of lead (a poison) which, by its sedative effect on the organ of taste, caused the pungency of the brandy to be less perceptible. This was not the only case in which sugar of lead was used.

To predispose the organ of taste to certain impressions is a device which has been long practised, perhaps always. It is an old mode of creating a relish for wine to preface the exploits of the evening by eating a few morsels of meat, broiled with a large proportion of pepper and mustard; the stimulus on the palate not only continued for some time, but was perhaps reproduced after it would naturally have subsided; and the organ of taste, thus prepared, perceived a more exalted flavor in the wine than would otherwise have belonged to it, the effect being quite independent of thirst.

The burning sensation produced in the mouth by aromatic substances, may be reproduced by liquids having a much higher or a much lower temperature than the mouth itself. Thus when the heat of pepper has subsided on the palate, it may be renewed in a slight degree, by a draught of very cold water; and when the peculiar burning occasioned by chewing peppermint leaves has disappeared, a quantity of hot water taken into the mouth will restore it.

The substances which produce and reproduce

a stimulus on the organ of taste need not always be acrid or heating; some that are remarkable for mildness of flavor are equally efficacious.—Thus the root of liquorice, when long chewed, leaves an impression of feeble sweetness, which very gradually subsides; as soon as it is no longer perceptible let the person take a draught of buttermilk, and instantly the sweetness will return. The extract of liquorice, sold under the name of Spanish juice, possesses the same property with regard to porter, in a slight degree it is true, but sufficiently to modify the taste of porter in a manner that is agreeable to many. Some persons prepare their palate for a relish of this kind by chewing some of this extract previously to taking a draught of porter. On a somewhat similar principle many people approve of ale after a fruit pie, when weak acidulous wines, as hock, would be disagreeable; for although a sweet and sour form a good combination, the latter does not bear to follow the former.

When stimuli have been applied to the organ of taste, and the perception of flavors has thus been rendered more than ordinarily acute, it will be found that weak and vapid liquors will appear to still greater disadvantages. Of this a person need have no better proof than taking a draught of weak and acescent beer after eating a highly seasoned salad, it will be rendered far more disagreeable; whereas ale, in high order from the bottle, and foaming with carbonic acid, will be rendered more pungent and penetrating than ever. It is on the same principle that coffee should never precede tea, but ought to follow it; and then both beverages will produce their proper effect; this order however is rarely observed, because coffee is an exciter of thirst; the nerves which supply the organ of taste are overpowered by the rough astringent bitterness of the coffee, and are then not in a condition to perceive the delicate flavor of the tea, for delicacy is its chief perfection. Those physicians appear to be right who direct that delicate persons should create a relish for a tea breakfast by the preparative of a slice of roasted bacon; few things are more successful in rendering tea enticing.

In culinary combinations of food, spices and other stimulants are used, not merely for the purpose of imparting their own flavor, with the view of exciting the organ of taste to the perception of the flavor of the meats, &c. of which they are composed, in a higher degree than it would otherwise have been. It is not the biting quality of pepper alone that is valued; and wine is not used in sauces that its taste, as such, may be perceived.

When the flavor of an edible substance is very delicate and peculiar, the palate should never be excited by powerful stimuli, either previously or simultaneously; for powerful stimuli act as preservatives to other active ones only. There are many instances of this; the natural flavor of sea-kale, when in highest perfection from a proper soil, is one in which may be distinguished that of the most delicate oyster; if it be peppered, the oyster flavor is entirely lost. If dressed cucumber be eaten at the same time with kidney beans, the latter lose the whole of their peculiar taste in a singular manner.

The temperature at which impressions are made on the organ of taste is of consequence, because it considerably modifies them. Every one must have remarked that salted meat is much more salt when hot than when cold; and that spices have

greater power at a high than a low temperature. A weighed quantity of pepper, eaten with an oyster at the freezing temperature, will exert but little energy on the palate, while the same quantity on an equivalent of lobster, heated very hot, will be exceedingly pungent; on this account flavors are often improved by mere increase of temperature; thus very hot coffee is always preferred to the same article when warm; the perfection of a dinner, with most persons, is to have it served as hot as it can be; and those who wish the stimulus of brandy on the palate, without its intoxicating effect, drink it much diluted, but at a scalding heat. Delicate flavors are not appreciated at high heats; thus the finer kinds of tea do not bear to be drunk at a heat above 110 F. without loss.

A very low temperature is always unfriendly to the perception of tastes, and even pungent ones often become insipid. This is strongly exemplified in a circumstance stated by Captain Parry:—A party that had lost their way in Melville Island during an intense cold, observed that a mixture of rum and water appeared perfectly tasteless and clammy. The best household bread, if reduced to the temperature of 23° will be found tasteless in the mouth; it has the best flavor at 60°. To most persons an oyster is in its most agreeable state when raw; at the temperature of 70° or 80° it is not in perfection, the want of sufficient coldness is quite perceptible; yet at 32° it is just as bad, and quite inferior to the same oyster at 48° which is the temperature best calculated to develop the flavor.

A draught of cold spring water is delightful in summer, not merely on account of its coldness but on account of its apparent freedom from all ill taste. Here the organ judges under the deceptive and paralyzing influence of cold; for let some of the same water rise to the temperature of 70° and it will evince that it not only possessed a taste but a disagreeable one. Scarcely any water that issues directly from springs is free from a mineral flavor, and this is chiefly disguised by its coldness.

Some kinds of bad port wine are improved by icing; for the reduction of temperature renders the organ less sensitive. The same treatment would virtually lessen the fine flavor of good port, and hence such ought not to be iced. To reduce good port to 32° would not only render it muddy, because a salt, consisting of lime, potash, and tartaric acid, would be precipitated, but it would lock up its flavor, as it is expressed; it may, however, be advantageously cooled down to 45° or 50°; for then the proper degree of sapidity is developed. Madeira and other wines of great body bear a slight elevation of temperature, and suffer an agreeable development of flavor; sparkling Champagne, on the other hand, is improved by cold, for it then better retains its carbonic acid when poured out; and, although in this state it effervesces less briskly in the glass, the taste of the carbonic acid, one of its important constituents, is rendered more perceptible. But even of this wine much icing locks up its flavor.

In some instances the desired effect is produced by reducing the temperature of part of the mouth, instead of cooling the liquor. The taste of port is best at a medium temperature; in warm weather it is considered by persons who are fastidious in that beverage, to be improved by being drunk out of a metallic vessel. The metal, being an excellent conductor of heat, on being applied to the lips

causes an instantaneous rush of heat from all parts to restore the equilibrium, and the porter is received into the mouth while the nerves are at a lower temperature; and therefore the liquor tastes to more advantage. At least this is as good a theory as that, which has been long since advanced, in which the improvement of porter drunk out of a metallic vessel is attributed to the agency of galvanism. So sensitive is the organ of taste in this respect, that if the liquor be covered by a foamy head, which is a very bad conductor of heat, it intercepts the passage of heat from the upper lip, and hence feels warm, and becomes disagreeable whether the vessel is metallic or not.

The Maine Farmer is one of the best conducted Agricultural periodicals to be found among us; and we are often happy to enrich our columns with some of its agreeable and valuable articles. The subjoined pithy dialogue will at least serve to amuse our readers. It must contribute to silence some of the murmurings on the part of the farmers, which we are occasionally compelled to listen to; and every grateful and considerate farmer, if he will give honest testimony will necessarily find its statements confirmed by his own experience.

THE FARMER HAS NO REASON TO BE DIS-CONTENTED WITH HIS CONDITION.

MR. HOLMES:—Perhaps there is no class of people in the community more subject to unreasonable discontent than the farmer; not that the disposition of a farmer is worse than that of other men, but the way and manner he receives many blessings, is such, that he is not led duly to estimate their value. I will illustrate this, by introducing the substance of a dialogue, which took place, some years ago, in Massachusetts, between a mechanic and a farmer.

FARMER. I have always thought the mechanic has too much the advantage of the farmer: here you make your two dollars a day, while we poor farmers scarcely realize fifty cents.

MECHANIC. Will you be good enough to answer me two or three questions?

F. As many as you please.

M. How large is your family?

F. I have some over a dozen.

M. Do you support them from your farm?

F. I do.

M. What think you it would cost to support them a year, by buying every article consumed, at the rate we mechanics, here in town, have to pay for them,—say milk at six cents a quart; butter at twenty cents a pound; wood four or five dollars a cord, and other articles in proportion?

F. Tut! Cost every thing, almost!

M. Name some sum, if you please.

(Farmer makes a long pause, scratching his head.)

F. Why, really! I think as likely as not it would cost six hundred dollars a year.

M. And I understand you support your family from your farm, without running in debt; and perhaps gain property to boot.

F. I gain on the whole.

M. Now let us calculate a little. You must be a very fortunate man, as well as very industrious, to labor three hundred days in a year, winter and all. This gives you two dollars a day, the year round,—more than any mechanic, except a first rate one, can make in good times. But remember the employment of the mechanics, in seaport towns, is

uncertain,—the season can do but little or nothing in the winter, and so with some others; also, all are more or less affected by the ups and down in business. Now your produce, which you consume in your family, is worth as much to you in the duller times as in the most brisk.

F. I never thought of the thing in this way before. I must confess I don't see how you get along these times. Why, I was fretting myself to think I was some pestered to get a little molasses and ten for my wood; and yet I have all the essential articles which I need in my family, at home.

M. Well; now let us calculate a little further. Our milk cost us six cents a quart; now suppose I buy a quart a day, that will be 365 quarts a year—making a round sum, about twenty-two dollars a year. And then our wood: say twelve cords a year, (though not one-half what you burn) at five dollars a cord, is sixty dollars a year. My butter costs me twenty-five cents a pound, on an average. Allowing one pound a day in a large family, which would give them all but a small slice, and yet the cost is *ninety-one dollars a year*. Now, my friend, we have got *one hundred and seventy-three dollars*, for *three* articles; and yet we have but just began to figure.

F. Well, my friend, I am really much obliged to you for the information you have given me. I will go home with my tea and molasses, and try to be contented. One hundred and seventy-three dollars for butter, milk and wood, in a family, for one year!—and then only one quart of milk a day; just enough to set one mouth a-watering for more. Why, what an unthankful wretch I have been. Heaven help me to a better temper. One quart of milk a day in a family! why, it takes ten in mine. Let us see—that, as you buy it, would be sixty cents a day, or two hundred and nineteen dollars a year. Bless my stars! how thankful I ought to be that I don't live in town. Farewell.

It is true the prices of some articles mentioned in the preceding dialogue, are higher than the same would be in our seaport towns, or inland villages, in this State; but every one who can figure can make his calculations to conform to prices where he lives. And I believe that any farmer who never made any calculation of this kind, would be much surprised at the result.

In fact, Mr Editor, I have tried both situations, I know the advantages and disadvantages attending both; and I am decidedly of opinion that the farmer has altogether the advantage in point of substantial happiness unless he suffers the torments of an unthankful heart to undermine all his pleasures. And this is not all; the indulgence of these feelings of discontent tends to degrade the farmer in his own eyes, and of course in the eyes of others. The idea that "Maine cannot raise her own bread," has operated like binding the energies of her sons in iron fetters. What a man thinks he cannot do, he will not try to do. "Maine cannot raise her own bread!" How it sounds to me! Why, I never considered myself half a quarter of a farmer, and yet I have sold ten bushels of bread stuff where I ever bought one, since I lived in Maine.

Awake, then, ye farmers! Awake from your slumbers! Nor dream any longer of forests of lumber,—Seize the plough with the grasp of a powerful arm, And clear off the rocks and the stumps from your farm, Then, when the soil is well turned and fitted for sowing, You may put in the seed, and it soon will be growing; For the earth is growing warm with the heat of the sun, And a bounty to cheer you when your harvest is done.

Peru, April, 1838.

J. H. J.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

PARSNEPS.

There is much reason to regret that this vegetable is not more cultivated among us; and that its value for feed of cattle has not been tested. We have never known a case in which it has been made the subject of field-culture; and no one thinks of raising more than a few for table use in the spring. Our own cultivation has never extended farther than to the growing of thirty or forty bushels in a season; but we cannot say why, excepting from sympathy with general prejudice and custom, we have not pursued it much more extensively, as we recollect having fed them to milk cows in the spring with very great advantage to their health and milk.

The cultivation of them is more easy than that of carrots; and the yield upon an acre is greater. The carrot plant when it first appears is not so distinguishable as the parsnep; and the weeding and thinning therefore are more troublesome. The digging of parsneps is more difficult than that of carrots; but if planted on ridges, it may be greatly facilitated by means of a plough; and after all, the extra labor required is not a matter to be much considered. The parsnep likewise may be safely left in the ground until the spring; and then it furnishes in perfection a succulent food for cattle of the highest value, and at a season when it is particularly required. The butter made from the milk of cows fed upon parsneps is said to be distinguished by its fine flavor; and in parts of Europe, where it has been cultivated as a field crop it is stated that no vegetable food will produce more or finer beef or pork. There is no vegetable which is less liable to accident; none which has fewer enemies among the insect tribe; none for which a suitable soil is more easily found; and none which requires less expense of seed. They are cultivated in the same way as carrots; and we recommend for all vegetables that they should be sown on ridges, and in as straight lines as can be drawn. For parsneps as well as carrots, as there is always a liability to sow the seed too thickly we advise mixing the seed with a considerable quantity of dry sand; and it may then be sown evenly either with the hand or a machine. The human hand however, where there is not too much to be done, is doubtless the best of all machines. We advise likewise that carrot seed should be moistened before sowing and kept slightly wetted almost to germination before sowing. It will then appear early above ground before the weeds show themselves. We cannot say that the same method would not be advisable in regard to parsneps. We recommend that a trial should be made; but we have made no experiment of this matter ourselves. Parsnep seed is usually long in coming up; and on account of weeds it is very desirable to forward them.

Parsneps may be sown in the autumn or the spring.—The almost universal opinion is, that if sown in the spring it is indispensable that they should be put in very early. We have the testimony of two or more intelligent farmers, that they have succeeded better by late sowing than by early; and they avoid sowing until the last of May. This was a new fact to us. In this case we should deem it the more desirable if possible to forward the seed by some artificial means before planting.

It is stated that upon analysis parsneps yield 99 parts of nutritive matter to 1000, and that of these 9 parts are mucilage; the rest saccharine matter. As an

article of human food they are not a favorite with most people. This, we believe, arises from their infrequent use. Probably they are quite as palatable and acceptable as potatoes were when first introduced. When sliced and fried in butter like the salsify or vegetable oyster plant, which is so much esteemed by persons of taste, they are not easily distinguished from it.

The leaves are said by some to make good feed for cattle, but this does not accord with our own observation. As far as that goes, cattle are seldom inclined to touch them.

PHILADELPHIA RIOT.

Since our last a riot of a most infamous character has occurred in Philadelphia, which resulted in the wanton, unresisted, and deliberate destruction by a mob of a large and expensive public building erected for public lectures and free discussion. The papers say that of the many thousands, who crowded in the vicinity to witness the conflagration of this beautiful edifice the large part were "respectable and well dressed persons, who evidently looked on with approbation." Can it be so? Has human nature sunk so low? Are all the great moral distinctions so obliterated in our minds that we can perceive no longer a difference between order and anarchy, between justice and injustice, between liberty and licentiousness, between humanity and cruelty? Are all generous and just affections so paralyzed within us; have avarice and tyranny so fixed their gangrene in our souls, that all sentiment of liberty and honor has become extinct within us? Has divine Providence in its awful and just retribution sealed the fate of our Republic once the glittering pole-star of the friends of liberty throughout the world; so that a moral desolation as blighting as the Simoom of the African desert has come over us; and human passions, defying all the restraints of government, of reason, of religion, are suffered to run riot like devils incarnate; and the terrific scenes of the French Revolutions are to be acted over in our young community? Do not men see, where mob violence is suffered to prevail, all laws is at an end; and no man's property, or house, or person, or life, is secure a moment.

But it is our province only to give facts—yet it seems as though our pen would drop from our hands while we trace these facts. The glare of this conflagration flashes before our disturbed vision as though the flames of Hell itself had burst up through the earth—for where else indeed could such fires, have been kindled?

The Hall was dedicated to free discussion excluding only subjects of an immoral character. The Hall was dedicated to "VIRTUE, LIBERTY, and INDEPENDENCE." The sole objects of the particular meetings holden in it on this occasion were the discussion of the great principles of civil and universal liberty and of universal justice and love. This was not to be tolerated, and yet this was the whole of the offence. Yet in a country calling itself the only free country in the world, the rights of speech and the press are to be trampled under foot, and the cause of freedom shall not even be discussed.

It is said that when the roof of this noble temple of liberty fell in there was a universal shout of triumph. Strange that such a shout in such a city should not at once have called the spirits of Franklin and Rush from their graves. Some of the public buildings and squares in this beautiful city are adorned with the statues of these noble sons of liberty, these friends of universal humanity. Let the next efforts of the Philadelphians be to melt down these statues, which heretofore they have pointed at with pride; and let them replace them at once with the appropriate statues of Nero, Caligula, Danton and Robespierre.

We understand that the afterpiece intended to follow the first performance was an attempt to set fire to the asylum for orphan colored children. Good Heavens! has all humanity fled the earth. Why had not these true savages these "respectable and well dressed" cannibals have brought these miserable children into their State House yard; and having transfixed them with pine splinters, have burnt them in the true Indian style. It certainly would have been good enough for such wretches as choose to offend a Christian community by being guilty of wearing a black skin.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

OAKLAND FARM, BRIGHTON.

The sale of this beautiful place next Thursday offers a rare chance to gentlemen wishing to purchase a country residence, or to establish a public summer resort, being unsurpassed by any situation in this section of the country, for beauty of landscape and rural scenery. The garden contains all that is beautiful for the florist and amateur, besides an endless variety of fruit of the most delicious kinds. The ponds are well stocked with gold fish, and the grounds abound with choice and rare ornamental trees, among which is the beautiful *Tulip Tree* and the most splendid groves of Oaks and Chestnut to be found in the country.

RECIPE FOR THE CATARRH.—Take the root of *Sanguisorba Canadensis* or Blood Root, dry it and beat it into a powder or fine snuff, mix it with the gum of Camphor and use it as a snuff when affected with the catarrh. This remedy has been proved to be efficacious in curing the disease after being practised several times and can be recommended as an almost certain remedy.
E. SAYERS.

IMMENSE LUMBER RAFT.—We mentioned a few days ago the fact that a fleet of lumber rafts containing a million and a half feet of lumber had been towed from Port Deposit to Baltimore by the steamboat Relief Captain Turner. We have now the satisfaction to state that the Relief has achieved a still greater work in the same way. Yesterday she entered our harbor from the Susquehanna with an immense field of rafts in tow, the aggregate contents of which were *two million seven hundred thousand feet of lumber!* This lumber is the property of Messrs Stowell and Dickinson, two enterprising citizens of Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania from which distant section it has been floated on the present Spring tides of the Susquehanna down to Port Deposit, and thence by the steam tow-boat to our market. The business of towing on so large a scale is yet in its infancy, but the cheapness, speed and safety with which it is effected, prove that when the Susquehanna Canal to Havre de Grace is finished, the boats may be towed to and from Baltimore with great facility and economy, and without transhipment of their cargoes.—*Baltimore American.*

EASY METHOD OF PURIFYING WATER.—Take a common garden pot, in the midst of which place a piece of wicker work, on which spread a layer of charcoal of four or five inches in thickness, and above the charcoal a quantity of sand. The surface of the sand is to be covered with paper pierced full of holes, to prevent the water from making channels in it. By this process, which is at once simple and economical, every person is enabled to procure limpid water at a very trifling expense.

A YANKEE BOQUET FOR THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Among the small articles of freight which the Great Western carries out, is one which will be a novelty in England. It is a beautiful *boquet* of flowers, culled from Mr Thorburn's garden, at Hallet's Cove, and is intended for the Queen. It was enclosed in a tin case, hermetically sealed, with a plate glass cover. It was prepared at the suggestion of Lieut. Carpenter, and so prepared that it is hoped it will be preserved with freshness, to be presented next week to the Queen, at Windsor Castle.

BRIDGMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

The Young Gardener's Assistant containing a catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds, with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and flowers. Also, directions for cultivating Fruit Trees, the Grape Vine, &c., to which is added a calendar, showing the work necessary to be done in the various departments of gardening, in every month of the year.

"The end of all instruction should be the attainment of useful knowledge."

By T. Bridgman, Gardener, New York,
For sale at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM TO LET.

Situated 5 miles from Boston, 1 mile north of Medford village and adjoining the farm of Hon. Peter C. Brooks; contains nearly 100 acres of very productive mowing, tillage and pasture land; is well adapted to the business of a milk man, or vegetable market man; will be leased for 5, 7, or 10 years, and possession given immediately. Inquire of

THEO. OTIS.

FOR SALE IN BRIGITON, THE OAKLAND FARM.

Recently the residence of Gorham Parsons, Esq., situated between the two roads leading to Watertown, a few rods from the Centre village—containing 120 acres of choice land. The Mansion House, Farm House, Stables, Ice House, and a variety of other buildings, surrounded with ponds, gardens, abundance of all kinds of fruit and plants—with about 14 acres of the best land, which will be sold separate, and as much more added as the purchaser may wish at a fair price. The remainder of said Farm will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on very liberal terms. This beautiful and elegant place is well known to the public as combining every advantage to make it the most desirable place of residence. It has been under the unremitted care and attention of one of the most scientific Farmers and Horticulturists, Gorham Parsons, Esq., for forty years, and has had the greatest improvements made upon it. It abounds with full grown fruit trees, with every variety that has been possible to accumulate, and an endless variety of all the choice and interesting plants that this and foreign countries could supply. No pains nor expense has been spared under the judicious management of the former owner to make it a profitable as well as a splendid retreat.

N. B. The Mansion House, Farm House and Stables, with about 14 acres of the best land, including Gardens, ponds, &c. will be sold without reserve, by auction, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

Any gentleman wishing to examine the premises, will please apply to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL BROOKS.
MESSRS. WINSHIPS.
CEPHAS BRACKETT.
GEORGE LIVERMORE.
Z. P. PORTER.
JAMES DANA.
OLIVER COOK.

Brighton, May 4th, 1838.

FOR SALE.

That very valuable Farm situated in Andover, West Parish, about 6 1-2 miles from Lowell, and 2 from the Theological Seminary. Said farm contains about 75 acres of land (or a hundred if wished for) which is divided into mowing, pasture and tillage. There are upon it about 400 engrafted fruit trees, of apples, pears, plums, apricots and cherries, Mulberries, &c. Also, a great number of Bushes, viz. Gooseberries, White, Black, and Red Currants, Red and White Raspberries and Strawberries of a large size.

Likewise, Asparagus and Rhubarb beds. There is a fine growth of young Wood, and about 1000 cords of the best of Turf. Said farm has upon it a good two story House with 5 rooms on the lower floor, a wood house, good barn 32 by 50 feet, a corn house and two sheds 80 feet long; also, two wells of excellent water.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer. Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises. Terms made known by the occupant.

RICHARD SANDERS.

Andover, May 2, 1838.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars, see a communication in the New England Farmer of May 2, inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough, or come and see.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838.

opt

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime.
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois, Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & Co., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass. April 11, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of

Indian Wheat.

Called also Tartarian Buck Wheat. Also, fresh lots of Golden Straw, Siberian and Buck Wheat. Also, a superb collection of

Double Dahlias,

consisting of all the approved varieties. Also, Amaryllis, Tiger Flowers, and Gladiolus.

Herbaceous Plants.

We can furnish a great variety of fine perennial plants at short notice: 20 fine sorts for \$5. These will be packed in moss, and can be sent without injury to any part of the country. Also,

Double Carnations,

Of many fine varieties: Roses and Shrubbery of all sorts. Grape Vines.

A few extra large Early Muscadine and Early White Sweet Water Grape Vines in prime order.

King's Manure Forks.

Also, a few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spod, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 9, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FRONT	1 st
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	10 50	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	35	40
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	quintal	3 50	3 62
FISH, Cod,	barrel	8 00	8 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	"	8 00	8 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	87	90
" " " barrels,	"	75	76
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	"	73	75
southern flat yellow,	"	1 00	1 03
white,	"	74	76
Rye, northern,	"	40	42
Barley,	"	20	20
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	14 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	48	50
Eastern screwed,	"	7	8
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	4	5
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	9	10
2d quality	"	8	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	27	30
southern, 1st sort,	"	23	26
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
do country do,	"	20	22
Baltimore city do,	"	19	21
do, dry hide,	"	19	20
New York red, light,	"	17	19
Boston do, slaughter,	"	50	90
do, dry hide,	"	11 25	11 50
LIME, best sort,	"	2 37	2 50
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	23 00	23 50
PEAS, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	22 00	22 50
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	19 00	20 00
clear, & Mess,	"	2 63	2 75
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	80	1 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	1 50	3 00
Northern,	"	2 75	3 00
Hemp,	"	17	18
Red Clover, northern,	pound	9	10
Southern Clover,	"	3 00	3 50
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	55	67
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	43	50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	41	46
American, full blood, washed,	"	38	40
do, 3-4ths do,	"	33	35
do, 1-2 do,	"	43	46
do, 1-4 and common	"	40	42
do, Pulled superfine,	"	40	39
Northern pulled,	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	75	100
BUTTER, (tub)	"	23	28
lump	"	28	30
EGGS,	dozen	14	15
POTATOES, chenango	bushel	45	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 21, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 28 pairs Working Oxen, 43 Cows and calves, 200 Sheep and 280 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality at \$8 50.—Second quality \$7 50 a \$8 00.—Third quality, \$7 00 a \$8 00.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at \$55, \$67 50, \$75 and \$100.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$30, \$35, \$36, \$45 and \$60.

Swine.—Sales brisk. 12 cents for sows and 13 for barrows, weighing less than 100 lbs. Over 100 lbs., 10 to 11 cents. One lot of large hogs from Philadelphia. Prices asked 8 cents for lots.

N. B. About 75 head of beef cattle unsold.

MISCELLANY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE FIELD OF WHEAT.

I HAVE a little garden spot;
 'Tis daily my delight;
 I spend a pleasant hour in 't,
 At morning, noon, and night.
 I cultivate the bean, the pea,
 The carrot and the beet;
 But yet, I wish I'd land enough
 To raise a *field of wheat*.

I rove around the neighborhood,
 And view each fertile spot,
 The verdant close, the blooming hill,
 The fragrant clover lot;
 But yet there's no one half so fair,
 No perfume half so sweet,
 As that enjoyed, when passing by
 My neighbor's *field of wheat*.

I ken the man of *Mattheuses*,
 And him of *Dancing-hill*;
 They both know how to farm it right,
 And both can wield a quill.
 In theory, and in practice too
 None better do we meet;
 Yet one, he is for raising corn,
 The other is for *wheat*.

'Tis very strange with men of sense
 Such difference should be;
 Ay, with such worthy gentlemen:—
 (Here's *hate*, and here's *grace*!)
 No one need think in argument
 The other e'er to beat;
 So, plant your Indian corn, my friend,
 And you, my friend, your *wheat*.

The Legislature's premium,
 I think it comes in time,
 And will produce a greater yield,
 Than gypsum, marl, or lime.
 May our wise fathers realize
 The benefit complete,
 And all old Massachusetts wave
 With bounteous *fields of wheat*.

O, these are times for husbandmen;—
 I'll have a little farm;
 And I will labor too, myself,
 ('T will never do me harm.)
 And then my friends, who visit me,
 Full heartily I'll greet,
 And show them how, with my own hands,
 I've raised a *field of wheat*.

So, hail, ye brother farmers all!
 Ye tillers of the ground,
 Whose labor tends to cheer the mind,
 And make the body sound;
 Think it not strange, if even I
 Should venture to compete,
 And try my luck to gain a prize;
 The Premium for *wheat*.

AGRICOLA.

MATTY MILLER'S SIGN.

The following is a copy of a sign hung out at a village in Wiltshire, England:

"MATTY MILLER." Barber, perriwig maker, surjon, Parish clerk, school master, blacksmith.

Shaves for a pence, cuts air for two pence, and oyled and powdered into the bargain. Yung ladys and gentlemen also taut thare grammar langwage

in the neettest maner, and grate cair taken of thare morels and spelin. Allso, salm singin, and hoss shewin by the role maker. Likewise makes and mends all sorts of butes and Shuse, teaches the hobby and juse-harp, cuts korns, blades and blisters on the lowest termes. Cowtillions and other dances taut at home and abroad. Allso, deels holesale and retale perfumary in awl its branchis, stils awl sorts of stashunary ware, together with blackin bawls, red herrins, jinger bred, scrubbin brushes, treecle, mouse-traps and other sweet-meets. Likewyes Godfries cordiel, potatoes, sas-singers, and other garden stuff.

N. B. I teeches joggraphy and them outlandish kind of things. A bawl on Wensdayes and Frydayes all performed by me.

MATTY MILLER.

FARMER'S ANECDOTE.

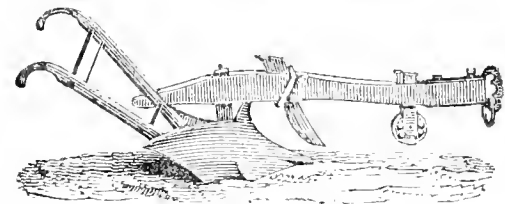
A farmer not more than 100 miles from Cape Elizabeth employed a shrewd neighbor to cut a piece of grass for him, conditionally that he should have one half of the hay. When his hay was dry, his neighbor proceeded to haul it in, accompanied by the owner to see the division. When he thought that he had pitched one half on the cart, he asked old hunks if he had not got one half on. 'No, no,' was the reply, and he then put on more, and again asked the same question, and received for reply, 'Not quite half yet.' 'Well,' says the other, 'I will pitch on till you think I have got one half on;' so he proceeded till about two thirds of the hay was on the cart, when he was told that he had got on about one half. He then coolly observed that he would drive home with that load for himself, and then return and haul in the remainder for his neighbor. So the owner in managing to give his neighbor only one third, had to take that for his own share.

THE FIRST WAGON.

A writer in the London Mirror says, 'I recollect the first broad wheeled wagon that was used in Oxfordshire, and a wonderful crowd of spectators it attracted. I believe at that time there was not a post chaise in England except two wheeled ones. Lamps to carriages are also a modern improvement. A shepherd who was keeping sheep in the vicinity of Oxfordshire came running over to say, that a frightful monster with saucer eyes, and making a great blowing noise was coming towards the village. This monster turned out to be a post chaise with two lamps.'

It was stated at the anniversary of the Mississippi Colonization Society, held at Natches on the 14th of March, that Capt. Isaac Ross of that State had bequeathed to the American Colonization Society his entire estate estimated at 400,000 dollars. His will emancipates all his slaves, amounting to 170, and provides for their removal and settlement in the society's colony.

MAGNIFICENT STRAWBERRY.—On the 25th of July was plucked in the garden of Mr Wilson, Ruswarp, near Whithy, a very large strawberry, of Wilmot's superb variety, measuring seven inches in circumference, and weighing one ounce and a half.—*Farm. Mag.*



PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Wilks's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,
 April 4, 1838.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
 No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
 Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

NURSERY FOR SALE.

A rare chance is now offered for the purchase of a young nursery and farm, at Covington, Kentucky, which fronts half a mile on the Licking River, within a mile of its junction with the Ohio, directly opposite to Cincinnati. The nursery and farm comprise 101 acres of the very richest Kentucky soil; about 50 acres are laid down to mowing, between 30 and 40 to tillage, including the nursery, and from 12 to 15 acres are filled with timber for fencing and fuel. On the premises, an orchard of 100 thirty young apple trees, mostly winter fruit, was set out last year; also another orchard of 200 Pear trees, comprising 72 different sorts, including all the winter varieties of table pears, of which the demand for the New Orleans market is almost unlimited.

On the place is a good brick house, built in 1816, with a first rate well of water, 45 feet deep, a large new greenhouse just finished, two large barns built in 1825, and all the usual out-houses; also, a farm house with two rooms that will let for \$50 per annum, suitable for a gardener or small farmer.

The nursery was laid out in 1825, and bids fair to do a very lucrative business, as there is nothing of the kind west of the mountains that can compete with it, for the variety and choice character of the fruits cultivated, which were all selected from the nurseries of Buel & Wilson and Wm. Kenrick and others, and comprise all the new sorts introduced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from Europe, and all the choice sorts cultivated near Boston; among these are 80 varieties of Pears, 50 of Apples, 50 of Peaches, 20 of Plums, 30 of cherries, with a great variety of Grapes, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, &c. There are at least 100,000 seedlings of Apples, Pears, &c., of one and two years growth, for inoculation now growing on the place.

The above offers a rare chance for one or two enterprising young men, to do a great business, in a perfectly healthy location, where there is little or no competition, and a demand for trees that has thus far exceeded the greatest expectations of its founders, and their ability to execute orders. It will be sold at a great bargain, on account of the death of the active partner of the concern, and the non-residence of the other.

For terms, apply (post paid) to S. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 9, 1838.

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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1838.

NO. 47.

AGRICULTURAL.

BANGOR ORNAMENTAL TREE SOCIETY.

We present to our readers the annexed report and extracts from the constitution of the Bangor Ornamental Tree Society, and we hope it may prove an incentive to the organization of such societies in every town in the Commonwealth.

Whatever our good friends, who can see no religion out of the line of their theological dogmas, may think of it, we shall take the liberty of placing it among the benevolent and philanthropic societies of the day. It aids to provide in a direct manner for the innocent happiness of mankind. In multiplying these sources of pleasure and these varied forms of beauty, we diffuse an immense amount of the purest gratification. We do much to refine and improve the taste; and to cultivate a love of rural life and scenery. We draw men off from the gratification of the lower senses and appetites, to the cultivation of the more refined pleasures of the eye, the taste, and the imagination. Every thing that God has made, as it comes from his creative hands, is as beautiful as it can be made. The house of the mother of pearl is adorned and polished with a rainbow magnificence. The stalactite cavern is lighted up with crystal gems.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And wastes its sweetness on the desert air."

The land forest and the deep ocean's coral groves are full of brilliant glories. There is every where throughout creation a prodigality of beauty. Let not man permit himself to mar but seek to enhance this beauty. Let him make the house in which he lives and the little spot of God's earth, which he is permitted to appropriate to himself for a time, as attractive and beautiful as he can render it. He is thus fulfilling the appointment of his Creator who has given him taste and skill; and multiplied around him examples for imitation; and let him read in every form of beauty in nature or art which presents itself to his observation or rises under his forming hand, a lesson of the divine beneficence, whose sole end in these beautiful formations was to impart pleasure and who thus presents to the reflecting mind the most affecting excitements to a grateful piety.

It is eminently to the honor of the youthful city of Bangor that while yet scarcely a quarter of a century old, and while the stumps of the original forest are yet scarcely removed from her

streets, she is starting in advance of older cities in providing for the embellishment of her streets.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Society for the purpose of setting out Ornamental Trees in our streets agreeably to the recommendation of the Mayor in his late address, beg leave to

REPORT:

That, in their opinion, the subject of transplanting the trees of the forest to adorn and ornament our growing city, merits the highest consideration. As the attention of our citizens has been so exclusively devoted for the few past years to works of public and individual enterprise, the present state of the business community renders it a fit opportunity to commence in the manner proposed, the too long neglected work of beautifying and embellishing our streets and avenues. When we consider the inducements for engaging in this pleasant undertaking, it is a matter of much surprise that the subject has not hitherto enlisted a greater degree of attention. It has been justly remarked that the trees of American forests are 'unrivalled for their variety, size and magnificence.' Within the immediate range of our vision, opportunity is afforded for gratifying the most fastidious taste in the selection of ornamental trees. Were the fact otherwise, we should, perhaps, have manifested a more eager desire to avail ourselves of their pleasure and comfort.

The peculiar position of our forefathers may account, in a measure, for the general want of arboricultural taste at the present day. Thrown as they were, upon a wilderness of interminable extent, the demands of nature required that the face of the earth should be prepared to satisfy its wants by levelling the towering lords of the forest. What was then a work of necessity has been continued, even to the present day, without a proper regard to the comfort and embellishment of the future. The 'lofty pine, the graceful elm, and the majestic oak,' too often fall victims to the indiscriminate rapacity of the invader of the soil. But this disposition should be checked, and a taste for the agreeable judiciously blended with a desire for the useful.

Much has been accomplished among our European brethren, who have been stimulated to the cultivation of a rural taste by the strenuous and unremitted efforts of learning and wealth. On this point, a distinguished gentleman* of New England, whose labors for the advancement and promotion of natural science entitle him to the gratitude of the present and coming generations, thus remarks. 'Bacon, Milton, Temple, Pope, Addison, and Shenstone,' says he, 'zealously endeavored both by precept and example, to awaken their countrymen to a just perception of the beauties and magnificence of rural scenery, and the necessity of vigorous being made for enhancing the value of private estates, embellishing

* Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.

the great avenues, squares, and public grounds, and improving the general aspect and comfort of the whole country, by extensive parks and other plantations of forest trees. With Evelyn, they deplored the waste and cheerless appearance of large portions of their admired Isle,—the denuded condition of the once celebrated forests of Sherwood, Dean, Woodstock and Windsor, and eloquently appealed to the patriotism, intelligence, taste and interests of the princes, nobles, and gentry of the realm, to unite in advancing this interesting and valuable species of cultivation; and now, there is scarcely a land proprietor in England, Wales, Scotland or Ireland, who is not ardently engaged in clothing the bleak hills, barren downs and long neglected moors, of his domain with superb groves of timber and ornamental trees.'

'The importance of establishing new parks and public squares, either within or near all the cities and large towns, has recently been a subject of Parliamentary inquiry; and a very interesting and able report was made by a Committee of the House of Commons, in which it was urged, as a measure indispensable to the health, comfort and innocent recreation of the inhabitants; and especially to the industrious classes, who were confined most of their time, by mechanical, manufacturing or other occupations, requiring exclusion from the open air—and this, too commonly, in the most narrow, densely populated and insalubrious streets.'

'Notwithstanding great expenditures had been made during the last half century, by enclosing and planting with trees, several capacious parks and public squares in London, the committee earnestly recommended, that others should be commenced, on extensive plans, not only in that city, but in every considerable town in the kingdom. They consider such places of general resort, for exercise and innocent recreation so necessary, that they should be speedily provided, either by the national government, the various municipalities, or the liberality of the affluent; that this was demanded from motives of humanity, as well as a regard to the best interests of the country, as being not only eminently conducive to the general health, the improvement of the morals and the refinement of the manners of the people, but as administering, in an especial manner, to the happiness of those, who, after days of unceasing labor, have no other means of participating in the rural enjoyments, or of even indulging in that solitary yet tranquillizing morning or evening walk, which the green fields, hawthorn lanes, refreshing groves and shaded avenues of the country afford, to a large mass of the population, and which is so desirable to all.'

Such are some of the benefits that would arise from the cultivation of forest trees in our public walks and streets, and your Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of beginning the work now. The author, just quoted, well adds that 'none are too young to commence, and that

no one is too old, has been beautifully illustrated by Homer. When Ulysses returned from the Trojan war, he found his aged father planting trees, and asked him, why, being so old, he subjected himself to the labor of doing that, of which he could never expect to enjoy the benefit; the venerable Laertes not recognizing the person who addressed him, replied: 'I plant against my son Ulysses comes back.' Who, among us, does not, after such a memorial of parental affection? feel an instinctive desire to imitate the venerable old man. Should such a feeling animate our breasts, and we use our best exertions to accomplish our purpose, will not future generations arise and call us blessed? Let us, then, come up to the work with vigor, and devote a portion of our leisure towards effecting the desired object. As an incipient measure, your committee would respectfully recommend the immediate formation of a Society, and would beg leave to offer the subjoined draft of a Constitution. That the work may be carried on, after organization, systematically and scientifically, your committee would remark that they have taken the liberty to consider, and submit their views on the different branches of the subject.

The first important point that is suggested to our minds, is, the SELECTION of trees of a suitable size, and such as are adapted to the peculiar state of our soil, regarding thrift and durability. We would particularly recommend the transplanting of the Elm, the Maple and the Oak, in their different varieties, as being best suited to the soil of our city, and as not being exceeded by any other species of our native forest trees for ornament and durability. The Basswood, as it is commonly termed, and the Ash, though less durable, are by some considered equal in other respects to the former. All of these are to be found in great abundance in our immediate vicinity. Individual taste may dictate the selection of other kinds than those named, which, your Committee trust, will be freely consulted. Those which are selected should be of the second growth, and taken, as far as may be, from insulated positions on open land. Their height should be from ten to fifteen feet, their diameter, at the top of the ground, from two to four inches, and the form, tapering.

On the general subject of TRANSPLANTING, your Committee have had recourse to an able article which recently appeared in the *Genesee Farmer*. The writer in that publication remarks that 'it is a very common opinion that a transplanted tree must of necessity continue nearly stationary in its growth for a year or two after the operation, or at best make but comparatively little progress. A tree, however, *properly* transplanted, will experience very little check in its growth, and often apparently none. Hence, the very great importance of the operation being well understood.'

There are two great points to be observed in removing trees from the soil: first, to preserve the spongioles uninjured; and secondly, to prevent evaporation, by which the tree becomes dry, and if carried to excess, beyond recovery. The spongioles are the minute spongy extremities of the finest fibrous, or branching thread-like roots, through which, as mouths, the tree receives fluids and other nourishment from the soil, and not through the service and sides of the roots as is sometimes supposed. As these spongioles are exceedingly delicate in their organization, a very slight degree of violence injures or destroys them.

The more carefully, therefore, the trees are removed from the soil, and the more entire the fibrous roots, the greater will be the number of the uninjured spongioles remaining, and the better will the tree be supplied with nourishment after it is planted in the soil. And hence the absurdity of the practice, which has been recommended by some writers, of cutting off the most of the small fibrous roots, because they cannot be easily replaced in their natural position in the soil.

The holes for receiving the trees should be dug large—not less than five or six feet in diameter at the very least, and eighteen inches deep.—The hard and sterile subsoil should be thrown out, and its place supplied with rich mould or muck. Where the holes are dug in ground in *grass*, the turf which is removed from the surface may be inverted in the bottoms. If manure is placed in them, it should be well rotted, and should never be allowed to come in contact with the roots, but should be placed in the bottom, at the surface, and in the remote parts. The tree should in general be set a little deeper than it originally stood, but not more than two inches; the roots should be spread out horizontally in all directions, so firmly as to brace the trees when they became large; moderately moist and finely pulverised earth should then be gently shaken in about them, so as not to disturb the position of the fibres until the hole is filled. Care should be taken that all the interstices among the roots be perfectly filled, so as not to leave the smallest cavities; and throwing in the earth in large quantities should for this reason be especially avoided. In order that the soil may be gently packed on every side of all the roots, it is very useful, when the soil is inclining to dryness, to pour in a quantity of water as soon as the roots are covered, and then the remainder of the earth shovelled in, which latter prevents the surface from becoming hard by baking. After the operation is finished, three stakes should be set in the ground leaning towards the tree, to which it should be tied with a band of matting or of straw, to brace it firmly in an upright position. Placing the tree leaning a little towards the south or south-west, or with the most projecting branches in that direction, will prevent their trunks being injured by the action of the rays of the sun in hot summer afternoons, an evil which is sometimes so serious as to cause the death of the tree.

But it is not only necessary that the trees should live, but they should thrive also; and for this object it is indispensably requisite that they should have a large, deep bed of loose soil for the roots to penetrate. If the ground is of a hard or heavy nature, the holes must be made large and deep, and filled with the proper materials, for if the roots are confined in small holes dug in such ground, they will succeed little better than if planted in a small box of earth.

Your Committee would further remark, that since the last meeting, they have not had sufficient time to give so thorough attention to this branch of the subject as its importance imperiously demands. They would state, however, that they are in correspondence with gentlemen eminently qualified to render the best information on this subject which long practice and experience has afforded, and will communicate, as soon as may be, the information so derived. As the Constitution herewith reported provides for the choice of a Board of Directors, a portion of whose duty it is to fix upon the distances at which the different

kinds of trees should be set, your Committee deem it inexpedient to make any suggestions on that point.

In conclusion, in the words of a scientific and practical botanist and gardener* we cannot close these remarks without adverting to the infinite beauty which may be produced by a proper use of this fine material of nature. Many a dreary and barren prospect may be rendered interesting—many a natural or artificial deformity hidden, and the effect of almost every landscape may be improved, simply by the judicious employment of trees. The most fertile countries would appear but a desert without them, and the most picturesque scenery in every part of the globe has owed to them its highest charms. Added to this, by recent improvements in the art of transplanting, the ornamental planter of the present day may realize almost immediately what was formerly the slow and regular production of years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Per order,

CHARLES GILMAN, Chairman.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION

ART. 3. Every member of this Society shall himself annually set out, or cause to be set out one or more ornamental trees, on such of the public streets or squares in the city as he may elect.

ART. 4. Every member shall procure such kind of tree, or trees to be planted, and shall set them in such manner and at such distances as the Directors, or a Committee for that purpose, may direct.

ART. 5. Such money as may be subscribed for the objects of the Society shall be expended by the Directors in the most economical manner in obtaining and setting out trees in such location as may be desired by the person subscribing the same, on any street, square, or lane of the city.—And any person, wishing a definite number of trees, can have them furnished and set out by the Society at the lowest possible rate, at his expense.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We have great pleasure in presenting the subjoined elegant and instructive letters to our agricultural friends. We have no higher authority than that of the writer, on the subjects of which they treat, in the country; and there is no individual in the community to whom the public are more largely indebted for those rural embellishments, which are spreading with so much rapidity around us. Mount Auburn, one of the glories of this vicinity, may be said almost to owe its origin and its beautiful and graceful formations to the public spirit, skill, and taste of this gentleman. He long since became familiar with that true philosophy, which considers the lilies of the field and the birds of the air, and gathers from the the undisputed and the sublimest lessons of theology, which finds "sermons in stones, books in the running streams, and good in every thing."

These letters based upon the fullest and most

* A. J. Downing, Newburgh, N. Y.

exact practical knowledge deserve the particular attention of the cultivator.

Gen. Dearborn's Letters.

Boston, April 26, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I am very glad to learn, that the citizens of Bangor have determined, to embellish that city, by the planting out of forest trees.

There has been a too general disposition to employ only the *Elm*, for the borders of roads and streets, and public squares; but such a taste is not in keeping, with that evinced, in those portions of the globe, where the construction of artificial forests, and ornamental grounds, have claimed the greatest attention. The monotony of appearance, which lines, or clumps of the same tree produce, is to be avoided, and a picturesque and agreeable aspect obtained, by increasing the varieties; for as the periods of their foliage are so very different, as well as the tints of green, when in vegetation, and the remarkable autumnal changes quite as dissimilar, they are presenting an ever-varying yet always pleasing and interesting scene. Besides, we have so many magnificent species of native trees, which flourish luxuriantly, even in the most exposed situations, that I have never been able to divine, why one particular tree should be so universally selected, as shades, or for ornament, not only around private dwellings, but for all public places. As well might all flowers be excluded from our gardens, but the rose, or lilac, and all fruits from our orchards, but the apple. Each variety of forest trees has its peculiar beauties, and all of them merit our attention, and if not equally, still to an extent, that admits of no exclusion. We are too apt to discard many of them, because they are so common in our forests; but, it must be recollected, that the savage regards them all, but so far, as they contribute to his wants, and sees no beauty in any. The admiration of rural scenery, and an intense veneration for magnificent trees, are the results of a high state of refinement.

For your streets, I recommend the alternate planting out of Rock Maples, Elms, White Ash, White Maple, Bass-wood, Beech, and Red, White and other Oaks. The Rock Maple is certainly one of our most superb trees, and in my own estimation, superior to the Elm. Its form and foliage, with the splendid changes of its autumnal aspect, are of surpassing beauty. The Bass-Wood, [*Tilia Americana*,] is the American Linden, or Lime, and much superior, from its size, graceful form, and large leaves, to the much celebrated and favorite European species. It is easy to transplant, and of rapid growth. The Oaks are of rapid growth, and one as renowned as the name of England, and have been the choice trees of all the celebrated nations of antiquity. The Occidental Plane, or American Buttonwood, is also a finer tree than the oriental variety, which was so much admired and cultivated by the Asiatics and Romans. I should recommend this also, but it is not indigenous to Maine, although so common in this State—it is hardy and of rapid growth.

If you have public grounds or squares, by all means intermingle with all the trees I have named, the White Pine and Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce; the Fir is too small and short-lived for public grounds.

As to selecting the trees from the forests, by all means do not commit the too common error, and seek to gain time, by obtaining those of a large

size. They should not be over *two inches in diameter*, and taken up so carefully, as to retain *all the roots*, and especially avoid another custom of ignorance, by not mutilating the tops. Do not cut off a single twig, save such as may be within four or five feet of the ground. You might as well set out one of the cedar logs rafted down your river, and expect it to grow, as imitate the general practice, of *chopping up a tree* from the roots with an axe, and then cutting off its head and running this *stump* into hard gravel or clay. These two customs are *indismissible*, for a successful result. Next, let the holes be dug from four to six feet in diameter, so as to afford, not only ample room for the roots, but a large quantity of rich loam, with which they should be filled up. The trees should be set in the ground, about two inches deeper than they were, in their native position. The loam for filling the holes, should be the best you can procure. Let the ground be *well watered*, after the trees are set out, but by no means *tread down the earth*, another vile and injurious custom. The evergreens should be taken up, with as much earth about the roots as possible.

I have raised from the seed a great many of our forest trees—all that I have named, and cultivated so many that I speak from practical experience on these subjects. In the number of the Horticultural Register for April, 1836. Vol. IV. published in Boston, and which I presume is taken, by some persons in your city, is an article on the culture of the forest trees, which I furnished, and to which I refer you, for an account of the taste, for their propagation, and the estimation in which all civilized nations have held them, from Xerxes to Sir Walter Scott.

I should have expressed my opinion of the beauty of the *white maple*, and there is a smaller variety, called the *red flowering*, which is very graceful and interesting. The Birches, for *private grounds*, are very beautiful, but the delicacy of their bark, and the passion for mutilation among the barbarian boys, and often more barbarous men, renders them exceptionable, for public places.

You have not a moment to lose in taking up and setting out your trees, and the *spring* is much the best season, in New England.

Accept the most friendly salutations of

Your ob't servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

CHARLES GILMAN, Esq.

Boston, April 29, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I forgot to say to you, that in the cultivation of the coniferous trees, and especially the pines, hemlocks, spruces and firs, great care must be observed, in their removal, not to injure the *roots, branches, or bark*; and by no means should *any of the branches be cut off*, as is too generally done. They have the greatest aversion to amputation, and resent the lopping, of their *lower limbs*, so stubbornly, that they never grow thriftily, or make fine looking trees; and the fir is so sensitive on this subject, that it sickens, lingers and prematurely dies, if its under branches are cut off. In selecting any of this class of trees, for transplantation, be sure to take only such as grow in *open and airy situations*, where they had *ample room* for the extension of their far-reaching, *lower limbs*, and such, as on which these limbs grow *close to the ground and by no means cut off any of them*, if you wish to be eminently successful in

their culture, and to have thrifty and beautiful samples. The great want of attention to these particulars, is the cause, that so many persons fail in the cultivation of the fir balsam, as it is called in Maine—the silver fir, [*abies balsamifera*.] They take them from thickets, where they have run up tall and slim, with short and diseased limbs, while for several feet they have already perished; and to complete the natural evils, the trees are *pruned up*, some five or six feet, which not only renders them unsightly, but is giving the blow of death, when long life is the desirable attainment.

The White Pine is the vegetable monarch of this continent, and is held in the highest estimation in Europe, where it is cultivated with the greatest attention. Marshall, an English agricultural author of the highest celebrity calls it “a princely tree majestic and elegant in the highest degree.” They are shone as rich ornaments, in the parks and pleasure grounds of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. The Hemlock is a superb tree,—one of the most lofty, and remarkable for the arrangement and graceful motion of its beautiful branches, and delicate, and deep green leaves. The Larch, or as you call it on the Penobscot, Hackmatack, [*Larix Americana*] should be included among the trees for streets, as well as public squares, or at least for the latter. It is truly beautiful and more cultivated, for timber and ornamental groves and clumps, in Great Britain, than any other tree,—that is, the variety peculiar to that island. Although coniferous, and resinous, it is nevertheless deciduous; still it is to be treated like the evergreens, and the lower limbs all retained.

We are told, that of old a man was not a prophet in his own country, and so it is with trees; they are not apt to be appreciated, where they are indigenous and abundant. The modern inhabitants of Egypt, are astonished, that foreigners come so far, to behold the huge pyramid of Cleopas; and why? to them it is a constant object, and has been from childhood, and therefore neither striking, or interesting; but after all, there is an *abstract grandeur*, ay, an intrinsic merit in the *works* of the Pharaohs, and the gigantic forest trees of Maine, which will excite wonder and admiration, through all ages, however they may be regarded by those who *live near, or in the midst* of them. They are beautiful, majestic and even sublime objects to behold; they are the monuments of our country, the chronicles of its by-gone ages.

The best time to transplant, all the evergreen trees is later than that, for the deciduous, and is *just before they commence vegetation*,—at the moment they make the first effort to open their leaf buds. They should not be over five or six feet in height; it will be best, in all cases, to set them twice as near as they may be required ultimately. So doubtful is their life the first season; and if more live, than are required for the ground, they can be transplanted to other places; for when they have grown two or three years, after the first taking up they can be transplanted with greater certainty of life.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

CHARLES GILMAN, Esq.

SNOW IN MAY.—The snow fell fast at Wilkesbarre in the Pennsylvania mountains on May 7th.

We think our readers will be interested in the following Tour to the White Mountains, which we have extracted from the last number of Silliman's American Journal.

Popular Notices of Mount Washington and the vicinity; by G. W. NICHOLS,—with additional remarks by the Editor.

Bedford, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1838.

TO PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

Dear Sir—Having made a short tour through New England, in the summer of 1836, I now send you for the American Journal, some notices of scenery and other objects, which fell under my observation while passing through the White mountains of New Hampshire.

On Wednesday, August 17, 1836, I left Bath, (a neat and enterprising village on the Ammonoosuck river,) for the White mountains. The ride from this place was truly delightful; for it was under a clear sky, and very agreeably diversified by beautiful and splendid scenery. Our road lay, a part of the time, along the picturesque banks of the Ammonoosuck, and it led us also over hills and through dense forests of stately evergreens. The level country, which had followed us along the banks of the Connecticut, was soon exchanged for gradual undulations, of a region with a barren soil, which continued to rise higher, and spread wider, until we reached the valley lying near the base of the mountains. A very perceptible difference in the temperature could be felt, as we gradually made our way upward; and, notwithstanding it was now not far from the middle of August, the scanty crops had nearly all been destroyed by the frost. Indeed, the weather was so cold, that blazing fires were found at most of the inns where we stopped. The sparse population of the mountains is obliged to depend upon the neighboring country for their agricultural supplies, and all that is not consumed, finds a market in Portland. Now and then, as you pass along, the eye rests upon a little strip of cleared land, composing the farm of some mountaineer. There was one which peculiarly arrested our attention. It embraced, along with a few acres of ground, a small rude hut, consisting of pine logs piled one upon the other, and made tight by means of plaster. A roof of rough boards was thrown over the logs.—What a contrast between this rude habitation and the splendid mansions of our cities! Science and commerce nourish the arts, and the arts make the difference between the mountain hut and the city palace.

The scenery, as you approach the mountain, increases in grandeur and sublimity. Vast and interminable ridges of mountains rise on all sides, one above another, until they seem to be blended with the distant horizon. The white peaks of these mountain groups, appearing as if snow clad, tower above all other objects and hide themselves in the clouds.

Ascent of the Mountain.

On Thursday morning, August 18th, our company (consisting of three persons and the guide) left the dwelling of our host at the early hour of six. Thence we proceeded, as fast as our horses could carry us, through forests, over swamps and rugged steeps, by a path filled with mud, stones, and roots of trees. Arriving at some distance from the foot of Mount Washington, our horses were tied to trees and thence we proceeded on

foot. The ascent was at first gradual, but soon became in the main exceedingly steep, and we scrambled on over rocks, piled one upon another, and answering for rude stairs. Nearly half our journey from the foot of the mountain was through a pine forest, and the rest over rocks and barrens. The whole distance ascended on foot is three miles. About half way up, I discerned a small shrub adhering to the rocks in the manner of a vine, and named by our guide the dwarf spruce. This was the last appearance of vegetation. The summit, for the distance of half a mile on all sides, is composed of immense rocks, promiscuously heaped together, while the view which it affords, is beyond what the most vivid imagination can conceive. In this elevated region, soft, silky clouds were seen floating around and beneath.—And no object could be more splendidly gorgeous, than one of these clouds when illumined by the sun. The barrenness of an unbroken winter, whose bleak winds are whistling around, rests on all the scene. Towards the west, north, and south, it might be said of the mountains,

“Like Alps on Alps they rise,”

until, on the east, their summits mingle with the heavens. An immense valley stretches out before you, in which the Saco may be distinctly seen pursuing its way to the ocean. The furrows and ruins of a number of avalanches too, are visible in the sides of the mountains. These possess a melancholy interest from the fact, that one of them, about eleven years since, born onward from the mountain top by a sudden deluge,* swept away an entire family, (nine in number,) into the Saco, where their bodies were found among the earth, and stones, and trees, the ruins transported by the flood. On the following day, after my return from the mountain, I stopped to view the scene of this tragical occurrence. It lies on the public road to Portland, in a stupendous defile between the mountains, commonly called the ‘Notch.’ The two mountain ridges here approach very near, and there is only room for the small river Saco and a road, with a few patches of cultivated ground.—The house in which this unfortunate family resided remains, and is now as it was then, an inn. Those, who at that time administered to the necessities of the traveller, are now no more! It is said that they ran out of the house during the night, supposing that the avalanche was coming directly upon them. Had they remained in the house they would have been safe, and in emerging, they ran to destruction; for at the distance of only a few yards from their dwelling, the fatal torrent overtook them and swept them away.† The view here presented of the mountain sides, on the right and left, is terrific in the extreme. Enormous ledges of rock hang over them, frowning upon the traveller below. Beautiful cascades likewise may be seen, tumbling down over these craggy steeps, and whirling in crystal eddies in the deep fountains which they have worn in the rocks. I spent some time in searching for quartz crystals, which are frequently found among the hills. They are

* So violent was the friction of the descending masses of rocks, that streaks of light, filling the air with an electrical odor, flashed along their paths, illuminating the palpable darkness of that dreadful night.—Ed.

† Some additional particulars of the catastrophe of the Willey family, alluded to by Mr. Nichols, are mentioned by me, in Vol. XV. p. 220, of this Journal. I visited this place in 1828, with some friends, two years after the event.—Ed.

of the brown or smoky variety, sometimes very large and beautiful, and are kept for sale at the public houses. After travelling some distance amidst such scenery as this, we at length emerged from the region of mountains and plunged again into a wide forest, which intervenes between the ‘White hills’ and the city of Portland.

Remarks by the Editor.

There are many facts connected with the physical features of these mountains that are worthy of description. Among them no one is more remarkable, than the trap dykes which frequently intersect the granite mountains, cutting them from top to base, and downward, into profound and unfathomable depths; their dark massy walls form a striking contrast with the white, gray, or red granite, or granitic schists, through which they have forced their way. But we leave the description of them to Prof. Hubbard, of Dartmouth College, whose account will be found in this number of our work.

Being for the second time, among the White mountains in the last week of August, of the late season of 1837, I ascended Mount Washington on the first of September, in company with my son and two gentlemen of Boston.

The day was mild, and in the main the atmosphere was clear, with occasional flying clouds, flitting over the sun, which frequently burst out with autumnal splendor, and illumined all the magnificent mountain groups, and valleys, and defiles, that cover this truly alpine region. The traveller who undertakes the ascent of Mount Washington, must lay his account to severe fatigue. Ladies sometimes go on this adventure, but it were better, in my judgment, that they should not attempt it. It is scarcely possible to afford them any material assistance; they must struggle almost unaided, first through the arduous forest-ride, where none but the practised and wary-footed animals, that are trained to the service, can carry them in safety; and safety depends, very much, upon permitting the horses to wend their own way, unmolested by goiling, through the deep mud holes, the tangled roots, and the projecting stones and timber, which, notwithstanding all that has been done, (and much labor has evidently been expended here,) still obstruct no small portion of the journey through the woods. There are, however, only two or three miles that are thus anxious and fatiguing; the rest is a plain and open road, the whole distance from the hotel to the foot of the mountain being six miles. When the horses are abandoned, then commences the severe labor.

When we began our ascent, and during most of its progress, I insisted that the party should halt and sit down every twelve or fifteen minutes; three or four minutes of rest was, in general, sufficient to restore a natural respiration and to equalise the circulation of the blood, both being much disturbed by an unceasing ascent, and the muscles are thus overstrained and exhausted; the respiration becomes laborious and the circulation is hurried on, especially through the lungs, with oppressive and even dangerous celerity. These precautions are of the utmost consequence in ascending mountains, and by the neglect of them and especially by yielding to a false pride of vigor and hardihood, and to an equally false shame of being thought effeminate, health is hazarded, and

sometimes both health and life are destroyed.* If ladies insist upon making this ascent, their dress should be *adapted to the service*, and none should attempt it but those of firm health and sound lungs, and although this remark applies to them in a peculiar manner, it is decidedly applicable also to those of the other sex.

To be continued.

POUDRETTE.

We give place with pleasure to the subjoined article on account of our esteemed friend Minor, who certainly deserves success. We have been familiar with the use of the crude article in this vicinity for many years; and with it abundantly mixed with mould and lime. We can speak highly of its efficacy in the former state; both in the hill for corn and as a top dressing for grass. The objection that its effects are not lasting we do not consider as deserving much consideration.—Nothing lasts long in this world; nor was ever designed to do so; but its lasts long enough to compensate most fully for its application. We are apprised of the form of preparation which it undergoes in the New York or rather French process. The material added to it for the purpose of disinfecting it of its bad odor, and rendering it portable, and easily distributable, forms about an eighth part of the compound; and does not, like lime, destroy its strength. Indeed the article itself used for this purpose is a good manure. The dividends promised on a share in the Company will be most ample and liberal; and as the compound can be sold at once at the yard to farmers in the vicinity, shares in the company would afford a profit of fifty per cent. per annum. The company is incorporated under the general act of the Legislature of New York; and to persons disposed to aid the company, we ourselves from long acquaintance feel entirely satisfied that implicit confidence may be reposed in any statements made by the principal agent, Mr D. K. Minor, N. Y.

The barrel referred to has not yet been received;

*An eminent writer and orator, one of the brightest ornaments of this country, assured me, that he never recovered from the effects of a rapid ascent in his youth, up Mount Ascutney, near Windsor, in Vermont, which is not half so high as Mount Washington.

A very lovely and accomplished young lady, of fine talents, but of a spirit which only rose with the difficulties to be encountered, is said to have laid, in this very ascent up Mount Washington, only a few years since, the foundation of an illness which cut her off prematurely in a foreign land. I knew her well. I may add also, as an encouragement to those who have less vigor, that I have known a gentleman of a very feeble frame and still feeble health, and with lungs that had suffered from alarming attacks of disease, ascend Mount Ascutney, about three thousand feet high, with safety and without excessive fatigue; but it was done very slowly and with frequent pauses and resting to recover. I was of the party, in 1828, and was astonished to see how little he suffered. If these remarks are of any value to the young adventurer, who may thus be saved from injury, their introduction on this occasion will be excused. I am quite sure, from considerable observation among mountaineers and mines, that such suggestions are too little regarded.

ed; but on its arrival we shall take care to place it in such hands as will be able to give a proper account of it.

New York, May 14, 1838.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

DEAR SIR—You have probably noticed in the New York Farmer, that I have been engaged for some time past in introducing an improvement in "city economy," by which the contents of privies, an article of great value to Agriculture now thrown away, and worse than that, as they are deposited in the rivers around the city, instead of being, as I trust hereafter they are to be, converted into an inoffensive and portable manure. The subject was brought to my attention last year, by a French gentleman, who is familiar with the process in his native country, and who is now engaged in the operation with me here.

We have had many *préjudices* to combat on account of the nature of the business, and many difficulties to encounter on account of the general derangement of business, which have delayed our operations, yet we are now preparing about 60 bushels of *Poudrette* daily, and have a prospect of doing much more after a short time, when other business shall have resumed its accustomed activity, so that a few additional shares of our stock may be paid for which will enable us to increase the number of teams required to "remove the deposits."

Of the value of "*Poudrette*" as a *manure* no person of my acquaintance, familiar with its preparation entertains a doubt, yet there are few persons in this country who are sufficiently acquainted with its use to appreciate duly the benefits which will surely result from the labors of those who shall introduce a mode of preparation by which the immense amount of valuable material now thrown into our rivers, and of course, a *nuisance* to all classes of the community, shall be converted into an inoffensive portable and highly valuable manure. The process of preparation, in my opinion does not materially if at all deteriorate its value, as I will satisfy you when you will visit our works.

That you may be better acquainted with the article, and have an opportunity to test its value, as well as its *inoffensive character and portability*, I send you a barrel, and shall be much obliged by your using it for any kind of vegetables, or grain, or on grass, as may be convenient for you and noting its effects as compared with other manures.

I cannot give practical instruction as to the best mode of application, but will observe that I am using it in my garden, for experimental purposes, by putting some in the hill, some in drills, and spreading some broadcast and raking it in.

I estimate its strength, or value, in the proportion, of one bushel of *Poudrette* to eight or ten bushels of good stable or barn yard manure, and equal bushel for bushel, to *bone dust*. We have not yet, for want of means to extend our works, been able to furnish a bushel to any person except those who have taken a share or shares of our stock, although numerous applications have been made for it, in small and large quantities, as well by gentlemen in neighboring States as by those in this vicinity.

To those who pay in \$100, or take a share, we furnish two hundred bushels of *Poudrette*, as their annual dividend, within three and six months from

the time of payment which is equivalent to sixty per cent. on their investment, as we can receive at the works, *thirty cents* for every bushel we make.

We hope soon to be able to extend our works so as to furnish *Poudrette* in large quantities, and I am in hopes that important benefits will result from this new source of improvement to agriculture. I say *new source*—it is *new* in this country at least in its application to any extent. The enquiry is "*how*" and "*how much*" shall we use—not "*is it useful*," all appreciate its value, but most persons are too delicate to think it can be made useable.

I hope to hear from the effects of the barrel sent to you, shipped on the 11th inst. on board of the schr. *Marietta*, Matson, master.

I am sir, very truly,

Your ob't servant,

D. K. MINOR.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

CRUEL MODE OF SLAUGHTERING CALVES.

It is a well known fact that some butchers, both in England and this country, make it a practice to suspend calves by the hind legs for some hours previously to killing them, and then to bleed them slowly to death, in order to render the flesh white. For the attainment of the same useless object, this most harmless of all creatures is made to suffer during the whole period of its short existence.—During the first eight weeks of its life, it is bled in the neck, perhaps twice every week, in order to prevent its getting into robust health, which might make its flesh less delicate. When it has attained the age of four months, it is perhaps sold to the butcher, who bleeds it once or twice before it is killed, sometimes so copiously that the poor animal falls down through weakness, and sometimes dies in the course of the night, owing to mere exhaustion. Should it survive, it is in due time pulled up by a rope tied to the hinder legs, and the fatal knife applied. Sometimes the last ceremony is preceded by a stunning blow on the head. The bleeding is performed by tying a rope pretty tightly round the neck, and opening the vein; the bleeding is stopped by removing the ligature, and running a pin through the two edges of the wound to keep them together. Let the lovers of white veal contemplate this treatment of the poor animal; let them remember that when they refuse to allow on their tables any but pale sickly veal, they sentence the poor calf to the misery of being kept in a constant state of artificial weakness and ill health; that the butcher, to please them, will not buy a calf that has the bright and fiery eye of health; that to bring a proper price, the eye must be dull, white and ghastly; in fine, that the whiter the veal the more sickly was the calf. Can any one believe that such food is the best? and may we not suspect this state of the flesh to be often the cause of the disturbance of health which eating veal is sometimes known to produce?

MILK SICKNESS.—The Legislature of Ky. at their last session, passed a bill awarding \$2,000 premium for the discovery of the cause of the disease termed milk sickness.—*Evay (Ind.) Times.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1838.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

STATE OF THE SEASON.

ROXBURY, May 21, 1838.

For many years, I published in the New England Farmer, a comparative statement of the season, but for the last two or three years I have suspended it, believing that it was read without interest, or not read at all. But many persons have expressed a regret at my omission of the publication, and this year, in particular, I have been so surprised, at the shortness of people's memories, and at the peevish complaints of the coldness and backwardness of the spring, that I have resolved to renew my old practice. I have been asked this year, often, Is not this the coldest spring you ever knew? My answer has been, NO. Did you ever know a spring so backward? Yes, many. I will state my present opinion of this spring and its prospects. During 32 years residence as a cultivator on this spot, I have never known a single spring the promise of which was so fair to the Farmer—the market gardener—and the Pomologist, or raiser of Fruits. Every plant has gone through the winter well, and the fruit trees are loaded with blossoms. The season is among the *late ones*, and therefore hailed by the cultivator as *propitious*. We dread premature heat, and an early blossoming of the trees. It would be tedious to copy all my record for 32 years, I shall therefore select examples of late and early seasons and compare them with the present one.

The following trees began to blossom on the days set under their names in the year here under stated.

Cherry.	Peach.	Plum.	Pear.	Apple.
1813 May 20	_____	_____	_____	May 14
1815 " 10	_____	May 14	May 22	" 6
1816 " 6	May 5	_____	_____	_____
1817 " 6	" 7	_____	May 1	_____
1818 " 17	_____	May 21	" 24	_____
1838 " 15	May 15	" 15	" 14	May 17

Let me remark, that I have noted, that in 1817, which was an *early year*, there were daily frosts, which killed clover, and the shoots of all the forest and fruit trees from the 13th to the 20th day of May inclusive.

The same was true in 1824; Cherries blossomed on the 1st of May; Plums, Pears, and Peaches on the 4th; but I have minuted, that on the 6th of the same year, the *shoots* of all tender trees were *killed by frost*. Every careful observer knows, that it is no trifling frost, which can affect *trees*. The cold on the ground is many degrees greater, than it is at some feet above the ground. The earliest season I have recorded, was that of 1827. In that year, Apricots flowered on the 12th of April; Peaches on the 16th; Cherries on the 21st; Plums on the 26th of the same month; yet on the same years, Apples did not open till the 12th of May owing to a spell of cold weather, which checked the flow of the sap. I will here repeat, what I have often remarked, that *all* the seasons, early and late, are nearly on a level on the 10th of June. The vegetation is so much more rapid, when checked in the *early months* that it overtakes the seasons which opened prematurely. It is very familiar to every one, that in Russia and Canada, the seasons are as forward as ours, by the beginning of July.

Broomley Vale

JOHN LOWELL.

N. B. Let it be remembered, that in all cases, I speak only of appearances on my own little farm. I compare it with itself, not with others—others may have suffered

last winter, I have not. It is the first season of eight successive ones in which the Peach trees have *come through unhurt*.

We feel ourselves highly indebted for the foregoing interesting document, which not having been received until our last paper had gone to press, has been necessarily delayed. It will be welcomed by every intelligent and philosophical observer; and it will be particularly welcomed by the agricultural community in this vicinity as an evidence of the improved health and continued interest in this great pursuit of one of the best and most efficient friends which the agriculture of Massachusetts has ever had; and whose public spirited, and disinterested services in this cause have been productive of the greatest benefits to horticulture and agriculture, throughout the state and country. There is no department of agricultural improvement, which has not been essentially served by the active, and generous labors of this devoted friend to the public welfare. In the introduction and cultivation of new and improved varieties of plants and fruits, the improvement of our live stock, the awakening and maintaining a generous zeal for agricultural improvement, a desire for agricultural knowledge, and a spirit of exact and philosophical experiment, in endeavors to render the profession of agriculture respectable and respected, in efforts to diffuse agricultural information, in the support of agricultural periodicals, in the establishment of the botanical garden and the horticultural society, in getting up and maintaining with unabated spirit cattle shows and ploughing matches, and in promoting every where a taste for rural cultivation and embellishments there is no gentleman to whom the community is more deeply, may we not say in truth, so deeply, indebted.

We have thought it would be interesting as matter of philosophical inquiry to subjoin some notices of the progress of vegetation taken many years earlier than any with which Mr Lowell has furnished us.

The following are from Observations of the Progress of Vegetation made at Cambridge from 1793 to 1796 inclusive by James Winthrop, Esq. F. A. A. and F. H. S.

Time of Blossoming.				
Plant.	1793	1794	1795	1796
Apple,	April 29	April 29	May 10	May 4
Pear,	" "	" "	" "	" "
Plum,	April 16	" 19	" 7	April 30
Peach,	" 20	" 23	April 27	" 23
Cherry,	" 17	" 23	May 6	" 27

To this we shall add a memorandum of the ripening of several fruits and esculent plants, as it occurred in the garden of the same gentleman.

Fruit.	1793	1794	1795	1796
Asparagus,	April 15	April 20	April 26	April 24
Strawberries,	May 27	May 27	June 11	June 3
Pease,	" 28	" "	" "	" 12
Cherries,	" 29	June	" "	" "
String beans,	June 15	" "	" "	June 27
Raspberry,	" 26	July 3	" "	" "
Turnips,	" 20	" "	" "	" "
Apricots,	Aug. 1	July 24	" "	" "
Nectarines,	" "	" "	" "	Sept. 6
Peaches,	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	" "	" 6
Plums,	Aug. "	Aug. "	Aug. 29	" 3
Melons,	" "	" 15	" 20	Aug. 27
Grapes,	" 30	" 28	Sept. 12	" 17
Gooseberries,	" "	July 16	July	July
Currants, red,	" "	June 25	June 29	June 26
" white,	" "	" 25	" 25	" 28
" black,	" "	July 16	Aug.	" "

The above tables it will be seen are quite imperfect, but the records are very valuable and interesting.

We shall add some minutes from a former communication of Mr Lowell in the N. E. Farmer of 1831, Vol. 3, noticing the state of that season which he considered earlier upon the whole than any, which had occurred for seventeen years. Blossoming in 1831.

Cherries, April 23.

Pears, May 1.

Apples " 6

We add the minutes of the season of 1829, which was considered a very late season.

Asparagus cut, May 1.

Apricot blossomed " 3.

Cherry " " 9.

Pear " " 14.

Apple " " 15.

We hope these minutes, which we know will be read with great interest, will be the means of inducing many others to keep exact records of the state of the season and the progress of vegetation; and of inducing many, who, we know have long been in the habit of making such observations, to favor us with their journals.—This we respectfully ask of them as a substantial public benefit.

MECHANICS FAIR AND EXHIBITION IN PORTLAND.

We have received a Circular from the Maine Mechanic Charitable Association, announcing their intention to hold a Fair and Exhibition for Premiums in the city of Portland, on Monday the 24th of September next. We are very glad to see this movement and hope it will prove eminently successful. We cannot gather from the Circular whether its doors are open to competition to the mechanics and manufacturers of other states than Maine, as this is not distinctly stated; but we are disposed to infer that this will be the case; and the exhibition of the improvements and inventions of the citizens of other states, will serve to stimulate the enterprise and ingenuity of its own people. The articles may be received between the 1st and 20th of September.

The principle of Emulation, though to be rejected in all matters pertaining to morals and religion, when applied in all matters of business or art, in mechanics and agriculture, engenders no malignity and never fails to be productive of the best results. The exhibition of the last year in Boston, so various, curious, magnificent, and brilliant as it was, diffused an immense amount of useful information, awakened and encouraged an honorable pride, which every patriotic citizen feels in the improvements of the community in which he lives; imparted a vast deal of pleasure; brought noble contributions to the cause of charity, and gave an impulse to mechanical enterprise, invention, and industry, which will not fail to result in new abridgments and alleviations of human toil, in a vast increase of the productive power of the Commonwealth, and in multiplied and multifarious contributions to the useful arts, to the comforts, the embellishments, and the innocent luxuries of life.

TULIPS.—Mr Walker has again opened, at his garden in Roxbury, his beautiful exhibition of Tulips. I have, we believe, pursued the culture of this beautiful flower with greater care and success, than any other person in this vicinity, and the result is more striking than any one who has not seen exhibitions of the kind can well imagine. We do not hesitate to recommend this beautiful show as well deserving of attention.

Daily Advertiser.

MISCELLANY.

ODE TO MAY.

BY CHARLES WEST THOMSON.

The winter is past and the rain is o'er,
The flowers appear on the earth once more —
And Nature from icy fetters free,
Starts into life, and song and glee —
There's a gentle breeze comes over the land,
From the warm south west by the zephyrs fann'd,
And the frosts arouse when they hear the sound,
And commence their march, for the arctic bound —
A genial softness spreads o'er the scene,
And the hills begin to resume their green,
And from the sunny realms of day
Comes fleet o'er the mountains lovely May.

At her approach the earth awakes,
And puts her rosy garment on,
And from her hand of beauty shakes
Sweet dew drops o'er the smiling lawn.
The primrose peeps from its lowly bed,
And the fern is bright on the far-spread heath,
And the cowslip is crushed beneath your tread,
As you search the meadow to bind a wreath.
The young leaves burst from the dark gray trees,
Like youth and age together entwined,
And spreading their petals to court the breeze,
Soon cover with beauty the mossy rind —
The cherry tree stands like a ghost in the wood,
Enveloped in blossoms as white as snow,
While numberless others their forms obtrude,
All cover'd with leaves of a crimson glow.

Now from the hills — the sunny hills —
Come bounding down the mountain rills,
With laughter rude and revelry,
Like young fawns, joying to be free
From the ice-prison where they lay,
While winter o'er the land had sway.
From the deep fountains where, unseen,
They crept the rugged roots between,
They come with gay and gallant bound,
To irrigate and bless the ground;
Cheering the woods with pleasant chimes,
That tell of balmy summer times,
When heaven is bright and earth is gay,
And clouds and storms have passed away —
That tell of peaceful moon light eves,
With soft winds rustling in the leaves,
And odors that ascend above,
And tranquilize the soul to love.

The sun from his orient chamber
Comes early to drink the dew,
And spreads his bright rays, like clear amber,
On forest and mountain blue —
All nature looks gay at his coming,
The mists roll away from the hills,
And insects are cheerily humming,
In tune with the murmuring rills;
The cattle in quietness going,
To the meadows are winding their way,
And utter their joyous lowing,
To welcome the coming of May.

But hark! the voice of melody, that breaks
In gushing fulness from the shady grove,
Where the wild warbler of the woodland wakes
Once more his song of harmony and love;
The lively blackbird and the plaintive dove,
The jay — the lark, and all the numerous train
That haunt the earth below or air above,
All send their varied notes of joy again,
Glad to resume the woods, from wandering o'er the main.

And when the first gay tint of morn is seen,
Fringing with ruddy light the orient cloud,
And the forest shades and alleys green,
O how they greet the skies with clamors loud —
And when the evening sun, in glory proud,
Sinks to his gorgeous rest and shuts the day,
Thro' the calm twilight how the happy crowd
Twitter on restless wing from spray to spray,
Without a grief to mar the bliss that lights their way.

Hail, gentle May! the rosy queen of flowers,
Mistress of silent dew, and pearly showers,
Whose step, in freshness, on the verdant lawn,
Tells that the winter's rage is past and gone,
Thou we re-welcome to the woods and vales,
The ambrosial gardens, and the hedgy dales —
The uplifted mountains joy when thou hast smiled
Along their dark ravines and dingles wild;
And the fair valleys laugh when thou art seen
Spreading about their plains thy mantle green —
The lowing cattle on a thousand hills,
With new delight thy balmy presence fills,
The warbling birds, that sport from tree to tree,
Sing their wild songs of happiness to thee —
And even things inanimate — the streams
And flowers — seem to own their pleasant dreams.
Man, too, his heart with rapture sweetly filled,
Feeling fresh life thro' all his frame distilled,
Blessing the hand that bids thee gaily bound
Through nature's fields to strew thy joys around,
Look o'er the land, delightfully serene,
Where human passions have not marred the scene,
And seeing all in tranquil beauty gay,
Hails the fair queen of Nature, rosy May!

CATLIN'S GALLERY, (THE WIGWAM.)

We scarcely know how to express our admiration of the extraordinary spectacle now opened to the Public by Mr Catlin, so well known for the enthusiastic perseverance with which he has for the past seven years studied the manners of numerous very distant tribes of our wildest Indians. As an artist, we have been long accustomed to hear of his portraits, and we supposed that his collection of Indian portraits and the various objects of curiosity which an enterprising traveller is enabled to acquire, would be a remarkable one. But we had not the least conception of the number and value of the rare objects constituting the Exhibition contained within the "Wigwam," as he appropriately calls it. Not a wigwam where a single family of Sioux or Mandans is to be seen with their rude furniture and implements, but a wigwam of very extensive dimensions on Pennsylvania Avenue, neatly carpeted over, well lighted from above, and the lofty walls covered with the most interesting paintings. A dozen visits would not suffice to examine with care the unique gallery. There are hundreds of objects we could merely glance at. Those who delight in narratives of Indian lands will here have a rare treat. Three hundred and thirty masterly portraits of chiefs and females, belonging to thirty-eight different tribes, from the Black-feet and Crows of the skirts of the Rocky mountains, and the Camanches of the head waters of the Southern sources of the Arkansas, to the gallant Oseola of the Seminole tribe. We must remark here that Mr Catlin possesses certificates from the different Indian agents in the service of the United States Government, vouching for the accurate resemblance of these portraits, as well as the native costumes. The collection, therefore, has a great intrinsic value in it to all who are engaged in considering that difficult subject, the origin of the red

people of the American continent, through the personal affinities of the different tribes and their customs. We do not know but we were most interested in a series of one hundred landscape views from prairie scenes in the Upper Missouri and Mississippi districts. We have now a well-impressed idea of a prairie country which we had not before. Some of these are exquisitely painted. We would particularly direct attention to the gathering of wild rice by Sioux Indians in their canoes, on Swan Lake of St. Peter's river, and to another where the buffalo are so naturally moving about a salt deposite. Then there is a series of buffalo hunting scenes, by Indians and by white men; the great bull buffalo, the Tatanka of the Sioux, brought to bay by the wolves, his eyes torn out of his head, but taking glorious revenge of them with his hoofs and horns. All these, with numerous pictures representing the religious ceremonies of the Mandans, the scalp and other picturesque dances of the savages, their villages, the forts of the United States in those distant regions, painted buffalo skins, a singular collection of Indian pipes and ornaments, so indescribable and numerous, that we again repeat, this is the most extraordinary spectacle we have ever seen exhibited in our city.

Setting apart the talent of Mr Catlin, and looking only to his enterprise and perseverance, we feel bound to say that he is entitled to the warmest approbation and support from his countrymen. He has by his own energies acquired the materials for illustrating the existence of these interesting Indian nations, the former possessors of our extensive country, in an American work that he would vie with that of Audubon; and we trust that Mr Catlin will receive such substantial benefits from the favor of his countrymen as will induce him to remain at home, and not expatriate himself, as Audubon was compelled to do. — *National Intelligencer.*

BRIDGMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

The Young Gardener's Assistant containing a catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds, with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and flowers. Also, directions for cultivating Fruit Trees, the Grape Vine, &c., to which is added a calendar, showing the work necessary to be done in the various departments of gardening, in every month of the year.

"The end of all instruction should be the attainment of useful knowledge."

By T. Bridgman, Gardener, New York,
For sale at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

Printed by Tuttle, Bennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET.....BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1838.

NO. 48.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Commissioner's Report on Essex County.)

INDIAN CORN.

The next valuable crop in the county is Indian corn. This plant delights in a warm, rich soil, inclined to sand; and no plant, if properly managed, affords a better compensation of labor and cost. A good deal of land in the county is favorable to it. The two last years are by no means proper test years of the value or amount of this crop. The accounts, which I subjoin, are of crops raised in many cases in former years, or the judgment of the farmers of the average yield of a town.

Every statement which I present rests upon credible authority; but it is not necessary to refer to names. In Essex the yield is rated at 50 bushels to the acre. Wenham and Hamilton 35 bs. Ipswich 30 and 70 bs.; Old Rowley 50 bs.; New Rowley 40 bs.; West Amesbury 30 bs.; Amesbury 40, 50, 60 bs.; Salisbury 35, 50, 70, 80 bs.; Newbury 40, 60, 80 bs.; Saugus 30, 75 bs.; Manchester 60, 72 bs.; Gloucester 40, 60, 75 bs.; Beverly 40, 50 bs.; Danvers 40, 85, 95, 110 bs. This would give an average of 54 bushels to the acre. The price of corn in the county has now for some time exceeded one dollar per bushel; and it may be fairly estimated at one dollar when pork is valued at 10 cents per lb. The best kinds of Indian corn weigh 60 lbs. to the bushel.

I found corn in the county which was planted the 10th of June and ripe the 7th of September. Many fields planted the middle of May were fit for harvest the first week in September. A farmer whose premises every where exhibit excellent management writes me that a field of 2 1-2 acres, which I visited, was sound and good, and yielded 280 bushels of ears, equal to 56 bushels of ground corn, to the acre. The largest crop raised, which I have any return the present year on any one farm is 617 bushels.

Of the expenses of cultivating an acre of corn this part of the State I have been fortunate enough to obtain only three estimates; these are from farmers, whose lives have been devoted to agriculture.

Ploughing and harrowing	5 00
Furrowing	1 50
Planting	5 60
Hoing	5 00
Topping stalks	1 50
Harvesting	5 00
Manure	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$43 60

An acre under his cultivation will generally yield from 40 to 60 bushels.

Say, 50 bushels at \$1,	50 00
Corn fodder on an acre,	17 00
	<hr/>
	\$67 00

Expense,	43 60
	<hr/>
	\$23 40

To this may be added without serious injury to the corn crop three or four cart-loads of pumpkins and fifty bushels of turnips.

The large charge above made for planting, it is presumed, includes manuring in the hill. He considers the land improved to the amount of half the manure, which would of course lessen the expense, ten dollars.

Another farmer states: "I think ploughing an acre of swarded land with two yoke of oxen and two hands will take something short of a day, cost \$3; to plough old ground, one yoke of oxen and one hand three fourths of a day 1,50; harrowing an acre of new ground 1,00; old ground 50 cents; furrowing or hoeing 50 cents; planting 1,00; cultivating, harrowing, or hoeing, three times 4,50; topping stalks 1,50; gathering 2,00; husking 3,00; if manured in the hills, say 20 loads of manure, 20,00; making a total on swarded land of 36,50. I call a good crop of corn from 60 to 70 bushels. I have raised 80 bushels. I buy good manure at 1,50 per load." If we rate the crop at 60 bushels at 1,00 per bushel, it leaves a profit of 23,50, and to this is to be added the value of the corn fodder equal to three-fourths of a ton of hay, say 12,00, making the whole profit 35,50. Half the manure in this case should be charged to the next crop.

The estimate of another farmer in Essex county of the cost of cultivating an acre of corn is as follows:

Half the corn raised in our neighborhood is raised in a course of crops; first year, break up grass land and plant with corn; second year, corn or potatoes; third year, wheat, barley, or oats, with grass seed; then from three to four years in grass. We use from four to ten cords of manure, average eight cords per acre; but only half should be charged to the corn or potatoes.

Four cords of manure are	16 00
Ploughing including team, 3 days work	3 00
Opening holes and putting in manure, 3 days	3 00
Dropping and covering, 1 day	1 00
Hoing three times, 5 days	5 00
Cutting and securing tops, 2 days	2 00
Gathering and husking, 4 days,	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$34 00

He puts the produce at 40 bushels and values it at \$30, and the fodder at \$8, making \$38.

In this case the produce is less than such cultivation ought to warrant; and the value of the manure is estimated at a high rate.

This farmer states, likewise, that he estimates the expense of cultivating an acre of potatoes to be the same as an acre of corn, \$34; and the produce 240 bushels, deducting 15 for seed, will leave 225 bushels, at 20 cents, equal to \$45. The above estimates he adds are for our stiff loams;

but from light loams and sandy lands I should put the potato crop at from 150 to 200 bushels."

The statements above given are from a farmer, who in his extreme concern lest he should make an exaggerated estimate, has certainly underrated the produce of his own fields; and designs to give the average of his vicinity. It is obvious how greatly the increase of ten or twenty bushels to his corn crop, and one hundred bushels to his potato crop per acre, by more liberal and skilful cultivation, would change the results, without increasing the expense of manuring and cultivation in proportion. With less than 50 bushels of corn to the acre and three hundred bushels of potatoes no farmer ought to rest contented.

I add the estimates of a farmer in Middlesex county, whose yield of corn is 55 bushels to the acre; and who frequently gets 100 bushels of turnips from his corn ground.

55 bushels corn at 1 doll.	55 00
100 bushels turnips at 12 cents, less expense of gathering, 5 dolls.	7 00
Corn fodder,	12 00
	<hr/>
Expenses,	\$74 00
	<hr/>
	\$34 00

I subjoin also the estimate made by one of our most skilful farmers, the Superintendent of the Farm School, at Thompson's Island, Suffolk Co. One acre of corn or greensward:

Ploughing with double team nearly one and a half day at 4 dolls. per day	5 00
10 cords of compost manure one part animal, the other vegetable, well incorporated together, and which should be in a state of decomposition, valued any where within fifteen miles of Boston at 4 dolls. per cord; one half of which should be put to the corn crop	20 00
Carting on manure with single team 2 days	4 00
Harrowing with single team half a day	1 00
Spreading manure 75 cents; rolling half day 1 doll.	1 75
Harrowing \$1; furrowing one way with horse 75 cents	1 75
Planting 2 days 2 dolls.; seed 50 cents	2 50
Cultivating twice in one furrow	1 25
Hoing first time, 2 days for a man	2 00
Cultivating 2d time, once in furrow	75
Hoing 2d time, one and a half day	1 50
Cultivating 3d time, once in furrow	75
Hoing, 3d time	1 50
Cutting up, and carting in corn, two men and team one day	3 00
Husking and putting away corn,	2 00
Shelling by the machine,	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$49 75

The product of such cultivation is estimated at 70 bushels 70 00

Corn fodder at	12 00
	\$82 00
Expenses	49 75
Profit	\$32 25

Farmers in general estimate the corn fodder or stover upon an acre as equal to three fourths of a ton of English hay; many consider it as equal to a ton of hay. The only instance of exact measurement which I have met with is from a Pennsylvania farmer. On corn yielding 66 bushels to the acre there was obtained of

	Tons.	Cwt.	lbs.
Blades, husks, and tops	1	6	13
Stalks or butts	1	7	00
Total,	2	13	13 gr's.

The stover of the Pennsylvania corn, which is a gourd-seed variety would probably yield from a third to a half more than ours in weight; yet our stalks being smaller, more of the fodder in proportion would be consumed by the cattle.

I have dwelt thus largely upon the crop of Indian corn because I deem it among the most valuable crops that can be raised among us. It constitutes a nutritious food for man and beast. With the exception of the clayey, wet, and frosty soils, no crop is more adapted to general cultivation. In the emphatic but just language of a Virginia farmer it is "Meal, Meadow, and Manure." It is a comparatively certain crop. There has been no general failure of the corn crop until within the last two years, since the year 1816, when a frost occurred every month in the year. In the last two years, however, fields have ripened perfectly where an early variety was planted. The Pick-wacket corn, an early eight-rowed variety, highly productive and yielding under good cultivation 70 to 80 bushels to an acre, has been sound and good in many places within the county the present year; and even in the interior of New Hampshire, from which it was brought. The Dutton or Sioux corn, a large twelve-rowed variety, has likewise ripened in favorable locations. This is a valuable variety abating the size of the cob. We have ascertained by repeated trials, made with as much exactness as the case admitted, that in thickly set ears, the amount of grain upon a large cob bore an equal proportion to the size of the cob, with that found in smaller varieties. The objection to the large cob is the quantity of moisture contained in it, in consequence of which it is liable to become heated and mouldy in the bin, though the exterior may appear bright and sound. It is a crop of lasting value, and may be kept in a sound state for years. I have in my possession an ear of corn grown in 1806, as sound as in the year of its growth; and some kernels of the same product, planted the last year, came up well.—There is no crop, according to its weight, which will produce more beef, mutton, or pork. There is none, where the produce is consumed on the place, which returns more manure to the land. There is none, which may be planted successfully, more frequently on the same land. I know an instance of its repetition thirty-seven years in forty, and without any diminution of the product. There is none which affords a better preparation for laying down land to grass, as some decisive experiments, which I shall hereafter detail, will show. There is none, all the processes in the management of which are more simple and certain.

One of the most valuable improvements in the husbandry of the last twenty years is that of planting this crop on an inverted green sward. The sward is completely turned over after vegetation has considerably advanced. The manure is applied on the top of the soil; and the field is then rolled in a thorough manner. The ground is next harrowed; and the corn planted either in drills or hills. When the roots of the corn pierce the sod, they find an abundant pabulum of decayed vegetable matter, equal, by as exact a calculation as can be made, to twelve tons upon an acre; and the crop is forced on at the last of the season, when it particularly needs this stimulus and food, to great advantage.

It is important in these cases that the sod should remain unbroken; and where the corn is cultivated on a flat surface and no hills are made, the land may be easily laid down immediately to grass, the seed being sowed at the last hoeing; or it may be thoroughly harrowed after the crop is taken off, and then laid down with winter grain and grass seed. The benefits of the decomposed sod, being thus all secured in the soil, will be felt for a long time; and the comparatively small expense of this mode of management strongly recommends it.

The importance of this crop to Massachusetts can hardly be overstated. The imports of corn into the port of Boston in the year 1837, amounted to 1,725,436 bushels. Immense amounts were likewise brought into other ports; but it has not been in my power to ascertain them. At one mill in Gloucester more than 14000 bushels were imported and ground at one time the last season. I believe that the demand might be supplied within the State, and to a great profit.

That an average of 8,000 bushels of Indian corn should be produced to every town in the Commonwealth would not be demanding too much. In several of the towns on Connecticut river ten farmers can be found, who themselves produce this quantity. This production would require only, that in every town, forty farmers should cultivate each four acres, yielding, under good cultivation, 50 bushels to the acre. In one of the most forbidding localities of the Commonwealth, in Windsor, Berkshire county, among the mountains, 116 bushels have been obtained from an acre. If this were done, at 50 bushels to an acre, the corn crop, under favorable circumstances through the State would yield 2,400,000 bushels, worth as many dollars, when pork is worth ten cents and beef seven cents. The value of the corn fodder in such case, valuing it only at \$5 per acre for fodder, leaving out all estimate of it for manure, would amount to \$240,000. There is no reason, in any but the most impracticable situations, why every farmer should not cultivate his ten acres; and why many of them should not cultivate their fifty acres. No crop requires a less outlay for seed. It was said by the celebrated Arthur Young, that a country capable of growing Indian corn is singularly blessed above others.

British National debt.—A foreign journal computes that eight hundred millions of sovereigns, the amount of the National Debt of Great Britain if piled upon one another, or formed into close column of single files, would extend 710 miles; and as many millions £1 notes sewed together would cover a road of 40 feet wide and 1,052 miles long.

(From the Norwalk Experiment)

MADDER ROOTS FOR PLANTING.

In pressing times like the present, and with the hope of reducing in some degree the enormous tax we pay foreign nations, (thirty millions of dollars per year) for madder, sugar, silk and wines, which we can produce as well as any nation on earth, I will sell, at my usual prices, madder off-sets for planting this spring, to responsible persons, at one, two, three and four years credit, with interest, saving twentyfive per cent. which must be paid down. The town of Berlin can make itself rich by cultivating the above articles. I most sincerely wish that the enterprising capitalists of the county would call a meeting to consider on the propriety of establishing a plantation of madder, sugar beet and mulberry. The capital that would be required for this year might be very limited, except the sum for a locality. There is a plantation of madder at Birmingham and Brownhelm, and a plantation of mulberry at Norwalk; and I am, as well as others, preparing seed of the Silisian white beet from seed imported from France for next year's planting. The cultivation of three hills of madder on good land for four years will buy one dollar's worth of wheat. Eight bushels of roots plant one acre. Eight bushels is the least quantity that will be sold on one year's credit; \$28; 16 do. 2 years, \$48; 24 do. 3 years 32 do. 4 years—\$3 the lowest and \$4 the highest price. The article must be taken soon or the growth of the tops will injure the bottoms. In conclusion, I would respectfully solicit the attention of some capitalists whom I could name in Norwalk, Huron, Sandusky and Berlin, to confer on the subject of establishing "The Huron County Madder, Beet Sugar and Silk Company." should be pleased to attend and present information on the culture and process of preparing for market each article from scientific and practical persons whose information may be relied on, would join any gentleman in the undertaking in either of the following counties; viz: Hamilton Huron, Butler, Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Champaign, Warren or Clark. It is believed that most editors have an interest in promoting, as also partiality for improving the immense resources of our country. Will they, and particularly the agricultural editors, give the above one insertion?

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Florence, Ohio, March 24, 1838.

INDIANA COAL FIELDS.

WE are informed by a gentleman who has travelled extensively and examined the West with great care, that the counties of Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Martin, Davis, Knox, Green, Owen, Clay, Vigo, Sullivan, Putnam, Parke, Vermillion and Fountain, contain the richest and most extensive beds of bituminous coal in the United States. It ignites freely and burns with a brilliant flame. Near the summits of the highest ridges, it is found creeping out of the earth, and it may be mentioned, as a fact worthy of notice, that in boring for salt water to the depth of 527 feet in Lamassee City, and 500 feet on the Big Vermillion near Danville, Illinois, the miners report at both places a number of stratas of coal, varying from six to eight feet thick. The Wabash and Erie and Central Canals run through those beds of coal to a distance of 200 miles or more. The quantity of coal to be found on the borders of the Indian

Canals is only to be measured by a nation's wants. The mines of coal are, and must be, a vast revenue to the State, and a source of wealth and comfort to millions yet unborn.

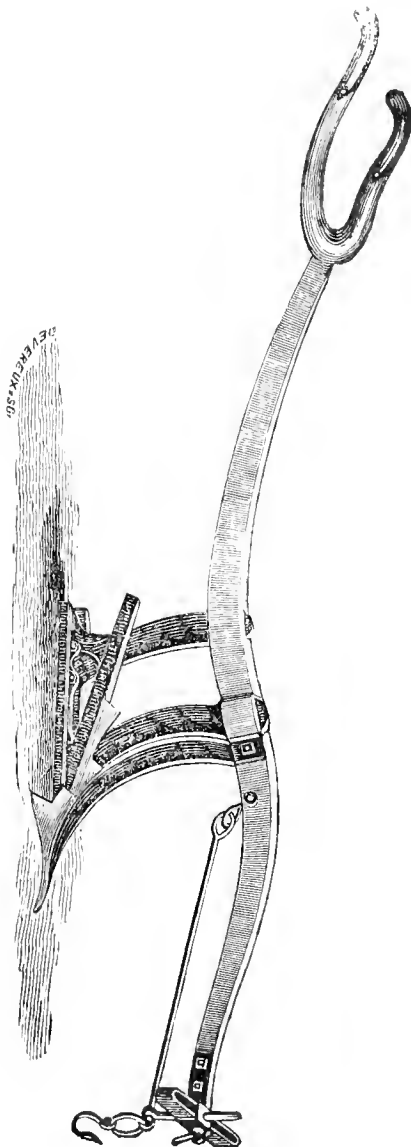
Should the state adopt a bold and liberal policy extend the Canals into the Ohio river by locks, so as to save reshipment, and to open a free communication with our coal fields, so that it may be shipped to the Southern and Western market millions will be added to the value of our public works, which they will not have should there be obstructions in the transit from the Canals to the Ohio river.

In England the stock of their Canals running through coal fields, sells from 500 to 1000 per cent. higher than that of those running through sections of the kingdom solely agricultural.—*Evansville Journal.*

SMITH'S SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

I have prefixed to this Report two engravings of modern implements, which in England are deemed of immense value; and which bid fair, if adopted, to be of great importance in our husbandry; they are Smith's Subsoil Plough, and the Rack Heath Plough;* both intended for the same object. The original engravings are imperfect; but they will at least give a clear idea to our ingenious mechanics of an implement that is much wanted among us, and I hope, lead to its early invention. An implement is wanted by which the cold gravelly subsoil often found in our lands, our wet lands especially, may be effectually stirred and loosened and rendered permeable to air and water, without at the same time bringing it to the surface, where it must require a length of time and a most copious supply of manure to render it productive; and also without burying the loam and richer parts of the soil under the subsoil as is necessarily done in such cases by deep ploughing with a common plough. We want to keep the richer parts of the soil, that is the mould, on the surface; where the plants can derive all the advantages possible from it, and where too, the manure applied to it will be most efficacious. At the same time it is important to loosen the subsoil, so that the water may pass off; and the roots of the plant, if so disposed, may spread themselves into it; and likewise that we may be gradually but constantly deepening the upper soil. I have myself seen so much the importance of doing this that I am persuaded this invention must be duly appreciated by the farmers. Its great utility likewise in draining many kinds of land will be at once apparent. In many instances it will completely obviate the necessity of open or covered ditches. Its utility too in clay soils, but especially in many of our wet meadows, where the upper surface is thin and resting upon a hard pan, cannot admit of a question. It is of course designed to follow in the furrow of a common plough. The trenching of ground in considerable tracts in other countries, and in gardens in our own, has been followed by the best effects. Here the soil is dug thoroughly to the depth of two or three feet; and at the same time it is so managed, that the substratum is completely loosened and turned over, and the rich vegetable mould is returned again to the top, where it was at the commencement of the operation. These plough are

adapted to operate in the same way as this trenching by the spade. The increase of crops in grounds thus managed has been always an ample compensation for the labor. The loosening of the earth and the consequent removal of the water and admission of the air, besides affording room for the expansion of the roots, without doubt by a chemical action, assists the nourishment and growth of the plant. The great objection to deep ploughing has always been, that the cold gravelly pan was brought to the surface; the vegetable mould buried beneath it; and that it required a great length of time and an extravagant amount of manure, to bring the land into a healthy and fruitful condition. These models are copied from a late number of the British Farmer's Magazine; and I subjoin the accounts which are therein given of them.



ductive soil fertile and profitable. There is no difficulty more fatal to the practical farmer than that of cultivating a thin shallow soil with a stiff retentive subsoil. Whatever pains may be taken with the tillage of the former, however expensive the dressing which may be used in its cultivation, the nature of the subsoil will always counteract its beneficial effects. Many persons have endeavored by trenching to obviate this difficulty, but where the subsoil is of that sterile nature, and requires exposure to the atmosphere for so long a period to make it produce, few farmers have been found bold enough to repeat the experiment. Mr Smith's ingenious invention, by breaking the subsoil without bringing it to the surface, renders it pervious both to air and water. The same chemical changes, which take place in a fallow, owing to its exposure to the action of wind and rain, are thus brought into operation in the subsoil; whilst the upper is in the ordinary course of cropping, and when, after a few years by a greater depth of ploughing, the subsoil is mixed with the upper, it is found to be so completely changed in its nature as to be capable of producing every species of grain. The experiment has been tried for twelve years, and with uniform success."

CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

Cheese, it is said, of extremely fine quality, is made from potatoes, in Thuringia and part of Saxony, in the following manner:— After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cool, they are pulled and reduced to a pulp either by means of a grate or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to remain for three or four hours (days?) according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, where the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape; they are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where they must remain fifteen days. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds of them are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to proportions above indicated; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well closed vessels.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

THE SEASON — The prospect of the New England farmer, says the N. H. Statesman, was never more flattering than at present.— The spring thus far compared with late seasons, has been unusually favorable. In fact the season for planting which is now nearly over, was never more favorable. It has been wet enough and warm enough to hasten vegetation, with as much rapidity as could be desired. The grass never appeared better, and promises well. It is well set, and the refreshing rains which have been so frequent during the last three weeks, promise an abundant crop.—*Ports. Jour.*

"The most astonishing effects appear to have been produced by a new agricultural implement, the invention of Mr Smith of Deanster near Sterling in Scotland, called the Subsoil Plough. This machine is a necessary accompaniment to draining; but when that is done effectively, it seems calculated to render the most sterile and unpro-

*The representation of this Plough will appear in our next.

Popular Notices of Mount Washington and the vicinity; by G. W. NICHOLS,—with additional remarks by the Editor.

Continued.

Our younger friends had been persuaded to make packs of their great coats, being assured that, although the world was smiling below, they would ere long arrive in a region, where they would be glad to wrap their limbs in these seeming incumbrances; and so it proved; for, at the distance of a mile from the top of the mountain, we were involved in winter. The dark volumes of vapor which, from the hotel whence we departed, appeared in detached masses, only as a light drapery, gracefully rolling up the breast and over the hoary peak of Mount Washington, were now congealed, and involved us in a white-driving cloud that froze on our apparel, and tufted the rocks with splendid crystallizations of ice. Here our guide, having issued the welcome command to dine, opened at once the treasures of his pack, that we might obtain vigor for the remainder of our toil, the severest part of which was still before us.

Our refreshments were indeed most acceptable and salutary; but our hands were so benumbed with the cold, that we could scarcely convey the food to our mouths.

From our hasty repast, we started again, as if pursuing or pursued, and struggled onward over immense piles of ruins frosted with the congealed vapor, and thus rendered treacherous to the feet, which were constantly in danger of sliding into the innumerable chasms and holes that yawned around our path. Our toil grew more and more severe,—not a vestige of human footsteps remained, and we were guided only by piles of stones erected as landmarks for the adventurer. The last stunted evergreens ceased to appear, the wind blew a frozen gale, involving us in white palpable clouds, which were rather masses of flying ice than ordinary snow; they invested every object, and hung in magnificent tufts of long, slender, and perfectly white crystals, from every rock and over every chasm.

Still, an occasional outburst of the sun threw a glorious flood of golden light over the enormous peaks that were grouped thickly around us, and disclosed the immense bosoms of the valleys and the green forests that opened among this wild ocean of mountains; the trees on their sides, appeared minute and delicate as geraniums, while the deep and wide chasms produced by vast slides presented horrid features of devastation, attesting the ravages of alpine floods, bearing down before them forest, soil, and rocks, with every movable thing, and thus gashing the solid frame work of the everlasting hills with the deep wounds of the olden and the modern time.

Quite at the feet of the mountains, and along the opening vales and plains, ran in full view, silver streams, among cultivated fields, gracefully bordering the works of man—his houses, farms, and villages.

Again, the clouds of flying ice, resembling tufts of cotton, closed thickly around, and hung an impenetrable veil between us and the world below; a wintry tempest now raged around, and with great difficulty we mounted the last rocks, and saw that there was nothing higher than ourselves. Here the wind blew a furious gale, and the strongest man among us could not keep his standing without holding fast by the rocks, while those who

neglected this precaution were instantly prestrated by the storm, which, as if in exultation, roared and howled with a truly savage grandeur, over this wild alpine solitude. The cold was so severe and the pelting of the storm so violent, that a few minutes at a time was all that we could give to the mountain peak. We were glad to step under a covert, where the rocks afforded a partial shelter from the tempest, and here we finished our little remaining store of refreshments.

For science there was little to survey. The piles we trod on were the ruins of the stupendous granite mountains, elevated in ancient time, lashed by the storms, cracked by frost, and mutilated for untold ages by the sure, although slow agencies of nature. The very peak of the mountain is mica slate supported by granite. There could be no doubt, that the immense masses of loose rocks, of every size, which we saw around us, were once united in a connected summit, and that these ruins are only evidence of the mighty work of demolition, which is always going on with a real although imperceptible progress. As to organic remains, it were vain to look for them in this primitive region, and almost equally vain is it to expect to find any living animal in these wild and barren solitudes. It is, however, a satisfaction to have trod on the highest peak of New England, the most elevated of the United States, and of North America, until we reach the Rocky mountains and the table land of Mexico. The arduous circumstances of our ascent and the absence of instruments prevented any accurate observations; but the height of this peak is generally stated to be between six thousand and seven thousand feet, probably six thousand five hundred above the level of the sea.

It nearly penetrates the region of perpetual cold—therefore winter relaxes his dominion but for a very short period, a few weeks at most, in the hottest season of the world below, and summer never smiles upon the summit of Mount Washington. On the succeeding day as we travelled, we saw this mountain quite white, from its peak a long way down and around, on every side that was within our view.

The descent was of course more rapid than the ascent; it was much less fatiguing to the lungs, but very trying to the limbs, especially to the larger muscles and to the patella, which seemed as if it would part with the strain. Great caution was requisite also, to avoid falling into the innumerable holes among the rocks, and to prevent slipping from their smooth and glazed surfaces.—Arrived once more at the camp where the horses, become restless with hunger and now eager for their stables, remained fast bound to the trees—we quickly mounted, and twilight beginning to set in, we hastened through the pilgrimage of the muddy forest, till having arrived in the open ground, all dashed forward with cavalry speed, and the poorest rider on the hardest horse fares ill in a race, which he is neither able nor much disposed to resist or avoid. All hurry onward, as if from the route of disastrous battle, and glad is the adventurer to find himself once more safe in the truly comfortable hotel, where he is regaled not only with all necessary refreshments, but with wonderfully fine echoes produced from the neighboring mountains by a long shrill horn, blown at the door of the hotel, after evening has closed in, and by the discharge of artillery, whose explosion is returned in deep and solemn reverberations

from the winding hills. The ascent of Mount Washington is certainly worth the toil and trouble, although probably few appreciate it justly, before they have made the trial.

The pedestrian ascent occupied two and a half hours, and the entire journey about ten hours, of strenuous and constant exertion.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

PREPARATION OF WOOL FOR MARKET.

MR EDITOR—In a recent communication published in your journal, headed "Washing of Sheep, &c." I called the attention of my brethren wool-growers to the importance of bestowing more pains in washing their wool, and putting it up for market. I endeavored to sustain the position, that in preparing wool, which is designed for sale, cleanliness is of paramount importance with a view of obtaining for it an increased price. I also alluded in strong terms to the dishonesty of many farmers, and absolute frauds committed by them, upon the manufacturer, by putting all sorts of trash with the fleece, and in a way, too, which excluded it from the sight of the purchasers, whoever they were, and which was not brought to light until it passed into the hands of the sorters preparatory to manufacturing. I drew, beyond doubt, a correct picture of these vile practices, and requested the guilty to appeal to the manufacturer for confirmation of my assertions; but, fearing that few would trouble themselves about the matter, I resolved to do it for them, and accordingly addressed the following queries to Mr Samuel Lawrence of Boston, who is associated with the Middlesex Company, the most extensive manufacturing establishment in the Union. His reply will show, that I did not err in applying to the right source for the information needed. Some other information is communicated not exactly pertinent to the subject, but nevertheless will be interesting to us all. After a perusal, it will be discovered that *some of us* have perpetrated frauds; that the manufacturer does not ask us to be honest *voluntarily*, but he is willing to *pay us* for being so;—that, if we will stop cheating him, we shall be rewarded by handing us over the *quid pro quo*—that is, he will pay us some ten or fifteen per cent. more per pound for our wool, if it be in good condition. Yes, I say again, the manufacturer agrees to *reward us for being honest*!!

Subjoined is the correspondence above alluded to:

Lansing, Tompkins Co. March 28, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Being yourself largely engaged in the manufacture of wool, as well as grower of it, and amply informed on the subject of, and interested in the promotion of both—and particularly informed in reference to the gross negligence, and I may say, frauds committed by many farmers in washing and putting up their wool for market—I presume no apology is necessary in calling upon you to aid me in exposing these abuses, and convincing all, that in preparing wool designed for sale, by keeping an eye to its good condition, they promote their own interest.

As early a reply to the following queries as will suit your convenience, will oblige

Your obt serv't,

L. A. M*****.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Esq. Boston.

1st Of the average of American wool, washed

in the usual way, what per centage is lost by cleansing or scouring?

2d. Is German, or Saxon wool better washed, and the general condition better than American wool? Please state the condition of Spanish wool also.

3d. Do the German wool-growers secure their fleeces with twine, or by twisting a band of wool? And which mode is most acceptable to the manufacturer?

4th. Is it not very common to find *inside* of fleeces, shorn in this country, dung locks and trash of all descriptions, entirely useless to the manufacturer? Of, say 100 pounds, what per centage is lost by purchasing, *unknowingly*, wool having this trash with it? Please state some of the most glaring instances of frauds which have come to your personal knowledge in this way.

5th. Are you not, in your purchases of wool, very much influenced, in fixing prices by its condition,—whether well washed or badly washed,—if so, would not the difference you allow amply compensate, and more, the farmer for the extra time required in washing his wool well?

6th. Will protection, or sheltering of sheep, improve the quality of the fleece?

Boston, May 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Absence from home a number of weeks, is my apology for so long a delay in replying to your highly esteemed favor of the 28th March.

In reply to your queries, I have to say—

1st. The average loss by securing American wool is 34 1-2 per cent.

2d. The average by same process on German wool is 24 per cent. Some of the best clips in Saxony will not shrink over 16 per cent. but the wool is accommodated, (technically called)—that is, the skirts and head of the fleeces taken off.—Spanish wools are scoured with soap after being shorn; as we take them, they shrink about 10 per cent. The wools from New South Wales are of the Saxon family, the stock having been carried from Germany; they yield about 70 per cent. of clean wool.

3d. The wools from the most celebrated flocks in Germany are packed in bales weighing about 400 lbs. each,—the fleeces never done up singly, but spread flat against each other,—there is no twine about them. This mode cannot be adopted in this country for a long time, till which, let the fleeces be secured by a gentle twist of the tail;—if your neighbors cannot make it out to their minds, let me refer them to my excellent friends, H. D. Grove or Daniel Rogers, of Hoosack, who will relieve them at once.

4th. The practice of enclosing in the fleece, clippings, &c. is too common, and should be discouraged by manufacturers. I have known six ounces of this useless stuff taken from one fleece. There is another practice equally disgraceful—the use of five to twenty times as much twine as is necessary. A short time since, I took sixty-six feet of large twine from one fleece.

5th. These cheating practices are short-sighted,asmuch as the “clean thing” brings a price proportionate. We always fix the price per pound by the quantity of scoured wool it will yield;—in our purchases we frequently make a difference of five cents per pound in precisely similar qualities. By adopting this system, the loss on our purchases is less, probably, than of some other man-

ufacturers. For the last three years the loss in our stapling room on American wool has been 1 1-2 per cent.; this includes clippings, twine, dirt, &c.

6th. I believe protection in winter is essential to the production of fine wool, especially in this hard climate. My acquaintance with wool-growers in this country is very extensive, and I do not know a single instance of *fine* wool being produced without sheltering the sheep. Besides the quality of the wool, there are many other considerations why sheep should be sheltered; and first, *humanity*—then the *saving of life* of old and young—*avoiding diseases* of all kinds, &c. too numerous to mention.

The art of growing wool in this country is becoming better understood yearly, and I believe the time is not distant when we can afford to produce wool at about European prices. The woolen manufacturers have done a bad business since August, 1836, but their courage is unabated,—they believe the ebb has continued six months longer than was natural.

Your obt serv't and friend,
S. LAWRENCE.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction, Mr Editor, that I perceive in the above, a confirmation of all the positions I have recently, and shall continue to maintain, in the columns of the Genesee Farmer, both in regard to the present subject, and the advantages resulting from protection of sheep during the winter.

In conclusion—Once upon a time a traveller stopped at an inn and called for a repast, which, on being spread before him, he discovered something which caused no little disgust, and at once betrayed the sluttishness of the hostess, viz:—*hairs in the butter*. The traveller being possessed of more than an ordinary share of equanimity of temper, instead of being indignant at this outrageous departure from the *clean thing*, he only mildly and graciously requested of her ladyship, that the next time he called, she would oblige him by putting her hairs on one plate, and the butter on another; and if he thought it desirable, he would mix for himself. So with the manufacturers. If we will persist in enclosing within our fleeces *filth, burs, clippings*, &c. they implore us to put “all that sort o' thing” in one sack, and our clean wool in another, in order that they may determine the relative value; and peradventure they find it to their interest to mix them, that they may have that privilege themselves.

But for our particular benefit, they greatly prefer that we retain all “dung balls,” or lumps of manure, for the improvement of our soil. Let us one and all adopt this, my brethren farmers, and the consequences will be, *better crops, clean wool, and cleaner consciences*.

L. A. M.

Lansing, Tompkins Co.

PRODUCTS AND PROFITS OF LAND IN KENT COUNTY, DEL.

Having often heard from others, of the great profit made by our neighbor, Jonathan Jenkins of Camden, from the cultivation of a few acres of land, which a short time since was of inferior quality; I finally determined to ascertain from himself the truth of the statement above alluded to. He informed me that he began to improve the soil of this small tract of land, containing only thirty-eight acres. It was very poor—more so

than most of the lands in the neighborhood of Camden, and not better than much which is now suffered to lie waste in our country. That from the very beginning it paid him a good profit, for the money expended in the purchase, and all the manure and labor bestowed upon it, although some of it, in consequence of its immediate vicinity to Camden, cost him sixty-five dollars per acre. That his crops kept every year increasing in quantity, quality, and value, until he was induced to keep an account of them, and of the sums realized from the sales of his various crops, as well as the expense of culture. The following is a statement made in his own hand writing, and handed to me with the liberty of making it public for the encouragement of others, who own light worn-out lands in our State.

Products of Jonathan Jenkins' model farming contain thirty-eight acres, and divided into five fields, for the year 1837.

250 bushels oats, at 50 cents,	\$125 00
150 bushels winter wheat, red headed, at \$2,	300 00
46 bushels spring wheat at \$3,	138 00
325 bushels Pennsylvania yellow flint corn, at \$1,	325 00
35 tons Clover Hay at \$12,	420 00
15 tons wheat and oat straw, got out with wheat threshing machine, worth per ton \$8,	120 00
Corn stalks, top and blade fodder, and cut off by the ground and saved in good order, worth say	75 00
140 bushels Irish potatoes at 50 cts.	70 00
15 bushels sweet potatoes at 60 cts.	9 00
40 bushels turnips at 15 cts.	6 00
Pasturage for 4 cows, 8 months at \$2 per month,	64 00
Profit or advantage from pasture in fattening 1000 lbs. of beef, over and above the pasture of cows as stated,	40 00
	\$1692 00
Deduct for expenses of cultivation and saving crops allowance, say	320 00
Nett profit,	\$1372 00

He says that some persons may probably think his estimate of prices too high; but that he has always sold most of the produce for the sum there given, and expects to dispose of the remainder at the rates there set down; and at all events, making every allowance for the excess in the estimate of the value of this little farm, these thirty-eight acres were worth to him the last year a *sum equivalent to the interest on twenty thousand dollars*.—*Del. Register*.

Mange in Hogs.—A correspondent of the Southern Planter says—“During my travels through the State, especially towns and villages, I see a vast number of swine dying with what is called the *mange*, while many others are on the eve of expiring. This disease is very easily cured if persons would only take the trouble of pulverizing sulphur, and giving each hog affected, one table spoonful in a little corn meal dough, twice a weeks for two weeks, they will shed the scurf and become perfectly clean. The sulphur at the same time destroys lice and fleas on the swine.”

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1838.

THE WESTBORO' CARROT BED.

We are much indebted to Agricola Filius for his reply to the inquiries made of him in the Farmer of the 16th ult. in relation to the bed of Carrots in Westboro'. It is a good sample of special pleading; and must at least give pleasure to the Querist H. The crop was certainly a fine one; and the cultivation speaks for itself. We congratulate him on his successful conversion of an old farmer. They are generally hard subjects to deal with. Wesley confessed that he could do nothing with them. The sapling you can commonly twist at your pleasure; but as to the old and gnarled oak you can seldom bend or split it. There are some of them with which it is much harder to deal than with granite. You may even charge them with gunpowder; but the explosion will hardly open a crack wide enough to let the day light in. We have nowadays very high authority for "walking in the footsteps of our predecessors;" but we think it would be well for every man to inquire, not whether the old road is the most trodden but rather whether it is the shortest and the best; neither to reject a scheme because it is old, nor accept it because it is new; and *vice versa*, neither reject it because it is new, and hold to it because it is old. Cobbett says he despises a man "who is contented with his condition." Cobbett was not indeed a very distinguished saint; but he certainly was right in condemning any man, who is not willing and anxious to improve his condition. Parson Adams in Joseph Andrews when he came to a pond in the road stripped himself, canonicals and all, and waded through. He had no sooner got over than he found if he had taken the trouble of looking over the fence he might have seen a good dry plank walk. The best way in this world is to keep our eyes and our ears open. We have great reverence for antiquity; but with Lord Bacon we reckon that antiquity, which is farthest from the beginning; and gladly avail ourselves of the light of modern discoveries and improvements.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

DEAR SIR—In your paper of the 16th inst. I find some queries respecting the bed of Carrots described in my last, which I am glad of the opportunity to answer—The answer would not have been delayed thus long, but one of the individuals employed in cultivating the field in years past, was out of town.

I wish to say in the outset, that I am not "Mr Denny's Amanuensis." I am to be held responsible for all that I state as facts, and will thank "H." or any body else to make any inquiries on the subject, or any criticisms upon the statements, they may think important in order to bring out the whole truth. I shall avail myself of the best means in my power to ascertain, and then communicate the facts.

The history of the "carrot bed" is briefly this. In 1834 it was in grass. In the spring of 1835, one acre of it was ploughed, and planted with corn. This being the first year Mr D. had occupied the farm, he had but little manure, and consequently but little was put upon this field—how much, I am not able to ascertain. The overseer says "but little." In 1835 half an acre more of the grass was ploughed, and manure not exceeding 26 loads (the overseer says 30) was put on the whole 1 1/2 acres. The half acre last ploughed was then planted with corn, and the acre with potatoes. In 1837 seven loads were put on the half acre, (none on the other,) and the whole sowed with carrots. This, I believe, is the "whole truth," with reference to the kind of crop and manure. I am not able to learn that in 1835-6, any extra labor was bestowed upon the field, above that which any good farmer would deem necessary to a profitable harvest. I think you will be convinced, Mr Editor, by these facts, that I did not intend

to "impose upon the printer" or "the public" any "one sided statement" respecting the carrot bed. But there is one other fact which must not be left untold.—This notable carrot bed seems about to be more productive of carrot beds, than it was of carrots! Many of our farmers this year are making arrangements to have a bed of carrots. And these farmers know exactly how the bed in question was prepared, and they know the results. They have passed it almost daily, and rarely without fixing the eye upon it as long as they could see it—at first, in their incredulity, to laugh at the folly, but at last to admire the results of the experiment; and often stopping to inquire respecting the process of culture. About the time the bed was sown, I rode past it with an honest, but incredulous farmer, who has been treading in "the track of his father and his father's father," these sixty years. With a significant shrug of the shoulders he said—"It will do well enough for these men that have money a plenty, these gentlemen farmers, to plant carrots and such things; but we working farmers must be content to raise corn and potatoes." The year is past by; the carrots are gathered; and a few weeks ago this same man said to me (doubtless having forgotten his former remark,) "I believe I shall try a bed of carrots on my farm this year; I reckon they are pretty profitable things to raise if a body only gets used to 'em." He then named a man who understands the business, whom he thought he should employ to help sow them, so that in his old age he might learn to raise carrots! However "ambitious" this man is, he is certainly not among the class of "young farmers" whom "H." is so anxious to shield against imposition. And I have not heard that he was ever accused of being hasty in trying experiments. He is a cautious old farmer, who in his distrust of experiments seemed rather in danger of wearing all the grass out of his father's father's track, he followed it so closely, and to which he seems as much attached as he is to "the old oaken bucket that hangs in his well." He has not been deceived by any statement, but has known the whole truth respecting the bed in question, from the first breaking of the soil in 1835, to the gathering of the 800 bushels of carrots in 1837. This man is only one of many. Now, sir, however "one sided" "H." may think the "statement," he will admit, I trust, that the bed itself is two-sided, and tells the truth; and this has already produced more carrot beds, than I ever expected my statement would produce.

Yours,

AGRICOLÆ FILIUS.

Lancaster, May 3, 1838.

MR JOSEPH BRECK

DEAR SIR—Last fall I planted a row of horse chestnuts as I plant peas, say in latter part of October, covering them little more than an inch deep. I then laid a board over them, covering that with an inch or two of earth. About April 15th, I removed the board, and found life in the nuts. It appears to me they all took root. I have now 35 seedlings 8 or 10 inches high! I suppose they will endure the winter without protection, if secured against the mouse. I shall endeavor to shelter them from that and every other assailant. Whether my common chestnuts will show themselves this season I am anxious to know.

Sir, your aged and sincere
friend and serv't,

A. P.

The above is from a venerable and respected friend, now past fourscore years, and yet busily engaged in planting nuts and setting out trees. We shall be glad if any of our correspondents would inform him through the N. E. Farmer what will be the best method of raising chestnuts from the nut, as he has hitherto been unsuccessful. It would be a gratification to him and a benefit to the public to be instructed on this point.—Shall we hear from some one who has had experience?

J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, May 19, 1838.

FLOWERS.—Messrs Hovey & Co. presented some extra fine specimens of Hyacinth. We called at their garden, in Cambridgeport, and saw the residue of their

collection, which we hesitate not to say were the best ever grown in this section of the country.

For Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

May 26.

VEGETABLES.—From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, a fine specimen of bleached Giant Rhubarb or Pie Plant. This plant was closely covered with a lime cask, on the 17th inst. having then just appeared above ground.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

Saturday, June 2, 1838.

FRUIT.—Apples Mackay Sweeting, from the farm of Capt. Mackay, from Weston.

June 2, 1838.

VEGETABLES.—From Mr Warren, Brighton, fine specimens of English Cape Broccoli; Early Cauliflowers; Green Prickly, Short Horn, and White Spine Cucumber.

FLOWERS.—From the Messrs Winship's, Brighton, Syringa Chinensis, or Chinese Lilac; Spiraea hypericifolia; do. chamædrifolia; do. laevigata; Xylosteum tartaricum; do. vulgare; do. album; Caucasicum; Ranunculus repens; do. acutifolius pl; do. acris pl.; Phlox; Lamium rugosum; Actæa alba; Sanguinea grandiflora.

From Thomas Lee, Esq. Brookline, fair specimens of the following plants, viz: Macartney Rosè; Belle Parisienne do.; Four Seasons do.; Dahlia fimbriata alba; do. Columbine; Phlox Drummondii, (pot); do. do. (cut); Syllphium Californicum; Eschallzia crocea; Leptosiphon Androsace; Silene compacta; Aesclepias tuberosa; Clarkia alba; Lupinus mutabilis.

By Wm Meller, Roxbury, Tropæolum pentaphyllum.

By S. Walker, Roxbury, a variety of Tulips.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

☞ The Chairman of the Judges appointed to award the premiums for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, drew up a report and forwarded it, by private conveyance, to the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers; said report has not yet come to hand, or it would have been made public before this time. This statement, of facts, is made that the gentlemen, who contributed to the *Geranium Show*, may know that the neglect to report does not lie with the Judges, or the Committee on Flowers. By order of the Flower Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, June 2, 1838.

COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual Exhibition of this Society will be holden at Causi's Saloon on 11th street, Washington, on the 13th and 14th of June next, to which growers of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the friends and promoters of the honorable, interesting, and useful art of Horticulture, are respectfully invited to attend, and contribute from their productions.

The Society having been made the recipient, by special request from several of the most distinguished cultivators of the grape in the United States of liberal samples of wines manufactured by them from that fruit, with the express view of testing the merits of the same in competition with wines of foreign growth, the committee respectfully invite all other wine-growers whom the Society may not at the present time have the pleasure of knowing by name or reputation, to contribute also from their stores specimens of their produce in evidence of their patriotic zeal to promote the comforts

enhance the beauty, and enlarge the resources of our common country, that they too may become competitors in this trial of skill, which will be decided at the approaching exhibition; and those who feel so much interest in the subject as to respond to this call, are particularly requested to accompany their contributions with a description of the appellation, age, color, culture, soil, and exposure of the grapes from which their wines are made, and of the manipulation pursued in their manufacture, &c. that the necessary knowledge may be imparted to those of their fellow-citizens who desire to emulate them, to enable them to "go and do likewise." And the same requirements, so far as can be obtained, will be fulfilled in regard to the foreign wines which may offer themselves as the standard of competition.

FORCING PUMP. Mr Newman, of Baltimore, has recently invented a fire engine pump, by which, with the aid of four men, water was forced 500 feet through hose, and thence to the top of a three-story house, leaving head sufficient to be very useful in case of fire—an excellent article for towns or cities not having water works.—*Boston Transcript.*

"**AGRICOLA**" was received too late for insertion this week—shall appear in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 145 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week,) 20 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and calves, 100 Sheep and 400 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—First quality \$8 25 a \$8 75. Second quality \$7 50 a \$8 00.—Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales were noticed at \$75, \$84, \$88, \$92, \$105, \$115.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$30, \$35, \$35, \$42, \$45, and \$60.

Cosset Wethers.—Those at market were very fine and were taken at about \$7 00, each.

Swine.—One lot at 8 3-4, and one at 8 7-8, one at 9 for sows and 10 for barrows, and one lot extra at 9 3-4 and 10 3-4; at retail from 9 to 12 according to size and quality. The large hogs from Philadelphia last week were sold for about 7 cts.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending June 3.

MAY, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	28	50	72	60	S.
Tuesday,	29	44	60	56	S. E.
Wednesday,	30	48	66	58	S. E.
Thursday,	31	48	72	62	N.
Friday,	1	50	74	60	E.
Saturday,	2	58	74	60	S.
Sunday,	3	58	72	68	S. E.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars, see a communication in the New England Farmer of May 2, inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough, or come and see.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838. ept

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of

Indian Wheat.

Called also Tartarian Buck Wheat. Also, fresh lots of Golden Straw, Siberian and Buck Wheat. Also, a superb collection of

Double Dahlias,

consisting of all the approved varieties. Also, Anaryllis, Tiger Flowers, and Gladiolus.

Herbaceous Plants.

We can furnish a great variety of fine perennial plants at short notice: 20 fine sorts for \$5. These will be packed in moss, and can be sent without injury to any part of the country. Also,

Double Carnations,

Of many fine varieties: Roses and Shrubbery of all sorts.

Grape Vines.

A few extra large Early Muscadine and Early White Sweet Water Grape Vines in prime order.

King's Manure Forks.

Also, a few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel

Strap Manure Forks.

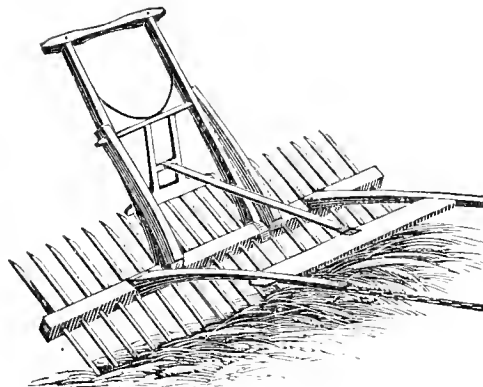
A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street. May 9, 1838.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MACKEY PIGS.

A few Mackey Pigs of the genuine breed, for sale at the Farm School Island; apply soon to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. June 6, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime.
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 25
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 50	11 00
BEEF, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk	"	5	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, American,	"	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 00	8 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	each	8 00	8 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 25
Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	75	80
" " " barrels,	"	76	77
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	74	75
southern flat yellow	"	1 00	1 05
white,	"	74	76
Rye, northern,	"	40	42
Barley,	"	14 00	16 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	48	50
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	7	8
Eastern screwed,	"	4	5
HONEY, Cuba	gallon	9	10
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	8	9
2d quality	"	26	27
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	20	22
southern, 1st sort,	"	23	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	22
do country do	"	23	25
Baltimore city do	"	20	22
do, dry hides	"	19	21
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston do, slaughter,	"	17	19
do, dry hide,	"	90	95
LIME, best sort,	each	11 50	12 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	2 37	2 50
PEAS, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	22 00	23 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	21 00	22 00
clear,	"	19 00	20 00
Mess,	"	2 63	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	89	1 00
Red Top, Southern,	"	1 50	1 50
Northern,	"	2 75	3 00
Hemp,	"	17	18
Red Clover, northern,	pound	9	10
Southern Clover,	"	3 00	3 50
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	48	50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	38	40
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	36	
American, full blood, washed,	"	38	40
do. 3-4ths do.	"	36	
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
do. 1-1 and common	"	35	36
Northern polled,	"	25	28
Polled superfine,	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	75	1 00
BUTTER, (bulk)	"	23	28
lump	"	28	30
EGGS,	dozen	14	18
POTATOES, chenangoo	bushel	45	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIDGMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

The Young Gardener's Assistant containing a catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds, with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and flowers. Also, directions for cultivating Fruit Trees, the Grape Vine, &c., to which is added a calendar, showing the work necessary to be done in the various departments of gardening, in every month of the year.

"The end of all instruction should be the attainment of useful knowledge."

By T. Bridgman, Gardener, New York,
For sale at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

THE FIRST OF JUNE.

BY M. W. BECK.

Awake, awake!—from hill and brake
The joyous shout is rung,
And pretty girls with waving curls
Like pearls at random strung—
Are singing sweet as now they meet
Beneath the rayless moon,
Awake, awake, your slumbers break,
And hail the first of June.

Away, away, the fields display
Their robe of living green,
And wood and hill and plashing rill
Are waiting for their queen;
With shout and song they bear along
From dewy morn till noon,
The echoed voice—Let all rejoice
And hail the first of June.

Beneath the trees, the cooling breeze
Perfumed with sweetest flowers,
The young and fair now gather there
In nature's greenest bowers,
And all the day they sing and play
Some old familiar tune,
And crown the queen of fairy mien
Upon the first of June.

TRUE HEROISM.

THE little incident which I am about to mention, was one among many which had an effect, probably a very decided effect, in forming the character of one who was left to be educated by the impressions of circumstances. His friend had a small farm, on which the boy worked with such men as from time to time happened to be employed. In a remote field stood a large tulip-tree, a tree apparently of a century's growth, and one of the most gigantic of that splendid species of tree. It looked like the father of the surrounding forest. A single tree of huge dimensions, standing all alone, is a sublime object. On the top of this tree, for years, an old eagle, commonly called the "Fishing Eagle," had built her nest every year, and unmolested raised her young. What is remarkable, if it be remarkable, this tree stood full ten miles from the sea-shore. It had long been known as the "Old Eagle Tree." On a warm sunny day, the workmen were hoeing corn in an adjoining field. At a certain hour of the day, the old eagle was known to set off for the sea-side, to gather food for her young. As she this day returned with a large fish in her claws, the workmen surrounded the tree, and by yelling, and hooting, and throwing stones, so scared the poor bird that she dropped her fish, and they carried it off in triumph. The men soon dispersed; but Joseph sat down under a bush near by, to watch, and to bestow unavailing pity. The bird soon returned to her nest without food. The eaglets at once set up a cry for food so shrill, so clear, and so clamorous, that the boy was greatly moved. The parent bird seemed to try to soothe them, but their appetites were too keen, and it was all in vain. She then perched herself on a limb near them, and looked down into the nest with a look that seemed to say, "I know not what to do next." Her indecision was but momentary; again she poised herself, uttered one or two sharp notes, as if telling them to "lie still," balanced her body, spread her wings, and

was away again for the sea. Joseph now determined to see the result. His eye followed her till she grew small, smaller, a mere speck in the sky, and then disappeared. What boy has not thus watched the flight of the bird of his country in this way? She was gone nearly two hours, about double her usual time for a voyage, when she again returned on a slow, weary wing, flying uncommonly low, in order to have a heavier atmosphere to sustain her with another fish in her talons. On nearing the field, she made a circuit around it, to see if her enemies were again there. Finding the coast clear, she once more reached her tree, drooping, faint and weary, and evidently nearly exhausted. Again the eaglets set up their cry, which was soon hushed by the distribution of a dinner such as,—save the cooking,—a king might admire. "Glorious bird!" cried the boy in ecstasy and aloud; "what a spirit! Other birds can fly swifter—others can sing more sweetly—others scream more loudly; but what other bird, when persecuted and robbed—when weary—when discouraged—when so far from the sea,—would do it! Glorious bird! I will learn a lesson from thee to-day. I will never forget, hereafter, that when the spirit is determined, it can do almost any thing. Others would have drooped and hung the head, and mourned over the cruelty of man, and sighed over the wants of the nestlings; but thou, by at once recovering the loss, hast forgotten all. I will learn of thee, noble bird! I will remember this. I will set my mark high. I will try to do something, and to be something in the world; and I will never yield to discouragements!"

Three years after this, a boy was seen tripping merrily along towards Philadelphia, with a staff hickory cane in one hand, and a small bundle in the other. He was alone and on foot. This was the eighth day of his solitary travels, which he had continued to pursue, with the sum of fifty cents a day. In his checkered handkerchief were all his worldly goods, consisting of a Testament, a few shirts with a black ribbon in the collar of each, and a small number of unimportant articles of dress. He was overtaken by a man on horseback, with a knowing, and somewhat dignified look. The boy at once recognized him as an old schoolmaster, to whom he had been for instruction, several winters before, in a free school. At first he seemed unwilling to use his memory, when hailed by the boy; but his good nature soon obtained the ascendancy.

"Where are you going, my boy?"

"To Philadelphia, sir. My cousin, Mr Eaton, told me last spring, that if I could get to him he would help me to a better education than I could get in Connecticut."

* * * * *

Years have passed away—this boy has since become a man.

I have seen this man occupying a most commanding place in the church of God, commanding in influence, respectability and usefulness; I have heard him speak in manly tones, and with surprising power, before the great congregation; and I have seen his writings published in other countries and in other languages. I have seen many most enviable characters, but few to be compared to this man for traits, noble, manly, and Christian. I never see him without admiring the native energy of his character, the wonderful providence by which he was led, and the fields

of usefulness to which he has been conducted.—*Christian Keepsake.*

GOING AS FREIGHT.—An Irishman, whose funds were rather low, had footed it all the way to Wheeling and was still desirous to get as far as Portsmouth, thence to proceed by canal to a point not far distant from the latter place, where work was to be obtained. Having worn his toes through his boots, and the heels of a pair of old shoes quite low, he gave up the idea of using "Shank's mare" any longer. There were plenty of steam-boats puffing and blowing at the landing, and he became quite fascinated at the idea of such an easy mode of conveyance.

"Captain, dear," said he, stepping on board a beautiful craft—"Captain, dear, an' what'll you charge to take me to Portsmouth?"

"Seven dollars, in the cabin."

"Seven dollars! arrah! seven dollars! Why captain, dear, I hav'n't the half of that sum."

"Oh never mind that, Pat, I'll take you as a deck passenger for three dollars, if you'll half work your passage, that is, help the hands to wood the boat."

Pat mused some minutes on this proposition, and then put another question.

"And Captain, dear, what'll you take about a hundred and sixty pounds of freight for?"

"I'll charge you seventyfive cents for that."

"Then Captain, you see, I am just the boy that weighs that—so you can enter me as freight, and I'll stow away snug enough somewhere below stairs."

A proposition so novel pleased the Captain highly, and calling one of the hands, he gave directions to have Pat stowed carefully away in the hold—and ordered the clerk to enter on the freight list—*One Irishman weighing 160 pounds.*

Pat kept snug until he reached Portsmouth, a distance of 365 miles—having shown himself but twice, and only a few minutes at a time during the whole passage. There he paid his freight, of seventyfive cents, honorably, and was next seen with his bundle, tramping it along the tow path of the canal for his desired destination.—*Baltimore Athenaeum.*

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at
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BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NO. 49.

AGRICULTURAL.

LETTER

From Dr. D. Stebbins, of Northampton, Mass., to the Congressional Committee on Agriculture.
Northampton, County of Hampshire, Mass. }
February 10, 1838.

I have received a communication from the Committee on Agriculture, dated Washington City, January 30, 1838, for answers to several interrogatories about the culture of the mulberry and sugar-beet. The committee must be aware that the silk business of America is but in its infancy; yet, knowledge of the subject is constantly on the increase. Improvements are made from year to year, not only in the culture of the mulberry, but in the manufacture of the article of silk. Let it not, therefore, be thought wonderful, if it should be found necessary hereafter, to abandon our present opinion, practice of culture, and machinery used in the manufacture, for a better mode and more simple machinery, and so cheap as to take place of the domestic wheel, reel and loom. If, in either respect, any improvement can be made, Yankee perseverance and ingenuity will discover it.

The committee will please accept of the aid of Edward Church, Esq., of this place, who has long resided in France; and, while there, became very much interested in the subject of sugar from the beet; I presume that he possesses as much information on that subject, or even more, than almost any person in the United States, and have engaged him to reply to the subject of beet-sugar.

On the subject, or respecting the culture of the mulberry, it would afford me great pleasure to present the committee with an *infallible* mode of treatment, which would be applicable to every variety of climate, and the inconstancy of the weather for several years past. But so variable have been the seasons, that the successful mode of culture and protection of the tree during one year, has disappointed the cultivator the next year.

1. In reply to the first question: I began the acclimation of the mulberry business several years since; but did not commence the cultivation of the *Multicaulis* until 1833, and ever since have carefully watched the progress.

2. Respecting soil, situation and exposure: I have found that our poor, light, dry, and even gravelly soil, is better adapted to the culture of the *Multicaulis*, than our richest lands. The location situation should be high, or elevated above the level of water collecting about the roots.

On such soils, although the trees would not attain the height of trees grown on rich land, yet the foliage would be more numerous; and the chance of having the trees ripen, or form hard wood for cuttings, and sustaining our winters, would be enhanced.

3. Respecting the most valuable mulberry for cultivation; its capability to endure the cold and frost; quantity and quality of foliage; labor of culture, and stripping. These questions will be answered with reference to this climate; and will

include not only my own observation and experience, but the experience of others of my acquaintance, in whose opinion I have the utmost confidence.

I commenced with the *Italian* white mulberry, and have used also the *black* and *red* mulberry; each of which requires good soil, no matter how rich. I found that, although the worms would feed well on these, yet they were equally fond of the *Multicaulis*, which was selected for its large leaf, nutritious quality, and tender fibre, which the worms can eat, while the fibres or ribs of the white mulberry are so ligneous as not to be edible. Eighty pounds of *Multicaulis* foliage are considered equal to one hundred pounds of the *Italian* white, for feeding worms.

The tree or shrub commonly known as the *Multicaulis*, was found in a garden in *Manilla*, cultivated as a tree of ornament; and, to distinguish this from all other mulberries, is now called the *Manilla multicaulis*, and particularly to distinguish it from another tree, more deserving of *multicaulis*, on account of its capacity to produce more numerous stalks and branches.

Although the *Manilla multicaulis* has a very large leaf, grows rapidly, and the silk-worm is fond of it; yet, in consequence of its rapid growth, the stalks are often so green and tender, that, when overtaken by early frost, they are liable to be injured, before the wood had been sufficiently formed to endure cold and frost.

Nevertheless, the *Manilla multicaulis* is so valuable a tree, that experienced cultivators have told me that, if it should become necessary to take them up every autumn, protect them during winter, and reset every spring, it would be much better than to cultivate the white mulberry; and that the culture of an acre of mulberry would require no more labor and expense than that required for an acre of Indian corn.

But there is another mulberry alluded to—the *Canton multicaulis*—so called from the place of its derivation, being the product of seed which the *Canton mission* were requested to procure, being considered the very best and most approved mulberry used by the Chinese; and is believed to be the first genuine seed ever imported into this or any other country. It was obtained under very favorable circumstances, such as have not often occurred; and the same mission have recently forwarded more seed for next spring's use.

That the *Canton multicaulis* is the true kind used by the Chinese, is made evident from a set of historical paintings from China, and from the seed growing at the foot of the stalk, different from other mulberries.

From the experience I have had, I concur in opinion with those who have cultivated the several kinds of mulberry, that the *Canton multicaulis* is deserving of the first consideration, and to be preferred to all others; not only on account of its equal capability of enduring cold and frost, but from the number, quality, and size of the leaf. Although not not so large as the *Manilla* leaf, yet

a leaf of the same size, is considered much heavier than the *Manilla*—some say double the weight.

I have cocoons in possession, made by worms which were fed exclusively on the foliage of the white mulberry; and another parcel fed exclusively upon the foliage of the *Canton*. The latter have a lustre and brilliancy far surpassing the former; and the difference is nearly as great as between the Merino and wool of native sheep.

It is the opinion of horticulturists and those best acquainted with the propagation of trees or plants from seeds, that trees from seed withstand the severity of climate better than trees propagated by any other mode.

Another circumstance occurred last autumn, in favor of the *Canton*: I had the *Canton* and *Manilla* trees, and another kind, called the *Asiatic* seedling, growing side-by-side in my garden, each having the same exposure to an untimely and severe frost, when the *Manilla* was much injured, the *Canton* and *Asiatic* escaped unhurt; and two other kinds, called the Chinese and Smyrna, were uninjured.

These seedlings, we hope, will be a most valuable acquisition to the list of mulberries adapted to the feeding of worms, and enduring the cold and frost; nevertheless, great caution is necessary in the use of imported seed; for instance, seed grown upon the *Multicaulis* tree, will not produce a plant like the original tree; at least, it has so proved under my observation. The leaf is different in shape, and not one-fourth so large as the original; neither do the seeds produce trees which furnish a uniform leaf in shape or size. There is often deception in seed procured at foreign seed-stores; sometimes the vitality of the seed is destroyed, or otherwise injured by neglect. For these and other reasons which might be offered, purchasers of seed have been disappointed, and the mulberry cause injured; because they have expected too much, or that, by the seed of a certain name, they should obtain the genuine tree.—The peach, apple, and some other trees, from seed or stone fruit, when planted, produce a great variety; perhaps not one seed in a thousand shall produce a tree in all respects like the original. It is advisable to have no dependence on the seed, but to procure trees which have developed the true character.

Having mentioned the *Canton* mulberry as first on the list, yet some, who do not know the *Canton*, would have the *Manilla* stand at the head of the list of the most valuable mulberries. The *Asiatic* and *Chinese* may be the next best, on account of their capability of enduring cold and frost; the leaf of which, in shape, resembles the *Canton*, but not so large; each of which, however, on account of the numerous buds on the stalks, may produce as much weight of foliage, and of as good quality, as the *Manilla multicaulis* of the same age. But should the *Manilla multicaulis* utterly fail of acclimation in this latitude, resort may be had to the *Canton*, *Asiatic*, *Chinese*, and some others which have been propagated from

the seed, and give fair promise of adaptation to this climate.

In a more favored climate, the last year, these trees attained a much greater height, and larger leaf, than in this place.

4. Respecting the *best mode of cultivation, stripping, value, expense and profit*, of an acre of mulberry, I shall not only communicate my own experience, but that of the most skillful cultivators in this region.

In this climate, the culture, setting out mulberry roots, or cuttings, commences at the usual time of making our gardens, after the spring frosts, and when the earth has been suitably warmed by the sun—last of April or beginning of May; and soon as the foliage has grown to the size of an apple-leaf, or the full size of the white mulberry leaf, (about the 15th or 20th of June,) the eggs may be brought out for hatching; and, if they can be kept back, so as to be hatched at different times, as the foliage multiplies, the cultivator will have the advantage of several crops in succession from the same lot of eggs—a much better way than to breed *in-and-in*, as it is called. Eggs may be preserved during winter in a cool place; freezing does not injure them; but before spring, they should be secured in glass bottles, corked tight, to exclude the external air, and each bottle of eggs put into an ice-house, placed on a *cake of ice*; if set upon a shelf, they would hatch, even in an ice-house. Eggs thus secured, may be kept back, save much labor, time, and expense. As one class of worms are advanced, another can succeed them on the same shelves or hurdles. In this way, the same number of trees would feed double the usual quantity of worms.

In gathering the foliage, the buds must not be injured, nor the extreme ends of the limbs deprived of the leaves, leaving two or three leaves at the end untouched; commencing on one side of the field, and when once gone over, there will be a new crop of leaves ready at the place of beginning; and thus the foliage may be gathered several times from the same shrub or tree, whether the product of a root or cutting. I had roots and cuttings set out last spring, the foliage of which was gathered three or four times from the same trees, without injury; indeed, the trees apparently grow better by having the leaves taken off so frequently, always leaving the buds uninjured, and the extreme ends of the branches without stripping. Instead of stripping the leaves, each leaf should be taken separate; if the bud should be injured, it would be spoiled for a cutting, or even foliage. Frequent defoliation of the mulberry does not injure it, although such treatment would spoil some other trees.

When trees are started from cuttings, it will often be found that a shoot will grow several inches before there is any root formed; in this case the support is derived from the atmosphere, instead of any assistance from the root, as is usual with other trees.

Vegetables of rapid growth are said to perspire their weight in twenty-four hours; this rapid evaporation or perspiration will account for so many cuttings failing to become trees; the leaves become discolored, wilt, and the plant is ruined. But to avoid this, let the cuttings be watered in dry weather, and take off the leaves until roots shall be formed.

Respecting the *cultivation*, the earth may be stirred or the trees hoed so frequently as to pre-

vent the weeds growing; but not after the first of August, that the trees may have opportunity to form wood; and the location must be so elevated and dry as to be out of the way of water setting near the plants.

Respecting the *value* of an acre set with mulberry, it depends on the price of the mulberry and number of trees set therein. If the trees are set 2 1-2 feet apart in the rows, and the rows 3 feet apart, an acre would take 5,808 trees, which, at 25 cents each, would be worth 1,452 dollars. Some prefer to have the rows 4 feet apart, and 2 feet apart in the row; in this case it would require 5,445 trees to the acre. But provided an acre of ground shall be set with cuttings, the rows 2 feet apart, and 1 1-2 foot apart in the rows, 14,520 cuttings might be set in an acre, which, at \$30 cost per 1,000, or 3 cents, would amount to \$435 60 to stock an acre. It may be understood that a purchaser wishing to stock an acre of ground, the trees and cuttings could be purchased at a less price than above stated.

Taking into consideration the number of trees the most proper for an acre, and a reasonable price for the trees, the *average* price of an acre of land set with mulberries, including the land, might be worth from 750 to 1,000 dollars investment.

The *cultivation* of an acre of mulberry would, of itself, be no more than that of an acre of corn; but, including the *gathering* the leaves, *feeding* the worms, and *reeling* the silk, need not exceed 200 dollars. The *profits* of an acre of mulberry would depend upon the fidelity with which the worms are fed, and the quantity of raw silk made from the cocoons.

Some cultivators assert that an acre of ground set with mulberry will, the second year, produce foliage sufficient to feed 1,000,000 of worms, and that number of cocoons will make 333 1-2 lbs. of silk. I have no personal knowledge of one acre having been set apart for that purpose; but from experiments made with a certain number of trees, in proportion to the acre, it has been ascertained that 100 lbs. of raw silk may be made from an acre the first year of setting out; and if the roots can be preserved without removal during the winter, a much greater quantity of foliage would be furnished, and, of course, a greater quantity of silk might be made the second and third year; so that the maximum might be 300 lbs. or more of silk to the acre. But assuming the minimum quantity, (100 lbs. from an acre,) it would yield the cultivator a greater profit than from any other product from the soil.

The last year I requested several cultivators to make thorough experiments to ascertain the *certain* profits of an acre. Only one, however, met the application with the precision desired. He, by strict economy of time, labor, and expense, although he gave three dollars per week and board, to two experienced females, as teachers in gathering foliage, feeding worms, and reeling silk, found that his silk cost him only *two dollars* the pound, and estimates his silk worth at least six to seven dollars the pound, on account of excellency of the reeling, for which he has the liberal bounty of the State, and also a premium from the Agricultural Society. The quantity and value of silk depend on the skill and perfection of reeling.

The value of *American* silk far exceeds the imported raw silk, not only in lustre, but strength of fibre, and the small comparative waste in the man-

ufacture; and is probably worth 25 per cent. over the imported article of raw silk.

The same cultivator informs me that, the last year, being a year of experiment, attended with loss of time and expense, which he can avoid another year, he feels confident that he can hereafter make raw silk at \$1 50 per pound.

5. Respecting the most valuable silk-worm:—Perhaps the large gray or black one-crop worm on all accounts is equal to any other. There are several varieties of worms—one called the *two-crop* worm; but one good yield is worth more than two poor ones, with imperfect cocoons.

In China, where several crops are taken in succession, from hatching eggs of the preceding crop, it has been found that the quality of each succeeding crop of silk is deteriorated, and that silk grown in the elevated or northern regions of China, uniformly commands or obtains 20 per cent. more for any quantity of silk, than for silk grown in the warmer latitudes; and for the same reasons that American silk is superior to that imported. It has been thought that the Chinese seldom or never export the silk grown in the cool regions, but that it is retained for the superior fabrics.—Eggs, to be of good quality, must have the maturity of age. The usual time of hatching the first parcel of eggs, in this climate, is from the 15th to the 20th of June, or as soon as the mulberry leaves have a size to commence gathering. 3000 worms, (or even 2000 or 2400, if well attended,) will make cocoons sufficient for one pound of silk.

The *quantity, quality and value, and market* of cocoons, depend very much on the attention of feeding the worms, ventilation and cleanliness of the cocoonery; in cold seasons the worms do not make so perfect cocoons as when the weather is mild during the time of feeding.

As to a market for cocoons, the several silk factories and reeling establishments will readily purchase or reel them on hire; and that the producer should receive the benefit of good cocoons, instead of purchasing by the pound, a fair price would be given for any quantity yielding a pound of silk. The cultivator must, therefore, see the propriety of so faithfully feeding the worms as to produce hard and sound cocoons.

But the cultivator would derive the greatest profit by reeling his own cocoons, as every family might do with very little expense.

6. The Legislature of Massachusetts give a generous bounty to encourage the growth of silk—about sufficient to cover all the expense of gathering the leaves, feeding the worms, and reeling the silk; so that every pound of silk raised and made in Massachusetts may be considered a clear profit to the cultivator; rent of the land, taxes and interest of investment not included. Nevertheless, even these items may be overcome in a very short time.

The Legislature of Massachusetts offer a bounty, on the manufacture of beets into sugar, of three cents on the pound—probably sufficient to cover the expense of manufacture.

Finally, On the subject of mulberry and silk, although it has engrossed much of my time and attention, under the most anxious solicitude for success, and with the persuasion that it would ultimately be found the most lucrative business which the cultivator of the soil could pursue, yet that any certain infallible rules and modes of procedure can at this early stage of the business pointed out as applicable to all future years, I

not believe. *But there must be a startling point, and we must be guided by the best light now before us.* It is with great diffidence I enter on the subject to be laid before the committee of Congress, being aware that I may differ in *sentiment, practice and opinion* from other more experienced cultivators, and that it may be found expedient hereafter to relinquish present and adopt new measures. But when intelligence shall be received and laid before the committee from various sections of the United States, I feel confident that the committee will find matter to report favorably on the culture of silk in this country.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

To the honorable Chairman of the
Committee on Agriculture, Washington City.

P. S. There are in this place, two large silk factories doing a profitable business.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

CULTIVATION—CURIOUS FACTS.

The history of some of our commonest agricultural and horticultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of a careful cultivation. The husbandman may read, in the case of the potato particularly, not merely the effects produced by accident in the introduction of useful plants, but the vast improvements resulting from judicious culture.

The speech of Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in Newark, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligent farmers. We quote a few paragraphs.

"Every thing in this country, (said he,) has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak clime, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the South, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the husk and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and surer crop.

"The pumpkin brought from Spain, was first planted in Rowley, Massachusetts, and it was several years before they came to a hard, knotty shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated.—That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop; it was then sown in the fall, grew under the snows in winter and catching the warmest growth of spring, yielded its increase by mid-summer.

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable, and for which several millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the seaboard: this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior."

The history of the potato is a singular one.—Rees' Encyclopædia states that the potato was first

brought from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland. The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent, at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, bulky root was said, by the natives, to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato, in its native bed, was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it, by either process, excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon became, in a measure, a substitute for bread, when the harvest was scanty.

"The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland, before it was thought of in England; it grew in favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not till 1719, that the Irish potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. This people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of it was general among the yeomanry of the country. Long after they were cultivated in New England, they were held in contempt, and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me that he raised nine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirtysix bushels; the neighbors stared—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

"About this time, some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus, by degrees, a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates, instead of impoverishing the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus, by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called 'the bread of nations.' Still, the country from which it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years.—Now, the lights of science are chasing away the long, deep shadows of the Andes.

"Rice was brought from India in 1722, and cultivated by way of experiment in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was, for many years, the staple article of the State. It seems strange, but it is not more strange than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence over the minds of men. Brahmin could never have

forced his code of religious rites, with an hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rice plant. His followers would have become carnivorous, notwithstanding all the rays of his glory, and the awful exhibitions of his might, if he had not driven the animals away, and secured the vegetable kingdom for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth—and in a common measure, like the chameleon, takes the hues of his character from his position and his food.

"The cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone, has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumption of it in the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense.

"Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for sugar. In this country—the thirteen U. States—sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn-stalks, sweet apples, pumpkins and maple sugar trees; but all put together, furnished but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of people. Our people are fond of saccharine, or sweetening, to use our peculiar term for it.

"The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple, are given up for sugar or molasses—and the maple tree is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful."

HORTICULTURAL.—Having lately noticed, in our principal market, very fine *Parsnips*, the produce of this vicinity, we invite the attention of the growers thereof, and that of our horticultural friends generally, to the following paragraph, copied from a late English paper:

Parsnip Wine.—Wine made of Parsnip-root approaches nearer to the Malmsey of Madeira and the Canaries than any other wine: it is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be made as agreeable to the palate as it is wholesome to the body. To every 4 pounds of parsnips, clear and quartered, put one gallon of water; boil them till they are quite tender; drain them through a sieve, but do not bruise them, as no remedy would clear them afterwards. Pour the liquor into a tub, and to each gallon add 3 pounds of loaf sugar, and and half an ounce of crude tartar. When cooled to the temperature of 75 degrees, put in a little new yeast; let it stand four days in a warm room, then turn it. The mixture should, if possible, be fermented in a temperature of 60 degrees. September and March are the proper seasons for making the wine. When the fermentation has subsided, bung down the cask, and let the wine stand at least twelve months before bottling.

OIL FROM VEGETABLES.—A discovery has been made in England, by which oil may be obtained in greater abundance from the seeds of vegetables by applying to them diluted muriatic acid.—*N. Y. Star.*

THE SEASON. The grass promises a heavy crop of hay, now become one of New England's staples. Other crops look well.—*Portsm. Jour.*

From the Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Albany, 16th April 1833.

To Hon. J. Burr.—Sir.—It is with no small degree of difficulty that I comply with the request you were pleased to make in a recent conversation I had with you, in relation to a judicious plan of instruction for the "New York Agricultural School," and the advantages that will be likely to result therefrom; for my experience has not been extensive nor varied enough for so important a purpose. Therefore, I can only submit the following abstract, which if it should merit your approval, and be deemed worthy of an insertion in the Cultivator, you are at liberty to make that use of it; if you think otherwise, you have my concurrence. The chief object of the school should be to form practical mechanics, civil engineers, operative chemists, veterinary surgeons and practical agriculturists. It should be endowed with six professorships of the following subjects:

1. Mathematics and Design.
2. Rural Architecture and Civil Engineering.
3. Natural Philosophy and Practical Mechanics.
4. Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry.
5. Entomology, Botany and Practical Husbandry.
6. Comparative Anatomy and the Veterinary Art.

The preparatory studies for entering the school should be reading, writing, English grammar, common arithmetic, history, geography and book-keeping by single entry. No pupil should enter who is under seventeen years of age; who does not sustain a good moral character, and who has not a constitution adapted to active employment in the field.

The instruction of the school should be of two kinds, *general* and *special*.

The *general* instruction should continue two years, to be comprised of courses given by the professors at suitable periods, commencing each year on the first Wednesday in January, and continuing until the first Wednesday in September, from which, to the first Wednesday in December the pupils should be put under general examination upon all the branches in which they have received instruction.

During the entire courses, the pupils should be interrogated by the professors on the various branches they are pursuing, and should perform manipulations in chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanics, engineering, rural architecture, and ornamental gardening; and whenever the season would permit, to devote a portion of their time to tillage and other kinds of work connected with rural affairs, and occasionally to accompany the professors or their adjuncts on botanical and geological excursions.

The drawings should consist of plans made with the scale and dividers, and of outlines sketched by the hand relative to the courses pursued; the whole of which should be executed by the pupils, and should be duly verified by the professors. What has been said of the drawings should be repeated in regard to the manipulations. They should be sufficiently numerous to give to the pupils a positive knowledge of every branch pursued.

Independently of the interrogatories and manipulations, as stated above, the pupils should

have general meetings for discussing topics relative to their studies, and for digesting memoirs upon various questions of political economy, statistics, &c.

At the end of the second scholastic year, the pupils should submit themselves for examination for their fitness or unfitness of entering the duties of their special education; and if they receive their certificate of capability, they should name, with the consent of their parents or guardians, the career for which they design themselves, and during the third year they should be practically employed in the kinds of business they intend to carry on. Should they be deemed incompetent to enter their special education, they should be permitted to repeat their course of studies, or to depart without any certificate of capability, or even of their connexion with the school.

At the general examination at the end of each scholastic year, there should be selected from the school six of the most distinguished pupils, who should serve as adjunct professors, and who should receive, besides this distinction, their instruction gratuitously during the third year. Independently of their special duties, they should assist their professors, and give elementary lessons to pupils whose preparatory studies may have been too small.

The *special* instruction should occupy the third scholastic year, during which the pupils should be actively engaged in the kinds of business for which they design to prepare themselves, whether to pursue general studies so as to qualify themselves for professors, or to become practical mechanics and civil engineers, operative chemists, manufacturers, veterinary surgeons, or practical agriculturists. They should then be placed under the special direction of the professors of the branches they pursue, who should afford them daily conferences, to point out to them a plan of operations, to follow their progress, and to designate the portions of the courses it would be useful to repeat anew.

The school should be furnished with a library of select books on mathematics, natural history, agriculture and the veterinary art. It should be provided with an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, and with a collection of plants, minerals and anatomical preparations. There should be constantly kept on the farm a large stock of the most useful breeds of domestic animals, and an hospital for the reception of sick animals, and for veterinary practice. The farm should be large enough to produce a sufficient quantity of food and vegetables for the animals kept upon it, and to embrace as great a variety of soils as possible, and a water privilege. It should be principally tilled by the students, who should be practically instructed in the nature and composition of soils, the economy and preparation of manures, the adaptation of crops to particular soils, and the alternation of crops.

The buildings belonging to the establishment should be well constructed, and adapted to the objects for which they are intended. The laboratories and work-shops designed for manipulation and experiments should be spacious, so that a large number of students can labor in them at a time. There should be attached to the school a carpenter and wood-turner's shop, and of a moulder and turner of metals. Workmen should be employed under the eyes of the students, whether in constructing models for the collection of the school,

or in making parts of machinery ordered by the pupils in their exercises, and to give them proper notions upon the handling of tools, the use of the forge, &c.

In fine, there should be placed in the hands of the students all the materials necessary for the construction of agricultural implements and machines, and such as are employed in rural architecture; and, in order to give the work as practical a character as possible, they should have at their disposal a certain number of models, implements, and machines which they can put up and take down, to operate, and to submit to such trials as will enable them to estimate their useful effect.

There should be connected with the school, either directly or indirectly, into which the students could be introduced in order to study the operation, establishments for the fabrication of chemical products; for the making of charcoal from wood; for the preparation of coke; for the extraction of marine salt; for the preparation of lime, gypsum, potash and soda; for the making and refining of sugar; for the preparation of wine, beer, cider, oils, tallow; and for the manufacture of flour, starch, soap, candles, and numerous other products; which would afford the students means to acquire a practical knowledge of the labors relative to their fabrication.

Such is a general plan of what may be deemed proper to improve the condition of our agriculture. Independently of the special objects of this seminary, young men will find a positive education, which will inspire them with a taste for agricultural pursuits, because they will see that labor guided by science is fruitful in useful results. Such a course of instruction will offer to those who shall distinguish themselves a station in society as honorable as it is lucrative, and will be regarded equivalent to a collegiate education, the importance of which will be more and more felt, in proportion to the growth of the mighty west, which will receive new developments, when its political influence is better understood.

When we reflect upon the great interests of our country, we cannot but look with regret upon the neglected condition of our agriculture. For some years past, this all-important branch of industry has experienced serious obstacles, not only from being viewed by many as a degraded occupation, but from the want of attention and intelligence in the great body of our population. We have in our country numerous young men who have ample means for entering largely into this branch of business, but who are too little enlightened in regard to its nature, and refrain from industry, and suffer their capital, even with great losses, to remain dormant. We have others, too, who are without capital, and have a remarkable tendency towards the study of the practical sciences, of which we all feel the need in our actual or our future occupations. The latter class of young men would be incalculably benefited by this course of education, and might be usefully and profitably employed as civil engineers, as directors of establishments, as well as teachers and professors in our colleges and schools.

In order that agricultural industry may develop itself throughout our country, it is necessary that our practical studies should enter into our manners; and this to such a degree, that each capitalist may find, either in himself or around him

able counsel. We should break down the barrier to every species of industry, and by leaving every man to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, undiminished by the exaction of a rapacious government. Let these principles be the immovable basis of our political economy. Our commerce and our manufactures should be defended and cherished like the sacred soil of our Republic. With means so ample and unembarrassed, we should give more enterprise and extension to works of domestic improvement. A taste for agricultural pursuits should be inspired, and new impulse given to public spirit. Institutions should be established, which, by assimilating the feelings of our citizens, may strengthen that union which is the bulwark of our national independence. Already the influence of our character far exceeds that of our strength, and our claims to the rank of a primary power, are admitted by the whole world, whose attention daily becomes more and more fixed upon our conduct. A great example is wanted by mankind—from us they demand it—and the cause of universal liberty is interwoven in our actions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your devoted servant.

D. JAY BROWNE.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

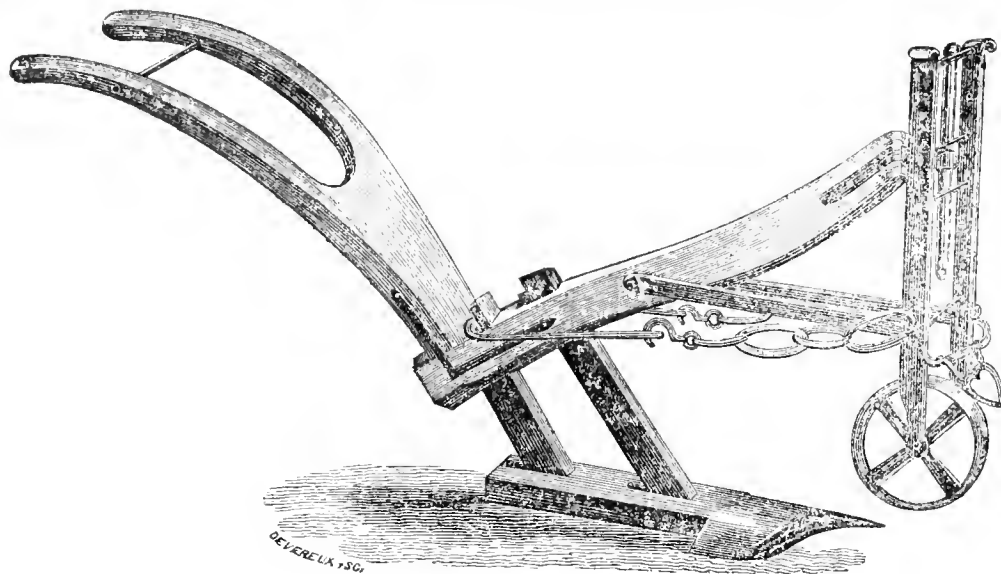
MR. EDITOR—I read with interest in your paper of the 9th inst., Mr Kenrick's account of Dr Joel Burnett's ingenious device to destroy the Curculio. In this region our plums have been entirely cut off by this fell destroyer.

The trees bloom and the young fruits appear in due time in great abundance. But by the time they arrive to the size of a common black cherry of a sudden every one of them will show a small drop of colorless fluid, oozing from the most depending part. In a little time they will begin to drop off and ere they arrive to maturity not one remains on the trees. Having two fine green gage and one chickasaw plum-trees in my garden, I had seen my hopes blasted from year to year. I commenced at last picking up the plums as soon as they fell and at the same time putting them into the fire or otherwise destroying them, but I found this to be a tedious and almost hopeless undertaking, for if I destroyed in this way the future progeny about my own trees, my neighbors trees would soon furnish a fresh colony of invaders. Not knowing what expedient the invisible enemy took to make the attack, whether by the wing or by crawling up the body of the trees, but hoping it might be by the latter way, I had my trees tinned and the trenches of the tin channel around the trees, I filled with water and a little lamp oil to float on its surface. The readers of your valuable paper may see a description of tins, the form and manner of applying them, in No. 10 of the present volume of the N. E. Farmer. Since the application of tins to my trees they have borne abundantly, and the last season gathered 11-2 bushels of delicious plums from my two green gage trees.

The same application to apple trees is found effectual in preventing the ascent of the canker worm, and is well worth the trial on plum trees, and it is believed will prove equally efficacious in destroying the Curculio. The cost for each tree will not exceed 25 cts.

Yours, &c. L. W. BRIGGS.

Bristol, R. I. May 12, 1838.



RACK HEATH PLOUGH.

"The plate introduces to public notice, what in my humble estimation promises to be one of the most useful inventions ever exhibited to the farmer, whether of sharp clays or stiff gravels; and when I say this, I do not mean in the slightest degree to disparage the subsoil plough of Mr Smith. I would rather include his implement in my encomium; because the objects of each being the same, viz: *loosening not turning up* the subsoil, I do not see why each invention should not have occurred simultaneously, without either of the authors being chargeable with plagiarism.—The one is a *foot*, the other a *wheel* plough. The public must decide which is best."

"Sir Edward Stracey says, he invented his plough in the year 1833. He adds, I have broken up nearly 500 acres of heath land with this plough; my crops have been nearly doubled; the wheat produced on the land so broken up has been fine plump grain, weighing about 63 1-2 lbs. to the imperial bushel; and it has fetched the best price in the market, when before the deep ploughing the land scarcely produced the seed; the wheat was poor and shrivelled; and as I had no manure to lay on the ground I can ascribe the goodness of the crop to nothing but the deep ploughing."

"For planting trees this plough far exceeds digging, as, by proper management, the soil may be broken two feet deep all around; instead of the young trees being crammed into a little hole, where they have no room to breathe; and the whole may be done at a fourth of the expense of trenching. Some of my neighbors are getting these ploughs for the express purpose of planting.—*British Farmer's Magazine*, for July 1837.

SILK AND BEET SUGAR.

Silk and Beet Premiums, to be awarded, March 1839, by the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society.

On the greatest quantity of Raw Silk, the growth of 1838, samples to be exhibited at the annual March meeting, 1839, \$5, 4, 3, 2, 1,

On the greatest quantity of Silk, being the growth of 1838, and manufactured into sewing silk or articles of apparel, samples to be exhibited March 1839, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1,

On the greatest quantity of Sugar made from beets, grown in 1838, on not less than 1 acre, sample to be exhibited at the annual March meeting, 1839, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4,

On the greatest length and best arranged hedge for fence, not less than 50 rods, 10, 6, 4,

On the greatest number of Yellow Locust trees, which shall be grown in 1838, for the purpose of timber trees, and on which a premium has never been awarded, 10, 7, 5,

On the greatest number of Yellow Locust trees, which shall be raised from seed sown in 1838, 6, 5, 3,

On the greatest quantity of sound Corn raised on one acre of land in 1838, with a written description of the mode of cultivation, the quantity of manure used and mode of application, together with the whole cost and expense attending the cultivation, and such further remarks by each of the claimants for premiums offered on the foregoing, as they may judge to be of importance to the community, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4,

Premiums on Silk and Mulberry do not apply to Corporations, yet it would be gratifying to have samples of their manufacture presented at the annual exhibition.

ANTI-COMBUSTION DISCOVERED.—We have now before us a piece of muslin, which, on being put into the flame of a candle, or thrown into the fire, merely carbonises, without inflaming; so that any woman dressed in materials so prepared cannot be burnt by any of those accidents by which both young and aged too often suffer the most painful deaths. The finest colors are not affected by the process. It is equally applicable to every substance, from the canvass of a ship of war to the finest lace, for the curtains of beds, the furniture of rooms, the coverings of sofas, and all those materials which often cause conflagration. It also prevents the attacks of mildew. Papers subjected to great heat only carbonise, and leave the writing, or the numbers and value of bank notes, legible. The general utility of this discovery will command attention. We understand that a foreign Government has commanded its use, and that a company is forming here for its immediate introduction.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1838.

MANURE—GREEN FEED—TURNIPS.

Before farming can be rendered what it may be, and what it ought to be among us, an important revolution must take place in the farmers' management and cultivation. Every observing and intelligent farmer knows that manure is the great means of success; that without it, success in our old lands is not to be expected; and that with it our farms, if they do not produce as much in quantity, will often make a very much larger pecuniary return than three times the quantity of land in the fertile regions of the West. The market gardeners near the capital perfectly appreciate the value of manure; and pay for it prices, which are absolutely astounding. We have known five and even six dollars per cord given for manure, which the farmer had then to transport six and even ten miles, at an expense before it could be placed upon his fields, certainly not less than four dollars, making the total cost of the manure nine or ten dollars per cord. Yet even in spite of this enormous expense, it is a common, and we believe a well-founded remark, that the most successful and thrifty farmers in the vicinity of Boston are those who are most liberal in the purchase of manure. We believe that a great deal of this expense might be saved to these farmers by providing with more care and judgment for their own wants; and that the farmers in the interior, who are too remote from the city to supply their wants from that source, ought to make it a great object of their study and operations to create as large a manure heap as possible from sources within their immediate reach, or within their power to create.

On another occasion we shall go into this subject much more at large. Our present design is to point out one means or source of increasing the manure heap, which can and should be provided for at this very season; and that is the cultivation of green and succulent vegetable crops for the feeding of their stock.

It is too late to think of much else than turnips; the common white turnip, the yellow Aberdeen, and the Swedish turnip or ruta бага. Our winters are long and our cattle suffer much from being kept so long and constantly upon dry fodder; corn stalks often musty and half rotted; and coarse hay of a very inferior quality, which no person will buy; and which the cattle must eat or die, just as they choose. We are perpetually hearing farmers boast how poorly and how cheaply they keep their milch cows and their young stock through the winter; but much as they plume themselves on their skill in this matter, we have never been able to bring ourselves to admire either their good judgment, or their humanity; to say nothing of the justice or rather the injustice, the absolute immorality, of half-starving so useful and beneficent an animal as a cow, who contributes so liberally to our support and comfort. Besides it is in truth the worst of all economy. A good cow will, in any situation, where milk is worth but two cents a quart, and skim milk is almost always worth as much as that to be given to swine of a proper and good kind, more than twice pay for the best keeping that can be given to her. A good farmer ought to be ashamed to keep a poor and worthless cow; and a cow which is well kept through the winter is nearly half kept through the ensuing summer. A cow that comes out in the spring half wintered, poor, and consumptive for want of sufficient food, will evidence the bad effects of such

miserable and disgraceful husbandry all the ensuing season. It is commonly said that dry cows may be kept on almost any thing, which will barely enable them to stand upon four legs and hold body and soul together, if the poor things have any souls; but how does the cow constitution differ from the constitution of any other animal; and is it not obvious that any animal in a bearing condition particularly requires at such times sufficient and the most nutritious food?

No man then making any pretensions to the character of a farmer ought to suffer himself to go into the winter without a most ample supply of green succulent vegetables for his stock. Beets, parsnips, carrots, potatoes, all are good; but turnips are raised with more ease than almost any other vegetable; and it is not too late, and will not be too late even through the month of July to plant some kinds of turnip for the winter consumption of live stock. Every farmer who keeps a horse, a yoke of oxen, and six cows ought to raise at least four or six acres of ruta бага or common turnip. We know that this will frighten many farmers and make them open their eyes almost to an extent as large as the turnips, which they commonly grow, who have always thought it enough to plough up a piece of land by the road side or some corner of a field, as big as their wife's apron, where they have yarded their cows; and who feel great self-complacency in their extraordinary husbandry, if they perchance should have the mighty quantity of fifty bushels of white flat turnips to put into their cellar in the autumn. Instead of this many a farmer ought to have his one, two, three, and four thousand bushels to put in his stores; and such a capital heap for his winter consumption, as to make his cows and his oxen think as well of him as his neighbors will be compelled to think when they shall see how his stock came out in the spring. We hope the time is not distant, and that our eyes will be blessed with the sight of it, when such practices will be general, not to say universal.

What would be the consequences of such management it is easy to predict. Our horses, instead of being those miserable, jaded, galled, Rosinante looking forms, which they now exhibit, suitable only as one observes to make lanterns of, if you could contrive to get a lighted candle into their mouths, would be round, sleek, strong, and spirited animals, fit for pleasure or for labor, and not require to be driven 'woman fashion' by the bit with both hands holds of the reins. Our oxen would be in high condition, able to labor and always ready for the butcher when we saw fit to consign them to his disposal. Our young stock instead of being that lean, puny, constantly degenerating stock now but too commonly seen in our barnyards, half starved upon orts and refuse hay would double their value, and our cows would in most cases actually treble their produce; and make it not difficult to make butter little inferior to June butter in the midst of winter; to what profit and advantage every farmer might easily ascertain by bringing such butter made and put up in the best manner, to Boston market in the months of February and March.

We advise then most strongly our brother farmers the cultivation of green crops for their winter consumption. Few farmers are ignorant of the mode of cultivating the common turnips. We advise however that they should be sown in drills from two feet to twenty-seven inches apart, that the cultivator or plough may be constantly used among them. It is scarcely worth while to attempt their cultivation, unless they are to be well tended—These turnips may be sowed any time in the month of July; and if you have no other land upon which to place them, then turn up a piece of green sward, being

careful completely to invert the sod, and to cultivate the field without breaking or disturbing the sod.

The Ruta Бага requires a longer cultivation. We have raised good crops on turning over a clover ley after the grass was cut and sowing them the first part of July. In this case we obtained from three to four hundred bushels. But it would be better to sow the plants in a seed bed in your garden, and when your field is ready for setting them out transplant them. After your land is thoroughly manured and prepared, then furrow it out at a distance of 27 or 30 inches apart; then take up your plants, and having dipped the roots in water lay them in the furrows, being careful to select the best plants only, at a distance of a foot apart; and then cover them with a plough, we mean of course the roots only, letting a hand follow with a hoe to set up those which are too deeply buried, and to secure those which the covering has not reached. There is very little risk that they will not live; you can scarcely kill them unless you lay them on a stone, where they cannot reach the ground—and the advantage of this method is that you choose your time to the greatest advantage for preparing your land; you save time by getting your plants forward before your field is prepared; you have an opportunity of selecting your best plants; and all the trouble of thinning out your plants is saved, as you set them at the distances, at which you determine they shall stand.

But the great objection will be, we have not manure enough;—begin then with what you have—otherwise you never will have enough. The very way to get manure is to increase the succulent food for your stock.—No article of feed, which can be given to stock will produce such large secretions of urine, and where straw and mud are bountifully supplied, enable the farmer to make so much manure, as turnips. Be content then, at first, with a small yield; but take the first step—go on in the cultivation; get what you can; use all you can get; the more turnips you raise the more manure you will have; the more manure you have, the more turnips you can raise; the more turnips you raise the more stock you can keep, the more butter, beef, mutton and pork you will make; the more produce the more money; the more money the more improvement and cultivation; the more improvement and cultivation, the more production; the more production the more wealth.—Now "gee up Dobbin." Don't say I can't. If that word is in your vocabulary, out with it; and never suffer it longer to disgrace your husbandry. The creation of manure is the creation of wealth. The manure heap is the farmer's gold mine. Increase it—increase it. Often it happens that the time occupied in going to the city to get a cord of manure, which costs the farmer ten dollars in the end, to say nothing of the vexations which always attend it, would, from materials and means within his own reach at home, enable the farmer to make three cords in his premises. Think of this, Brother Jonathan.

CONGRESS.

Congress is still in session; and for aught we see is in a fair way to become a permanent body. They exhibit only few signs of life; but those of quite a brilliant character. They have been for some time much in the situation of a fire raked up over night. It appears to be out, put when you open the ashes in the morning with the poker, there are some sparks, which suddenly explode; and some brands, that will blaze. There is a good deal of combustible matter in Congress; and besides the internal heat, there is no doubt the external heat increases the fever. Of late, some of the

gentlemen in Congress have shown off in a most masterly and honorable style. They have told each other in debate they lied. They have put their fists in each other's faces; and have aimed spit-boxes at each other's heads. With so much virulent matter on their stomachs it is to be regretted that they should not keep these boxes for their legitimate uses, and let these feculent concoctions work themselves off by the natural way. If this is likely to continue to be the course of things at Washington, we should respectfully advise an immediate adjournment to the new Hall erected at Five Points in New York. It is on a magnificent style of architecture. This is not, however, what we were thinking of. The atmosphere of the location must be most congenial to such bloods. The congressional language used on these occasions is there the vernacular tongue. The established rules of such honorable squabbles are there perfectly understood; and a ring of professional amateurs can be got up at any time, who will see that "fair play is a jewel, my honey."

The removal of the Cherokees has begun under the bayonets of the United States troops. By a treaty spotted all over with fraud and treachery, these abused and helpless Indians are to be driven from their peaceful cabins; from fields, which we good Christians have been trying to teach them to cultivate; and from their fathers' sepulchres, that the plough of the white man may mark his title upon them. Humanity sickens at the outrage, and her heart beats with agony as though it would burst its casements. The general government proposes in the last resort conditions of mercy and amicable adjustment. The State of Georgia, more savage than the aborigines, defies the general government and disdains all propositions for mercy. These wretched people then must go. It would seem as though no earthly power could avert their melancholy fate; and a page of our natural history, as black as ever disgraced the annals of mankind, must then remain to exhibit the horrid and bloody triumphs of a treachery never surpassed; an avarice utterly insatiable; and an inhuman abuse of power unrivalled in its ferocity by the cannibals of New Zealand.

Will the vengeance of heaven always sleep over the wrongs of the whites towards the colored races? What in God's name, they may well ask us, is this thing, which you call Christianity? How will Jessup meet Osceola at the tribunal, where there is no respect of persons; from which there can be no appeal; and where the spangled epaulette, the waving plume, and the glittering sword, spotted with the blood of innocence and helplessness, so far from claiming favor, will themselves demand, trumpet-tongued, the terrible retributions of treachery and the inhuman abuse of power.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 11, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 165 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 18 Cows and calves, 275 Sheep and 300 Swine. 25 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Owing probably to the excessive warm weather the market was not very animated, and last week's prices were not sustained through the day.

First quality \$8 00 a \$8 50. Second quality \$7 25 a \$7 75.—Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales \$88, \$92, \$125

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$25, \$28, \$29, \$37.

Sheep and Lambs. Lots were taken at about 2 50, including a few wethers—a lot of wethers at \$3 35 each, a few cossots, price not known.

Swine.—The market was much less animated: an extralot were taken for 9 & 10, a lot of old hogs at 7 1-2, at retail from 8 to 12 varying according to size and quality.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 10.

MAY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4	58	82	68 S.
Tuesday,	5	59	74	60 S. E.
Wednesday,	6	48	70	58 E.
Thursday,	7	52	72	60 S.
Friday,	8	56	80	64 S. E.
Saturday,	9	58	84	68 S.
*Sunday,	10	68	92	74 S.

*At 3 o'clock P. M. the mercury stood at 97 in the shade.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contains nine large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

consisting of all the approved varieties.

King's Manure Forks.

Also, a few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel

Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 9, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MACKAY PIGS.

A few Mackay Pigs of the genuine breed, raised at the Farm School Island; apply soon to JOSEPH BRECK & Co June 6, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES.	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white.	barrel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, moss,	barrel	11 00	14 50
No. 1.	"	12 00	13 00
prime.	"	10 50	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk.	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese.	"	37	45
southern, geese.	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62	3 75
Fish, Cod.	quintal	8 00	8 25
Flour, Genesee, cash.	"	8 00	8 12
Baltimore, Howard street.	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf.	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria.	"	5 00	5 25
Rye.	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads.	"	73	80
" barrels.	"	76	77
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow.	bushel	74	75
southern flat, yellow.	"	1 05	1 10
white.	"	80	85
Rye, northern.	"	47	48
Barley.	"	11 00	16 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	46	53
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	7	8
Eastern screw.	"	4	5
HONEY, Cuba.	gallon	9	10
HOPS, 1st quality.	pound	8	9
2d quality.	"	27	30
LARD, Boston, 1st sort.	"	23	30
southern, 1st sort.	"	23	26
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage.	"	20	22
do. country do.	"	19	21
Baltimore city tannage.	"	19	20
do. dry hides.	"	17	19
New York red, light.	"	80	85
Boston, do. slaughter.	"	11 50	12 00
Boston dry hides.	"	2 37	2 50
LIME, best sort.	cask	23 50	24 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new.	barrel	22 50	23 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	"	20 00
PORK, extra clear.	barrel	2 63	3 00
clear.	"	80	1 00
Mess.	"	2 62	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass.	bushel	"	18
Red Top, southern.	"	17	18
northern.	"	9	10
Hemp.	"	3 00	3 50
Red Clover, northern.	pound	55	57
Southern Clover.	"	48	50
TALLOW, tined.	lb.	44	46
TEAZLES, 1st sort.	pr. M.	38	40
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces.	pound	33	35
American, full blood, washed.	"	43	46
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	"	43	46
do. 1-4 and common.	"	40	42
do. Pulled superfine.	"	"	39
Northern pulled.	"	"	"
No. 1.	"	"	"
No. 2.	"	"	"
No. 3.	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern.	pound	12	13
southern and western.	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs.	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair.	"	62	1 00
BUTTER, tub.	"	20	25
lump.	"	"	25
EGGS.	dozen	14	16
POTATOES, chenango.	bushel	30	50
CIDER.	barrel	2 75	3 00

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, or Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31.

NAHUM WARD

MISCELLANY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE LUMPKIN LOT.

Guy Lumpkin was a loggerhead ;
Yet Guy had self-esteem ;
He challenged all to mow, or chop,
Or thresh, or drive a team.

One Captain Sly, he took him up,
And bet that he would beat him
In mowing a twelve-acre piece,
If Lumpkin dared to meet him.

Up bristled Guy, "bold as a sheep !"
"Come Sly," said he, "here's go it ;
I rather guess you'll rue the day
You tried with me to mow it."

Theo at the centre of the field
The roguish Sly set in,
And Lumpkin, following at his heels,
Slashed on through thick and thin.

So, round and round they swung their scythes,
And laid the meadow low ;
And many a rustic left his work,
To see the braggarts mow.

They drove ahead right lustily ;
They snuffed, and blowed, and sweat ;
And, for a while it doubtful seemed
Who would obtain the bet.

Poor Lumpkin, not a Newton born,
The difference did not see
Betwixt the greater and the less
Of the periphrasy.

The witless clown began to loll,
And thought the deuce was in 't ;
"By gol," said he, "in my horn days,
I never had such a stint !"

Then some one whispered in his ear ;
Guy stopt, and gazed around ;—
"O, blazes take ye, Sly !" he cried,
"I'm mowing too much ground !"

The joke was seen ;—the trial ceased ;—
The parties left the spot ;
But yet this field has ever since
Been call'd—the Lumpkin Lot.

AGRICOLA.

THE CONTRAST.

The astonishing power of hereditary opinions, and of impressions received in early education, is attempted to be illustrated, by the following dialogue, supposed to have occurred in an evening conversation, between the farmer of the hereditary school, and his son, on the latter's return from school, where he had studied, with some interest, the principles of scientific farming.

LANSINGBURGH.

Father.—Well, John, since you are becoming a scholar, I suppose you have quite outgrown the thoughts of becoming a farmer ?

Son.—No, father, the effect is quite the contrary. I have been paying considerable attention to the study of agriculture ; and I assure you I have found it a most delightful subject.

F. From the number of books and foolish newspapers, all about farming, you have brought home, you are in a fair way to run crazy and turn

book farmer—why son I would sooner see you engaged in catching grasshoppers.

S. Then, I suppose father, you consider farming is not susceptible of any improvements.

F. Improvements, why what improvements do you want, John ? Have I not been a farmer all the days of my life—and a good farmer ? and were not my father and grandfather good farmers, brought up to it ? and now I have been sending you to school, and on your return home, you have commenced teaching me how to farm. No—no—John, that won't do—I am too old to begin to learn my trade from books, written by a parcel of lazy fellows, who never hoed a hill of corn in their lives.

S. Then, I suppose you will plant corn on the same old field behind the barn where you have always planted it, and feed the same breed of long snouted razor backed hogs.

F. Yes, John, I have hoed corn in that old field many a day by the side of your grandfather ; and it is good enough for me yet ; and the pork of my old breed of hogs brought me over a hundred dollars last winter, and I have no doubt, they will bring me as much this winter coming ; and if you intend to be a farmer, and are wise you will follow my example, and not be led into the wild goose chase of book farming.

S. Well, father, I am not disposed to question your claim to the title of a good farmer ; and I am proud of being descended from ancestors of that most ancient and most honorable calling ; but should I arrive at the honor of pursuing it on my own account, I shall feel additional pride in meriting the appellation of a book farmer. If I can succeed in raising sixty bushels of corn from an acre with the same, or less labor than it cost you to raise thirty ; and if I can obtain a breed of hogs which are not more than half legs, ears and snout ; and which will not, like Pharaoh's lean kine, cost more than their value, I shall not consider that I disgrace my worthy ancestors by so doing.

F. Ah John, when you are of age you will of course act for yourself, and I hope, by that time you will have more sense than to believe your sixty bushel stories, and hogs fattened upon moonshine. I have as good corn on the old family corn lot as any of my neighbors, and I think thirty bushels a pretty good crop. For my part, I don't think best to believe half the lies people tell.

S. I have no wish, father, to believe lies ; but I think I could give you most satisfactory proof that more than a hundred bushels of corn have been raised from an acre, in a great number of instances—

F. Why John—I would not believe so foolish a story, if I told it myself. But I see I have sent you to school to make a fool of you. I hope, however, you will outgrow it when you get more discretion.

S. I hope sir, I shall improve in discretion, but I am very sure discretion will never influence me against being a book farmer.

F. A book farmer !—why my son, I am tired of such folly—have not I always been considered a good respectable farmer ? Are not my crops always planted in season and tended and gathered in good order ? What better can you do in farming, than to follow my example.

S. Your example, father, as far as industry and attention to business go, are perfectly satis-

factory, and I shall be proud to follow it. But you will excuse me when I tell you that book farming teaches me some improvements in the system of managing which I think are too important to be neglected. It teaches me that plants require food as well as animals ; and that the ground which supplies that requires to be replenished from time to time with the means—it teaches me that if the manure which has been accumulating by the side of your barn ever since my remembrance, and is now rotting the covering, were spread upon your corn field, it would, at least, double your crop ; that by changing crops the value of your land would be doubled. I have learned, by books, as well as by my own observation, that as great improvements may be made in the breeds of animals as in the choice and cultivation of vegetables, especially in the breed of hogs.

F. Why, in the name of common sense, what improvement would you have in the breed of hogs ? My hogs last fall weighed from three to four hundred—do you want anything better than that ?

S. Why, sir, the corn which fattened each of your hogs, to that weight, would have been abundantly sufficient for three of the Berkshire breed, of the same weights, and that which feeds your store hogs, with bodies as lank as greyhounds, and having legs as if you were breeding them for racing and leaping fences, would double the number of any of the improved breeds with short legs and ears, so fat that their bellies would drag upon the ground.

By the way, father, let me show you a sketch I made at Hoosic falls the other day—a fat hog, of the Berkshire breed, was turning to get an ear of corn which lay between it and the fence, when a real racer of your favorite breed, which was six or seven yards off, seeing the corn, and urged no doubt by his ever craving appetite, making what a Scotchman would call a *hop, step and leap*, jumped clean over him, and got the corn.—*The Cultivator.*

An Irish priest, on proceeding to the church one Sunday morning, through the burial ground, observed several sprightly girls seated on a tombstone, and wishing to be jocular with them, asked what they were doing there ? "Nothing at all, please your reverence," was the reply of one of them. "Nothing !" said he. "What is nothing ?" "Shut your eyes, your reverence," retorted the girl, "and you'll see it."—*London paper.*

A man of enlarged ideas.—"Mister, where is your house ?" asked a curious traveller of a half horse and half alligator, squatter. "House, eh ! do you think I'm one of them sort ? stranger ! I sleep in the Government purchase ; I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi !"

The United States Gazette contains the following queer advertisement :—"A legitimate gentleman wishing to retire, would be willing to become the son of a person having no male offspring."

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1838.

NO. 50.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Commissioner's Report on Essex County.)

WHEAT, RYE, &c.

Wheat has sometimes been raised in this county with success. Until within the last two years, the town of West Newbury has always raised a sufficiency for its own wants; and some for sale. Good crops have been produced in some places in the county this year. In Newbury, two acres produced fifty-seven bushels of sound grain.— This was the Black Sea wheat. In another instance, 32 bushels and 14 quarts were obtained from an acre. In Lynn, a good crop of 20 bushels to the acre was obtained. In Haverhill a crop of 25 bushels to the acre. In Ipswich likewise there have been good crops. In Gloucester, a small piece of land yielded at the rate of 24 bushels to the acre.

The crop can hardly be considered as an established product of the county; and the amount raised at any time bears an inconsiderable proportion to the wants of the population. There are parts of the county, especially the northeastern, where the soil is clayey; and where, by proper management, it may be cultivated to advantage. A farmer in Newbury states, that "he has raised wheat and rye on his farm since the year 1812, and has found no difficulty except in 1836." This year his crop was excellent, yielding more than 26 bushels to the acre. He adds, "I have always sown wheat on ground in good condition; and, at the same time, have laid the land down to grass; and I have thought the roots of wheat decomposed soon, enriched the ground, and were better for the grass than full sowing without the wheat. I have always sown spring wheat; and in 1836, sowed Black Sea Wheat. It came up mixed as to kinds, but of a good quality. I sowed the wheat I raised last year in 1837, and it was good in quantity and quality."

1. Wheat is still, however, regarded as an uncertain crop. Some portion of lime in the soil is deemed essential to its success. Soils, containing only one hundredth per centage of lime, are found capable of bearing wheat. In this county, this can be procured only at considerable expense.— The value of lime to corn is almost as great as to wheat, though to the latter crop, some measure of it is indispensable. The prospect that the cost of lime will be considerably reduced, by cheaper methods of burning it being employed in the great lime depositories in Maine, leads to the hope that it may be more accessible to the Essex farmers. The use of ground bones, which will soon be extended, will, in some measure, supply its place. Great quantities of clam and muscle shells, which are furnished by the fisheries in the town of Essex, could they be reduced by fire, would prove of considerable service. As yet the use of lime as manure in the county is very little understood; and further experiments are important to determine at what rate a farmer can afford to purchase

it. A considerable deposit of shell marl is reported to have been discovered on the route of the railroad, now in progress between Boston and Salem. The discovery has been so recently reported, that no examination has been made of it.

2. A second cause of failure is supposed to be connected with our climate. The blights or shrivelling of the kernel, which sometimes occur, are in some cases occasioned by the want of lime in the soil, in order to perfect the grain. Where these blights are directly connected with atmospheric influences, they can be but partially guarded against by any human skill; but in this respect they are not so frequent as to discourage the cultivation. There has not been a general blight of the wheat crop in Great Britain since the year 1806.

Of two contiguous fields of wheat, similar in aspect, condition of soil, and kind of seed, which I visited this season, one was severely blighted; the other sound and perfect. The only difference ascertainable in the management of the two fields, was that one of the farmers, during the continuance of the heavy dews, and damp foggy weather which occurred while the wheat was in flower, was careful every morning to sweep the dew from his wheat by passing a rope over it. Another farmer in Manchester reports his having pursued this practice in former years with his wheat, and with success.

3. A third cause of the failure of the wheat crop in several places in the county, is the grain worm. The Hessian fly, which formerly infested the wheat, has, in a great measure, disappeared. The grain worm, whose habits are not yet well understood, threatens great injury throughout the country. The fly, from which the worm originates, deposits his egg at the time the wheat is in blossom. This small black fly is seen at that time hovering over the fields of wheat in infinite numbers. Some remarkable experiments have been made by a free dressing of newly slacked lime upon the plant, while it is in a wet state, to destroy his deposit or prevent his approach.— There is some reason to hope, that if seasonably and properly applied, this may prove an effectual remedy. A farmer in West Newbury states, that he this year made the experiment of liming his wheat field, having applied at least one bushel of newly slacked lime to an acre; and that his grain was comparatively free from the insect, while the adjoining fields of his neighbors were severely injured. The subject of the worm is of such great importance as to deserve the most anxious inquiry and exact and repeated experiments. In some parts of the country, late planting seems to have carried the season of flowering beyond the period of the insect, and his ravages have been prevented. This insect has been known in Great Britain since the year 1828, but the cultivation has not for that reason been abandoned or lessened.

The expense of cultivating an acre of wheat may be thus stated. Ploughing, \$2.50; 2 bushels

of seed, \$4; sowing and harrowing, \$1.50; harvesting, \$2.50; incidentals, \$1; total, \$11. No charge is here made for manure, which is applied to the preceding crop, but half of which certainly belongs to this crop; nor for lime, where any is used. The straw will fully pay for threshing and cleaning. This is customarily given, where there is a threshing machine; but it is a bad bargain for the farmer. The crop may be estimated at 18 bushels; and when flour is at \$8 per barrel, the wheat may be valued at \$1.50; the produce, \$27; the expenses, \$11; profit, \$16.

The average product of wheat in Great Britain, is 18 bushels to the acre; of New York, 23; of Virginia, 7 to 9 bushels. New England has no fixed average, as for several years past, excepting the last, the crop has been to a considerable degree abandoned. Wheat is much valued, as a crop with which to sow grass seed, by all who have practised this mode of laying down land to grass.

The farmers on Long Island, have been accustomed to send to towns on our sea-shore, to Marblehead for example, to purchase for their wheat fields, our leached ashes, at 10 cents per bushel; these contain a good deal of lime, which had been used by the soap boilers. They ascertained that there was an advantage in it. It is known likewise, that foreign agents are visiting different towns and places on the sea board, to purchase the refuse bones, and the animal carbon, after it has been used by the sugar refineries, in order to enrich the wheat fields in Europe, which have been for the last two years, to a considerable extent, and to our great disgrace, the granaries of the United States.

Rye can scarcely be said to be cultivated in Essex County. In Salisbury, on poor land, 7 bushels are given as the produce of an acre. In Wenhams, 15 and 16 bushels. In Manchester, 12 bushels. In Saugus, 18 to 25 bushels. A small farmer in Gloucester, whom I induced to measure and report exactly the produce of a small rye field, returns 9 1-2 bushels rye this year on 37 rods of land. A considerable amount of rye was formerly raised in the upper parish of Beverly, but the cultivation was for a time discontinued. It has been revived, and it is calculated 1000 bushels have been raised there this year. In Amesbury, and the northern parts of the county, it is represented as subject to blight. The cost of cultivating rye differs little from that of wheat, excepting in the price of the seed; of which only half the quantity is sowed to an acre, and that of half the value of wheat. The general impression is, that as much wheat can be grown to an acre as of rye; and the chance of success is as great for the wheat as the rye. In such case, the crop would of course be of double the value. Justice is seldom done to this crop. Land, which is considered too poor for any other crop, is consigned to rye without favor or affection. Under good cultivation in Gloucester, 31 bushels weighing 62 pounds to the

bushel, were obtained in 1836. I am assured, on respectable authority, that 70 bushels have been obtained from 1 1-4 acre in the parish of Sandy Bay; and the ensuing year, from an acre of this land, the remainder being appropriated to turneps, 40 bushels were harvested. Of the extraordinary success in Haverhill, in cultivating rye by ploughing in green crops by which 46 3-4 bushels were obtained from one acre and thirteen rods, I shall subjoin the cultivator's particular account in the Appendix, as a remarkable and instructive example.*

Rye straw is always in demand in the large markets for stable litter, and for beds. I have known it sold as high as \$8, \$10, and \$12 per ton. It is often used to be cut up and sprinkled with meal for horse feed; and in this way to a degree, it is used with equal advantage as hay. It appears to be necessary that a certain volume should be given to the feed rather than that the feed however nutritious, should be given in a concentrated form; but it is not believed that there is much nutriment contained in the straw itself. I know of no experiments made to ascertain the amount of rye, wheat, barley, or oat straw upon an acre; but where the crop of rye is equal to twenty bushels, it would be fair to estimate a ton. This, at the prices which it usually commands in the vicinity of large towns, will nearly or quite pay all the expenses of cultivation. A certain quantity of rye, for fattening beef or pork, is of equal value with any grain that can be given. It is an excellent feed for horses mixed with cut fodder. It is superior to any other feed to be given to milch cows for promoting secretions of milk; and it is a crop that deserves much more attention than it commonly receives. One of the best farmers in Hamilton says, he always succeeds with rye if put in early.

Barley is cultivated in many parts of the county to advantage. Some few years since, owing to the importation of some barley from Holland, by a brewer in Newburyport, an insect was introduced which for several years destroyed the crops. The cultivation was generally suspended for a time, and the insect has disappeared. The crops reported to me in different towns in the county, are as follows: in Manchester 20 bushels to an acre; Gloucester 26 bs.; Essex 30 bs.; Ipswich 30 bs.; Amesbury 20 bs.; Salisbury 30 bs.; Andover 54 bs. On one farm in Danvers 220 bushels have been raised this year, averaging 27 1-2 bushels to an acre. In Beverly, 633 bushels have been raised on one farm this year, averaging 38 bushels to the acre. At 30 bushels to the acre, barley is a valuable crop. For fattening swine, it is considered my many good farmers, of equal value pound for pound with Indian corn. To horses it is injurious. At Danvers Alms House, it is made to supply the place of rye and wheat, and makes an agreeable bread.

The price of barley is seldom less than 70 cents, and rarely over \$1 per bushel. The seed sown upon an acre is usually 3 bushels. The straw is not of equal value for the market as rye straw; but considered better for the feed of cattle as it is softer. The expense of cultivation and harvesting, may be estimated, exclusive of the seed and ma-

nure, at \$8 to \$10 per acre. It is considered as an exhaustor of the soil; and is not to be chosen for the purpose of laying down land to grass; the crop being usually cut close with a scythe, the stubble affords no protection to the young crop.

A new kind of barley has been introduced into West Newbury, called by some, the Wheat, by others, the Naked Barley, because it separates easily from the husk. Its yield is said to be equal to that of other barley; and its flour to be superior. It has been cultivated, but not extensively, in the interior of the state. By Davy's tables, barley meal contains a large proportion of nutritive matter, being 920 parts in 1,000; 790 of mucilage or starch; 70 of sugar, and 60 of gluten.

Oats are considerably cultivated in Essex county. The crop, however, is not large. In Danvers 40 bushels to the acre; Methuen 30 bs.; Amesbury 30 bs.; Wenham 25 bs.; Ipswich 25 bs.; Hamilton 30 bs.; Rowley 25, 30 bs.; West Amesbury 30 bs.; Salisbury 25 bs.; Newbury 30, 50 bs.; Andover 50 bs.; Lynn 50 bs. This would give an average of 33 bushels to the acre.

The expense of cultivating, is thus calculated by an experienced farmer in Newbury, who estimates his crop at about 50 bushels to the acre:

Ploughing \$1.50; harrowing \$1.50; harvesting \$2.50; threshing and cleaning \$5.00; seed 3 bushels; if sowed alone, 2 bs. if with grass seed, say \$1.50; total \$12. This yield considerably exceeds the average through the country. The expense of threshing is much too high. The general price of oats per bushel is 50 cents. The last year has been an exception; and when hay is at \$20, and corn at \$1 they will generally command 62 1-2 cents. The farmers disapprove the use of them as a crop with which to lay down land to grass; and yet they are much used in this way. They are general favorites because the cultivation of them is easy; and it is thought they will put up with almost any treatment. One great difficulty in the way of cultivating them is their liability to blight, especially where the land is rich and highly manured. A kind of oats cultivated in the central and northern parts of this county, and known by the local name of Kilham Oats, from the gentleman, who, it is said, introduced them from abroad, has hitherto not been known to be blighted, though it has been cultivated here for some years. Its weight is about 33 pounds to the bushel; its yield to the acre is good as others.

The Tartarian, or as some call it, the Horse-Mane Oat, from the grain hanging together on one side of the panicle, is sometimes cultivated. Its straw is stouter than the common oat, and, perhaps, less likely to be lodged. It is as productive as the common oats; but it is not thought to possess any decided advantage over them.

BUCKWHEAT.—The Tartarian, or smaller kind of buckwheat, has been recently introduced into the county. It is known under the name of Indian Wheat. It has been cultivated in Beverly, Wenham, and Lynn. It does not demand a rich soil; may be sowed about the 10th of June; and may be expected to yield under good cultivation, from 35 to 50 bushels to the acre from 12 to 16 quarts sowed. Much larger crops have been reported. It weighs 49 or 50 pounds to the bushel; 25 lbs. and by close milling, 35 lbs. of flour have been obtained from a bushel, which makes fine

cakes, when eaten warm; and quite tolerable bread. It forms a valuable feed for stock; and the cultivation of it may be extended to much advantage.

POTATOES.—The next principal crop cultivated in the county, is potatoes. This crop is cultivated more or less on every farm, principally for marketing, but in no case very extensively. One farm return, gives 1300 bushels raised, which is probably as large as any in the county.

The yield is rated in Wenham at 150 bushels; Rowley 75 to 200 bs.; Amesbury 300, 320; 400 bs. common on one farm; Salisbury 100, 200 bs.; Newbury 250, 300 bs.; Saugus 150, 200 bs.; Manchester 260 bs.; Sandy Bay 300 bs.; Beverly 200 bs.; and on 4 1-2 acres this year 278 bs. to the acre; Haverhill 400 bs. The kinds raised are the August whites, a very early variety; the English whites, a round potato; the Biscuit potato, a round potato with a brown rough skin, mealy and productive; the La Plata, or long red well known; and the Chenango, sometimes called the Mercer, or Pennsylvania Blue. These last are early and large bearers; and command a good price in market.

The amount of seed varies from 6 bushels to 25 bushels. All are agreed that the seed should be large and fair. The point so much debated, whether the potatoes when planted, should be cut or not, remains undecided. The majority of the farmers plant in hills 3 1-2 feet apart; but most of them admit that they are able to obtain larger crops in drills. Excellent crops have been grown where the whole work was done by the plough; the land was furrowed, and the seed dropped in the furrow, and then covered with the plough. They were afterwards cultivated with the plough only. When ripe, the plough was passed through the drill, and the potatoes thrown out; the field was afterwards harrowed, which brought all the remaining ones to the surface; and was thus left in a thoroughly pulverized and neat condition for a grain or grass crop.

It is the custom of one farmer to cut the seed end from his potatoes, in the winter at his leisure, for planting and use the other part for his swine. In this way a considerable saving is made.

One farmer has obtained three crops of potatoes from the same tubers, by plucking the sprouts, and planting them; and availing himself of a hot bed to forward the growth.

By recent exact experiments in Great Britain, it seems decided that no advantage comes from planting whole over cut sets; and that deep planting is unfavorable to the product; as a potato planted an inch under the surface will produce a greater number of potatoes than one planted at the depth of a foot; much earthing up of potatoes therefore is not approved. The advantage of plucking off the buds of the potato before they unfold themselves, instead of suffering them to remain until the balls are formed, is to increase the product one sixth.

"Potatoes may be preserved by being rasped or ground to a pulp, and afterwards pressed with a heavy press, and then dried like cheese. Potato cakes of this sort have been found to keep perfectly sweet for years; and it is thought that ships bound on long voyages, might find it advantageous to take their potatoes in this form."

Land of a calcareous nature produces the best potatoes. Clay land produces those of a poor quality. Gypsum in the hill is generally supposed to improve both the quality and the product.

* The statement here referred to, will appear in our next number.

I have no estimate of the expense of cultivating an acre of potatoes in Essex County except the one on page 22, [\$45.] If we suppose the amount of seed used to be 20 bushels, and that the digging is at the rate of 30 bushels to a day's work, the expenses will not much fall short of \$50, including ten loads of manure at \$2 per load. The crop in such case, with ordinary success, may be rated at 300 bushels. The price is seldom less than 25 cents, and rarely exceeds 40 cents in quantities. Potatoes return nothing of value to the soil. Wheat within my own observation, has done extremely well after potatoes. Potatoes are best grown in a deep rich loam; and will well repay good cultivation.

Onions are a considerable crop in the county; the cultivation as a field crop has been principally in Danvers and Newbury. Of late they have been subject to a blight, which reduces the value of the crop, and sometimes renders it worthless. Neither the cause nor preventive is understood. In Danvers, until the two last years, 25,000 bushels a year have been raised; the last year, two thirds of that amount. They are sold in the market to be shipped to New Orleans or the West Indies; and the price varies from 30 to 67 cents: 300 to 400 bushels to an acre may be considered a fair crop; 600 bushels are sometimes obtained. The estimate of the cost of cultivation, which I have obtained, is fifty day's labor to an acre. This includes nothing for manure nor rent of land. The manure very generally applied, where attainable, is muck-bed, which is obtained in Salem at the rate of \$1 per horse load; and laid in heaps on the land in autumn, where it is completely pulverized by the action of the frost.

In Weathersfield, Connecticut, it is well known that this vegetable has been extensively and profitably cultivated for years; and mainly by female labor. After the land is ploughed, manured, and fitted for the seed the whole labor is performed by women, even to fitting the crop for market;—formerly in successful seasons \$100 or more was not an uncommon result of a woman's summer labor in the onion field. We should be sorry to see women in our country subjected to the severe and degrading services and toils, to which the wives and daughters of the agricultural laborers of the old countries are accustomed. But exemption from all necessity of bodily exertion is usually a curse, not a blessing; and many of the lighter kinds of agricultural labor would be as proper for women as for men did not custom forbid it, a custom of at least questionable utility. Rather than engage in this, many of our young women quit their parental homes, and prefer passing months and even years in heated rooms amid the dust and confinement and deafening din of machinery, to the light but cheerful and invigorating labors of gardening and agriculture, in the pure and bracing air and the green and open fields. The culture of silk promises to afford a healthful and profitable occupation for female labor.

Of the other crops there can be said to be no general cultivation. Ruta Baga, Carrots, Beets, and Cabbages have been sometimes extensively, and continue in some degree, to be cultivated, but not to any noticeable extent. In this respect we believe the Essex farmers have not yet come to a perfect understanding of their true interest. There are three sorts of farming. The first, where ag-

riculture is pursued as subsidiary to something else, and is a mere accompaniment to a trade, business, or profession. The second, where a bare living is sought for; and men are satisfied with the ordinary supplies and comforts of a farm without any view to improvement or gain. These two classes may be said to comprehend the greater part of the agricultural population of Essex; and their situation is almost universally comfortable and independent. The third class is, where agriculture is pursued like any other business in the community with a proper outlay of capital and labor, and with a main view to pecuniary advantage. From the number of markets accessible in the county, and the amount of manufacturing population within and in the vicinity of the county to be sustained, this class is destined to arise; and when this is the case the cultivation of green crops and esculent vegetables will form an essential part of the rotation of products.

I shall here subjoin a list of remarkable products, which have been obtained in the county, many of which have been certified under oath to the Massachusetts and Essex Agricultural Societies; others have come under my own personal observation, or rest upon testimony so well authenticated that it is difficult to reject it. Where the products themselves have been actually measured, and the land on which they were grown measured, and the whole certified by the asseverations and oaths of persons, whose credibility is unquestioned, I am at a loss to know by what right or reason these statements should be distrusted. The authorities are at the service of those persons, whose curiosity would be gratified by knowing them.

Of Wheat, 24, 25, and 32 bushels to the acre.
Of Indian Corn, 70, 72, 84, 90 1-2, 90 3-4, 105, 110, 113 1-2, 115, 117 1-4 bushels.
Of Barley, 50, 51 1-2, 52, 54 bushels.
Of Rye, 40, 56 bushels.
Of Oats, 1,000 bushels on 20 acres.
Of Potatoes, 400, 484, 518 1-2 bushels.
Of Carrots, 849, 864, 878, and 900 bushels.
Of Mangold Wurtzel, 924, and 1,340 bushels to an acre at 56 lbs. to a bushel.
Of Beets, 783 bushels.
Of Ruta Baga, 688, 903 bushels.
Of English Turnips, 636, 687, 672, 751, 814 bushels.
Of Onions, 651 bushels.

From one acre of land upwards of three tons of well cured Millet were obtained.

From one acre of redeemed meadow 4 1-2 tons of English Hay were weighed and sold in 1836-7.

From six acres of land more than 29 tons of good English Hay, weighed at the town scales, have been cut in a season.

Six hundred dollars worth of Winter Squashes were sold the last season from two acres of land. The number of pounds is not ascertained. The market price was very high.

The products of an acre and a half in a garden, the present season, are worthy of notice.

The land was manured with eight cords of manure to the acre, and there have been grown on it for sale, and to be sold, as follows:

3,500 bushels of Onions, at 5 cents	175 00
45 barrels of Beets, at \$1.50 per barrel	67 50
Cabbages sold	100 00
14 bushels of Parsneps	10 50
2 do Beans	4 00

20	do	Potatoes	6 67
			\$363 67

Besides a supply of vegetables for family use from the same garden.

The establishment with which the last account is connected presents one of the most beautiful examples of persevering industry, and admirable domestic economy and management, to be met with in our industrious and frugal community.—The individual began his married life with only \$500, which was the dower of his wife. He has never been the owner of more than 10 1-2 acres of land, but has often hired land for improvement. His whole and exclusive business has been farming. He has been blest with ten children, of whom seven are sons, and all of whom have been brought up in habits of useful industry and had the advantages of a useful education. His house is handsome enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition; and his out-door and in-door establishments patterns of neatness and order. He has all the needed comforts and luxuries of life; and in property may be pronounced independent.—The habits of such a family are in themselves a fortune. He and his two sons have this year cut and cured 75 tons of hay; and better hay is not to be found.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

Mr Consul Rhind, who resided in Turkey a long time, and interested himself in the subject of mulberry and silk, speaks very highly of the Brussa mulberry tree, of its capacity to endure the rigors of severe winters—that it flourishes best in high and *even poor land*—that silk made from it is of superior quality, and highly estimated in all foreign markets, especially for sewing silk—that when the crop season commences, the leaves are brought into the city by the cultivators in baskets and sold in the market in quantities to suit purchasers, in the same manner as fruits and vegetables.

He entertains the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the silk cause in America. He says "that silk can be produced with infinitely less trouble than is generally supposed, I am fully persuaded. And I have in the course of my travels visited most of the silk growing countries, and gave considerable attention to the subject."

Again he says—

"The culture of silk is peculiarly deserving the encouragement of *patriotic* and *benevolent* men, inasmuch as it will afford (in its different manifestations) a living to the *most helpless* of our race; aged and decrepit persons and children can all be employed in some part of the process, and to a portion of the female sex who may have been reared in luxury and indulgence, but by change of fortune have become reduced, yet are willing to labor rather than depend on the cold hand of charity or the benevolence of friends, this culture will afford a certain and independent living, without exposing them to the scoffs and scorns of a selfish world."

In reply to a letter of Mr Rhind to Judge Spencer, accompanied with the Brussa mulberry tree, Judge Spencer says—"The Brussa leaf is considerably larger and thicker than the white mulberry leaf, and nearly if not equal to the *Morus Multicaulis*."—*Northampton Courier*.

BONE MANURE.

Boston, March 26, 1838.

FRANCIS JACKSON, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I have at your request collected from sources on which I think entire reliance may be placed, the subjoined suggestions on the value and use of Bone Manure. Your establishment at Roxbury is a most valuable one to the agricultural interests of the State; and I wish you all possible success.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY COLMAN.

BONES, it is well ascertained, contain in an abundant form the food of plants. They are made up of a large amount of animal substance mixed with earthy and saline matter; and they abound in what chemists call the phosphate of lime, a substance found in some measure in all plants, and a powerful means and instrument of vegetable growth.

Bones have been used as a manure for many years in England. Used in an unbroken state they were slow in becoming decomposed; and their efforts were not very observable. The next attempt was to reduce them by burning; but besides the expense and trouble of doing this, much of the valuable matter contained in them escaped by the operation. Afterwards mills were invented for crushing or grinding them; and since that time they have been experimented upon in various soils: and are now sought after by intelligent farmers abroad with the greatest avidity. There is no reason why they should not be used to as great advantage among us.

Bones constitute a very efficient manure; a portable manure; and a comparatively cheap manure. Stable manure in Boston and its vicinity costs the farmer in its first purchase, its transportation, and its preparation for the land, not far from five dollars a cord. His land may be manured with bone manure, with equal advantage and for a third of the expense of stable manure; and its actual improvement of the soil will be more permanent.

In England this manure has been principally used for turnips. This is the crop which on their land commonly precedes wheat. The effect on their turnip crop is very great; causing lands to produce a crop, which had been comparatively barren; forwarding the crop several days in advance of that manured with stable manure; and greatly increasing the product. The effects have been most beneficial upon all the succeeding crops of grain and grass. Few decisive experiments have been made as yet in this country; but in one case the last season, where applied to ruta bagea growing side by side with a crop manured by stable manure, 25 bushels of bones produced a much better crop than a heavy dressing of barn dung.

They have been used with signal advantage spread upon grass land, the feed being greatly improved, and the return from the stock fed upon it, in milk and butter through the season, very much increased.

Their effects upon the cultivation of wheat, in Great Britain, have been thus stated after careful observation, compared with best stable manure.

"In respect to the quality of the grain, as 7 to 5.
In respect to the quantity, as 5 to 4.
In respect to the durability of its effects on the soil, as 3 to 2."

In these cases, likewise, are to be taken into consideration the difference in the cost of the two

applications; the lightness of transportation of bone manure; and the ease of applying it to the soil.

Of its application to Indian Corn no experiments have come within my knowledge; but its advantages cannot be questioned.

As to the form in which it is to be applied to the land, it has been tried in the form of broken dust; of pieces crushed to the average length of half an inch; and of larger pieces. If to be spread broad-cast upon grass land, it should be fine; and in all cases the more finely it is reduced the more immediate are its effects. In long pieces their application is not convenient nor efficient. In the mill at Roxbury, near Boston, they are crushed in small pieces, and at the same time in the process much comes out in the form of fine dust. This is undoubtedly the best form in which they can be furnished; the fine dust supplies the vegetable pabulum for immediate use; and the pieces being longer and gradual in their decomposition effect a permanent improvement of the soil. To the turnip crop they are applied in the drill with the seed; and in their application to Indian corn it might be advisable to deposit them in the hill.

They are sometimes applied singly or mixed with dung or mould. To be thus mixed is deemed the best mode of applying them, and in this case the dung should be decomposed and fine. A compost is formed of bone dust and barn-yard scrapings and muck in the following proportions:

From 50 bushels of bone to 4 or 5 of dung.

" 20 do. to 4 do.

" 12 do. to 8 do.

The proportions, however, must be matter of judgment and experiment with the cultivator.

It is deemed important, in the next place, that the bones should have acquired a degree of heat by being laid in a heap before application to the soil. They will soon ferment laid in a heap and mixed with earth or dung are in a condition to be used. It is deemed well if this preparation of them can be made a month before they are to be applied.

Of the quantity to be applied no certain rule can be given. From 16 to 80 and 100 bushels have been applied: 25 bushels of fine bone dust, or 40 bushels of crushed bones, pieces and dust together, are considered proper proportions for an acre. Persons have found that a larger application than this has not been attended with corresponding advantages; indeed that 25 bushels have been as efficient as 80. As it respects the permanent improvement of the land there is no doubt that the larger quantity would be in proportion efficient; but as to immediate effects no advantage is to be expected from an excessive application; as a small application will probably furnish all of that kind of food or stimulant, which the plant or a single crop will take up. Eight bushels of bone dust mixed with eight bushels of coal ashes, are represented in one experiment as efficient as the whole amount of bone dust. This was, however, only a single experiment; and the permanence of the effects had not been tested. I mention this mode, not so much from confidence in its success as in the hopes of producing experiments, which may prove instructive and useful.

Of the kind of soil to which bone manure is best suited, some matters are well determined. On wet and heavy soils it will not answer. On clayey soils it is stated to have proved positively injurious, dry and sandy soils it has proved

most efficacious. It is indispensable to obtaining their benefits, that the land should be dry. Lands deficient in lime are much more benefited by its use than lands abounding in lime. This was to be expected, as a combination of lime forms a considerable part of their substance. On peat soils, when thoroughly drained, its efficacy is very great; and, mixed with sandy mould, perhaps no application could be better for peat soils, when laid entirely dry.

The bone dust, which is to be obtained, is that from bones which have passed through the soap boiler's hands. This deprives them undoubtedly of some portion of their gelatinous or oily properties, and renders them less valuable than if they could be broken and applied in an uncooked state; but the effect of this operation is not like that of calcining to deprive them of all the soft and oily matter; a great deal remains, and experiment has proved that their efficiency is diminished in a much less degree than would be supposed.

This is the best and most authentic information that I have been able to collect on the subject. My own experiments with them have been on a small scale; but accidental circumstances prevented my giving them a fair test. I have great confidence in their utility; and their portable character must strongly recommend them. They may be sent by railroad and water conveyances into the interior in many cases at almost as small an expense as the manure in some places can be carried from the barn into the fields. If they fulfil what they promise, the market gardeners in the neighborhood of the city must find them invaluable.

From what has been here stated we may draw these conclusions:

1. Bones constitute a most valuable manure.
2. The soils to which they are most usefully applied are sandy and light soils; and the land must be dry. On heavy loams and clays they are not useful. To peat lands completely drained they may be applied with advantage.
3. They may be sown broadcast; or they may be placed in the hill or drill. In either case they are not to be buried deep.
4. They are best applied mixed with mould, or finely rotted barn yard manure at the rate of six bushels of bone manure to one load of dung.
5. They may be applied to soils at the rate of twenty bushels of bone dust or forty bushels of crushed bones to an acre.
6. For immediate effect bone dust is to be preferred. For permanent improvement bones which are merely crushed into small pieces. At the Roxbury mill the prepared bone contains much fine powder mixed with the crushed bone.
7. Before they are applied they should undergo a degree of fermentation.
8. They may be applied to grass and to pasture lands with great benefit.

It is hoped that the farmers, who apply them will carefully observe their operation and effects; and communicate the results to the Agricultural Commissioner of the State.

Their effects, in general, have been much superior to that of stable manure. This has not always proved so; but their lightness of carriage, ease of application, and cheapness are very strong circumstances in their favor. Another circumstance most strongly in their favor, is, that applied in great or small quantities, they carry no weeds into the fields. This is a most valuable quality.

From the Cultivator.

TO THE DAIRY WOMEN OF OUR COUNTRY.

The undersigned, dealers in butter and cheese, would call the attention of the manufacturers of these articles in the middle and western part of this state, to the existence of general and just complaints in regard to the quality and condition of both butter and cheese made in such sections, together with the packages. In view of this fact, and to encourage an improvement that will restore and increase the reputation formerly enjoyed by producers of these articles, they would respectfully submit to their consideration, the following views, relative first to the manufacture of cheese: In all cases, the milk and rennet should be perfectly sweet: as much of the animal heat should be evaporated from the milk as time will admit; when the curd is properly produced, break it up very fine, cook it well, but do not heat it so much as to start the oil in the curd; season it with clean fine salt, pure from lime; put the cheese in the press cool; press it hard, in order to extract all the whey from the middle before the outside closes tight; continue to press for two days; from the press put a dry cloth over it for a few hours until a rind is formed—then put on Annatto, dissolved in strong lye; cover again with cloth until next day; after the cloth is removed, put on a thick strong coat of melted bees-wax and lard, or butter; get a bright smooth surface, and keep one, by constant rubbing and turning, until the cheese is perfectly cured. When put in the casks let it always be done in cool dry weather. All cheese should be slightly colored with Annatto in the milk, and such as do not exceed fifty pounds in weight, should be made a bright orange color—cheese of this description being generally in good demand for the southern markets. Finally, there should never be any late cheese. In no case should cheese be sent to market made after the 15th day of September, nor should it be sent even thus late, unless the utmost pains is taken with it, and unless well cured by a fire. It is of the greatest importance to the dairying interest, that these rules, in regard to late cheese, be strictly conformed to; for this kind of cheese not only destroys itself and greatly injures the market for a good article at the present time, but should the practice of making and sending it be persisted in, it will eventually destroy the business. To prevent any loss to the farmer, the undersigned would advise them to make butter after the 15th of September. Butter made after this time always commanding a fair price.

2nd. Of cheese casks.—They should be smoothly and well made of good seasoned wood, not less than half an inch in thickness for small casks, and five-eighths of an inch for large casks; the heads of all large casks should be at least five-eighths of an inch in thickness, to prevent them from springing; the staves should be narrow, in order to preserve their places and keep the cask round; there should be always a fair bilge, with at least eight good substantial hoops, (maple hoops should never be used;) the quarter hoops should never be put down so low on the casks as to allow the staves to spring out when the head hoops are taken off; the other hoops should all be securely nailed.

3d. Of butter.—In all cases where it is made from cream, it should be churned before the deli-

cious flavor is lost, or any bad flavor is induced; avoid too much heat in the process,* as this causes the butter to be soft, and of fine grain, bordering on a waxy character; never fail to extract every particle of milk before it is laid down; season it with rectified fine salt, or ground solar salt, and work in no more of it than will be entirely dissolved—where any of it is left undissolved, it destroys that delicate rosy flavor which renders the article most desirable, and its value diminishes in proportion to the excess of salt—this being one of the greatest objections to western butter.

4th. Of the packages.—The undersigned would recommend two kinds, viz: firkins and Welch tubs. The firkins should be made of seasoned white oak and walnut hoops. Where white oak is not to be had, they should be made of heart stuff of white ash, and hoops of white or black ash, or elm, of good shape, and perfectly smooth; have on at least ten good hoops, smoothly shaved; be perfectly tight, and contain 100 lbs. Welch tubs should be made of seasoned white ash, hooped with seven substantial split ash hoops, smoothly shaved, to contain 100 to 120 lbs. Both firkins and tubs should be soaked with a strong pickle, in order to saturate the wood before the butter is laid down, (but never put any salt at the bottom or on the top of the butter.) Great care should be taken to put it down solid; never fill the packages so full as to have the head or cover touch the butter, and always make a smooth surface on the top with the ladle. The tubs and firkins should be weighed, and the actual dry weight marked upon them with a marking iron in such a manner as not to be obliterated; and let them always be found accurate.

In conclusion the undersigned give it as their decided opinion, that the manufacturers of cheese and butter in the middle and western parts of this state, who will observe the above rules, and unite with the observance a desire to make their articles of the first quality, after a little experience, will soon be able to compete with any part of the United States, both in quality and prices, at home or abroad. Possessing, as these manufacturers undoubtedly do,—one of the finest soils, and best adapted to grazing of any in our country, they may produce the article in the greatest perfection. On this, as well as other accounts, the undersigned wish to impress upon their minds the importance of this subject, and that the course recommended is the only one which will secure to them the advantages of a fair price and good reputation for their labor and pains.

Leggett & Lapham,
Nathaniel Gordon,
Wm. H. Davenport,
Burrell, Perry & Co.
John Johnson & Son,
Gregory & Brown,
Walter Sutherland,
Eleazer Mills,
P. Pidgeon, Broker,
Abbey & Atwood,
A. B. Meech & Co.
Smith, Howe & Palmer,

Robert Nisbet,
Seth Miller,
Cook & Gage,
Varnum S. Kinyon,
John P. Snell,
Curtis Easton & Co.
Nisbet & Husted,
Henry W. French,
Charles Stanton,
Solomon Pentree,
John J. Owens,
Ashley Devenport,

*It has been found, that the best and most butter is obtained when the cream is about the temperature of 55°—and if the temperature is over 60°, the quality is inferior, and the quantity diminished. Hence, every dairy should have a thermometer.—*Cond. Cult.*

Stickney & Dean,
Gove & Brown,
Charles F. Joy,
New York, April 25, 1838.

A. H. Buel,
Henry Carter,
Chas. Stokes.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Botanic Garden, to be established by consent of the City on the vacant lands West of Charles street, fronting the Common, was held on Saturday afternoon, and the subscription lists bearing a sufficient number of names and amount of money to warrant the immediate commencement of operations, the subscribers adopted a Constitution and proceeded to the election of Five Trustees to represent them until the first Monday in October next, which was appointed as the day of annual meeting. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Horace Gray, C. P. Curtis,
Samuel A. Elliot, George Darracott,
J. E. Teschemacher.

The amount already subscribed, is nearly \$20,000. From the spirit manifested at the meeting, we feel confident that before the close of the season a commencement will have been made, and an exhibition of choice flowers presented to our citizens that shall delight and astonish them. The subscription lists are still open, and the advantage to the subscriber of \$100 to the corporate property, is the free admission of himself and household to the Gardens at any time during the hours that they are open. A barren waste will soon be converted into a delightful promenade—a paradise in miniature.—*Transcript June 4.*

The SUGAR BEET will be cultivated this year to a considerable extent in this county, not merely for the purpose of making sugar, but as food for animals. The yield to an acre is enormous, averaging from eighteen to thirty tons. The beauty of it is, the soil is benefited by it, as in France, where many sterile or poor pieces of land have been resuscitated, and after beets having been planted a few years, the soil yielding excellent crops of Wheat. Nothing is lost from this plant, as the tops of Potatoes or the stalks of Wheat and Broom Corn. The leaves are used in France as green or dry fodder. The pumice after being used for sugar, is excellent for all kinds of animals, and the Beet itself furnishes an epicurean repast for Cows and Swine. A Hadley farmer told us the other day, that he kept his hogs upon Sugar Beets two months, giving them nothing else, not even a pail of water. With this sort of keeping, they waxed strong and grew fat as an alderman. One hundred pounds of Beet will yield seven pounds of Sugar, giving, at twenty tons to the acre, a product of about \$1500!—*Northampton Courier.*

There is an advertisement in the Fort Madison Patriot of a barrel of apple seeds for sale! The editor of the St. Louis Argus, says that there are many varieties of the apple, the juice of which contains as great a per centage of saccharine matter as the juice of the cane, and far more than that of the beet root or the sugar maple. He expresses an opinion that the cultivation of the apple for the protection of sugar will be more profitable than one half of the crops that are at present cultivated.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1838.

We spoke in our last number of the N. E. Farmer of the great importance of manure to the farmer; and incidentally of the means of obtaining and increasing it.—There is no subject of greater importance to the agricultural community; and we should not deem it necessary to offer any apology to our readers, if in every paper the subject were to be brought up; and pressed in all its forms, with an urgency proportioned to its importance.

The philosophy of vegetation, like the philosophy of every thing else is very imperfectly understood; it is not comparatively understood at all; its secrets are not approached; and beyond a certain point, conjecture, if not presumptions, is idle. For man to undertake to penetrate the profound depths of nature is like undertaking to reach the bottom of the ocean with a thread, or to span the orbit of a planet with his hand. The Creator wraps himself in a deep obscurity. Results are all that come under our cognizance; the modes of his operation are insoluble. Yet are we able to see the connexion between means and ends. Certain effects, as experience demonstrates, result from the application of certain means, and are not to be expected without such application; and when man faithfully performs his part he may confidently look for success to that ever active and watchful Providence by whose power and guardianship all things are upheld and controlled.

Vegetables, as much as animals, require food; and food adapted to their particular condition and constitution. It is the province of the judicious husbandman to supply this food, and to supply it in such quantities and forms, at such times and under such circumstances, as observation and experience teach us, is desired. This vegetable food, call it by what name you please, is often found abounding in the soil itself; but the constituent elements of the soil or earth do not themselves supply it. The plants gather it from the earth, the water, the air; and cultivation and vegetation exhaust it. It consists of vegetable matter, which is capable of being dissolved and so minutely divided that it may be taken up by the plants. What are called mineral manures such as lime, gypsum, (which is only one of the forms or combinations of lime,) salt, &c. are not, as is understood, the food of plants; but only means of evolving that food, and rendering it soluble, and suitable for the purposes of vegetable life and growth. In the curious and wonderful scheme of divine Providence, vegetable matter in the endless circle of reproduction, is constantly being returned to the earth in a state of decay, to enter into new combinations, and to furnish subsistence to a new growth.

The theory of vegetation is thus far simple enough for all practical purposes; and the great object of the farmer should be to collect, wherever they may be found, the means of increasing his manure heap; and to provide food for his vegetables as much as food for his animals. Manure has been properly denominated the sinews of his strength, and to neglect to provide and furnish it, is like neglecting to provide food for his live stock or to think to profit by them by keeping them in a lean and half-starved condition. In newly cleared countries, in the untouched and virgin soils of the West, the food of vegetable life has been accumulating for years and centuries. The enriching of the soil in such places therefore by any artificial process is not required. So like-

wise in our own new lands, when a clearance is first made a large amount of vegetable food is to be found from the accumulation of decayed vegetable matter, which is continually going on in the forest; though a great deal of this is inevitably destroyed by the action of fire, the usual mode of clearance adopted among us. But in our old cultivated lands it is otherwise; crops one after another have been successively taken from the land; and vegetable food must be in some way returned to the soil in order to meet this deficiency. The amount of mineral salts or alkaline earths found in vegetables is comparatively small; yet a certain quantity be it more or less is undoubtedly wanting to the perfection of vegetable growth; but what is mainly wanting in our exhausted soils is vegetable matter, which may either be furnished after it has passed through the animal machine and by some unknown process been rendered more active and concentrated; or it may be presented in a more crude state, but in either case it must be dissolved, disintegrated, and reduced to a form infinitely too minute for human inspection before it can be taken up as nourishment by the exquisitely fine vessels of the plants.

There is reason to believe that nothing in the material creation is ever annihilated or extinguished; and could the vegetable matter produced upon any given piece of land be entirely returned to that same land and equally diffused upon it, it would retain at least its original fertility. The use of lime and alkaline earths is not to enrich the land, or to furnish the specific food of plants, excepting in a very small degree, but as far as we can understand the subject, in relation to which the wisest and most sagacious must confess themselves very much in the dark, its effect is to reduce the vegetable matter into a form in which the plants can receive it. The amount of these solvents required in any soil has not yet been ascertained; but there is good reason to believe that it is not so great as has generally been supposed; nor so great but that it may in most situations be in some form or another supplied. Beyond this it is confidently believed that there are few situations and few farms in the country of any considerable extent, which do not afford within reach the means of keeping up, or increasing their fertility.

If a farmer is in the habit continually of selling his crops to be consumed away from the place, either in the form of hay or vegetables, he must purchase or bring on manure, or the condition of his place will gradually decline. This many farmers do, especially in the vicinity of large towns, and do it at very great expenditure of time and money. We admit that this is often compensated by the increased abundance and high prices of their products. We believe however that in many of these cases manure is often bought at a great expense and carried a considerable distance, when much of what is needed, of equal value, might be made or found upon the farm at a much less expense, at the saving of great inconvenience.

There are other cases however where hay is sold, which is transported a longer distance than fruits or market vegetables, where it is considered too far to bring back manure from the city, where the farmer perceives that such a course is pursued at the most serious expense to the fertility of his farm; and in some cases it has resulted in such an impoverishment of the land, that years of cultivation and expensive manuring have been required afterwards to restore it. Now these particularly are the cases, where we deem it of the highest importance that the farmers should look after the means and sources of enriching their farm actually on their own premises and within their own reach. This is a

matter of the highest moment and cannot be urged too strongly upon their attention. We have not space at this time to go into it as fully as we should desire; but shall hold it for ample consideration and inquiry in future numbers as our convenience may afford opportunity. In the mean time we advise every farmer to look about him, and inquire what food he can provide for the consumption of his vegetables. As he would furnish food for his live stock, he is equally bound by a prudent regard to his own interest to furnish food for his vegetable family. They are adapted to play into each other's hands or rather into each other's mouths; and to contribute mutually and reciprocally to each other's growth and sustenance. Neither of them is to be neglected. If he sells his crops he can keep no animals to keep up the fertility of the soil by the consumption of its products on the place. If he sells his products, buys no manure, gathers no material for manure, forms no compost heap, the impoverishment of the best farm in the country under such management, shall we not rather say mismanagement, is as certain as that the fire will go out where no fuel is supplied; and the deepest pond will be drained where a capacious outlet is opened and the various sources of its supply are cut off.

We shall then on a future and convenient occasion discuss this great question fully, whether the fertility of a farm can be kept up from its own resources; and what means every farmer may be supposed to have ordinarily within his own reach, of keeping and of increasing the fertility of his soil; and of supplying the vegetable food for the largest amount of products, which the land is capable of bearing. We invite the particular attention of inquisitive farmers to this important subject. We wish very much our respected correspondents in Roxbury, Pembroke, Danvers, Lenox, Pittsfield, Northampton, Hallowell, and other places could be induced to give us their views on this subject. Their communications would be highly acceptable; and would do, what it has been their habit and pleasure to do for many past years, confer a high benefit on the agricultural community.

THE SEASON.

The season within the memory of no man living we believe has ever been finer; nor the prospects of the husbandman more promising. We know of no exception in respect to any crop whatever thus far. The last week has been an unvarying succession of hot sunshine and copious showers, accompanied with a good deal of heavy thunder and lightning, and extremely warm nights. If the corn and potatoes do not grow under such appliances it must be their own fault. The mercury in the shade has been frequently as high as 90° Fah., and has ranged in some situations at 94°. Electricity is stated to be a powerful quickener of vegetation; and some curious facts have been mentioned to us, which go to confirm this statement. We wish there could be exact observations and experiments made in relation to this subject. We do not know that the discovery could ever be applied to any practical purposes; nor do we know that it could not. Every fact of every kind is important. Facts constitute science. Some of the most important discoveries in science and the arts have arisen from minute incidents. A gushing spring is sometimes opened by a single stroke of the spade or the crowbar, where the obtaining of water was wholly despaired of; and it is for every intelligent and reflecting mind, every lover of truth, every friend to the advancement of the human mind and the improvement of our common humanity, to keep his reason awake and every sense open to whatever is passing within and around him.

In the bountiful provisions of the vegetable world which now spreads all its glories around him, in the earth teeming with its mighty and inscrutable energy, and every where pouring out its treasures, there are at least countless admonitions and the most affecting counsels for him to lift his mind and his affections upward to that almighty and all bountiful Creator and Father, who causes the grass to grow for cattle and bread for the service of man; who clothes the lilies of the field in matchless splendor; and makes even the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, June 9, 1838.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.—From Wm. Kenrick, Newton—Paeonies, Rose colored; Carnation or flesh colored; Grevilli; Single crimson and Moutan or Purple tree Paeony; Iris, Siberian do. Fatida; do. Florentine; do. Swert. Specimens of Scarlet Hawthorn, Wistaria Consequana or Chinese Glycine, is hardy and flowers profusely in an exposed situation; Laburnum, or Golden Chain.

From Messrs Winship, Brighton—Lonicera Albam; Syringa persica; Spiraea Trilobata; Clematis Viona; Cytisus Laburnum; Azalia Nudiflora; do. Pontica; Veronica Gentianoides; 8 kinds of Hardy Paeonias; 4 do. do. Irises; 4 do. do. Geraniums; Harrison's double Yellow Rose.

By Thos. Lee, Esq., Dahlias, and other specimens of fine plants, Roses, &c.

By S. Walker, Bouquets, &c.

VEGETABLES.—Rhubarb large and fine from the Messrs Winship, and from James L. L. Warren, Brighton.

Cucumbers.—English white spined; do. short prickly; Sinot's smooth skin; do. early frame, from the Garden of James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

For Committee, S. WALKER.

Saturday, June 16, 1838.

[Report on Fruits omitted for want of room.]

FLOWERS.—From Col M. P. Wilder, Paeonies and Roses. Double Sweet Rocket.

Mr S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, China Roses and Pinks.

By Mr W. E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, some fine specimens of herbaceous plants.

From the Messrs Hovey, several bouquets.

By Mr Wm Kenrick, two bouquets.

From the Messrs Winship, Brighton—Iris pseudacorus, Thalictrum alba, Lonicera flor variegatum. Roses, pink, white and purple Boursalt, Florida, single yellow, and a variety of Scotch Roses, and many varieties of Herbaceous Plants.

By S. Walker, bouquets, &c.

VEGETABLES.—Peas, by Mr Rufus Howe, Dorchester.

For Committee, S. WALKER, Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending June 17.

MAY, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	11	68	94	80	S.
Tuesday,	12	70	92	76	S. W.
Wednesday,	13	68	88	72	S. W.
Thursday,	14	64	86	74	S. E.
Friday,	15	66	90	78	S. W.
Saturday,	16	68	88	72	W.
Sunday,	17	62	82	70	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 18, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 210 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and calves, 400 Sheep and 160 Swine, including 100 at market last week. 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—We quote First quality at \$8 00 a \$8 25. Second quality \$7 25 a \$7 50.—Third quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$24, \$30, \$33, \$38, \$40, and \$49.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lot of lambs including a few old, at \$2 17, \$2 50 and \$2 75. Wethers at \$3 00, and \$3 50.

Swine.—Nearly all at market were small pigs and were sold without weighing, at retail, from 8 to 12, varying according to size and quality.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Premiums on Roses and Pinks will be awarded on SATURDAY next, 23d inst. The Flowers offered for Prizes must be on the tables before 10 o'clock.

By order of Flower Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Gentlemen having Roses, and who are not desirous to enter them for prizes, are respectfully invited to contribute specimens for exhibition.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

EXHIBITION OF GRASS PINKS

The subscriber would inform the public that he proposes to have an exhibition of Pinks at his place in Warren Street, Roxbury, to be opened the 25th of June and continue one week. The collection embraces many beautiful varieties which I have raised from seed imported in 1835 from one of the greatest Pink fanciers in Great Britain. It is believed to be the best collection in New England and worthy the attention of amateurs. My place is 2 1/2 miles from the City Hall and 1-2 mile from the Norfolk House. Price of admission 25 cents. Open from 4 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Roxbury, June 20th, 1838.

2w

SET OF THE N. E. FARMER.

13 of the first volumes of the New England Farmer may be obtained, if application is made soon to JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

June 20th, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

KING'S MANURE FORKS.

Also, a few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel

Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 9, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		1838	1837
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	hushel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 00	14 50
No 1,	"	12 00	13 00
prime,	"	10 50	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	found	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 00	8 12
FLOUR, Genessee, cash,	barrel	7 57	8 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 25
Rye,	"	3 50	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"	75	80
" " barrels,	"	76	77
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	71	75
southern flat, yellow,	"	1 05	1 10
white,	"	80	85
Rye, northern,	"	47	48
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	14 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	50	52
Eastern screwed,	"	6	7
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	4	5
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	9	10
2d quality,	"	8	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	26	27
southern, 1st sort,	"	20	22
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	26
do. country do,	"	18	19
Baltimore city tannage,	"	19	20
do. dry hides,	"	17	19
New York red, light,	"	80	85
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	11 50	12 00
Boston dry hides,	"	2 37	2 50
LIME, best sort,	cask	23 50	24 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	22 50	23 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	20 00	20 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	2 63	3 00
clear,	"	80	1 00
Mess,	"	2 62	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	17	18
Red Top, southern,	"	9	10
northern,	"	3 00	3 50
Hemp,	"	55	57
Red Clover, northern,	pound	48	50
Southern Clover,	"	44	46
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	33	40
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	33	35
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	43	46
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	42
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	42
do. 1-4 and common,	"	40	42
do. Pulled superfine,	"	40	42
do. No. 1,	"	40	42
do. No. 2,	"	40	42
do. No. 3,	"	40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	20	25
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	14	18
POTATOES, chenangos,	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,

Unconscious of a less propitious clime.

There blooms exotic beauty, warm and sung,

While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

MISCELLANY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE WOOD THRUSH.

O pour thy song — thy thrilling note,
Sweet warbling wood-thrush through the grove;
When twilight comes thy music float
Around my humble dwelling.

Thy strain of melody so soft,
Inspires devotion's purest lay;
And whilst I listen here so oft,
I feel my bosom swelling.

How clear and sweet thy pensive notes,
How soft thy soul-inspiring song,
When on the gloamin breeze it floats,
And echoes round my dwelling.

Thou bring'st again within my view,
Departed time and youthful joys,
That now have fled like morning dew.
No more to me returning.

They here no more for me remain
My pleasures now are blighted hopes,
And friendship turned to cold disdain —
These all my toils rewarding.

Thy pleasing melancholy strain,
That starts a throb within my breast,
Reminds of woes that yet remain —
Of youthful hopes all withered.

Are all thy joys like mine destroyed?
Or hath thy love deserted thee?
Such notes are but by grief enjoyed,
With sorrows still enduring.

Billeric, June, 1837.

D. P.

THE SERENADE.

WHAT soft low strains are those I hear
That come my dreams between?
Oh! mother, look! who may it be,
That plays so late at e'en?

"I hear no sound, I see no form?
Oh! rest in slumber mild:
They'll bring no music to thee now,
My poor, my sickly child!"

It is not music of the earth
That makes my heart so light;
The angels call me with their songs,
Oh! mother dear, good night!

From the Olive Branch.

GEMS.

EARTH has its gems around!
Creatures through ether winging,
Flow'rets in glory springing,
Dew drops upon the ground;
Sparks of the waterfalls, insects' wings,
Ay! and a million beautiful things.

Sea hath its gems below!
In grottoes to man forbidden,
Marvellous treasures are hidden,
Pearls and corallines grow:
Deep and dark in the tombs of the wave,
Jewels are hung in palace and cave.

Heaven hath its gems above!
Look! for its arch exalted
With planets and stars is vaulted.
O, what spirits may rove —
Gems of the soul, — through scenes like these,
Learning eternal mysteries!

The Editor of the Raleigh Register gives the following pleasing anecdote of Chief Justice Marshall:

"CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—We heard recently an anecdote of this distinguished man, which so strongly illustrates the dignity and simplicity of his character that we venture to relate it hoping that it may come into the hands of his future biographer, and be woven into the thread of his narrative. It occurred in this city, on the occasion of one of the Chief Justice's periodical visits to hold the Federal Court for this District. The old Crier of the Court having removed or died, the Marshal, Gen. Daniel, selected a new recruit, and gave him, some days beforehand, the necessary Proclamations and forms to commit to memory, that he might be *au fait* when the Court met. The important day at length arrived, and the Crier, with his 'task well conned,' made his appearance, attracting the attention of every one by the loftiness of his stride, and an air of conscious self-importance which he made no effort to conceal. Every thing went off admirably at first. The Proclamations to Jurors, Witnesses, &c. were roared out most sonorously, and the time having arrived for charging the Grand Jury, the Chief Justice pulled out a well-thumbed paper, and waiting a few moments for the usual caution of silence to be given by the Crier, but observing no movement to that effect, commenced his Charge. He had proceeded some way in it, when the Crier, aroused from his reverie, found what was going on, and considering the whole matter informal, with the quickness of thought, stepped into the bar, between the Court and Jury, and addressing the Judge in a mandatory voice, cried 'Stop, sir! Stop, sir!' The Chief Justice, who seemed to see in a moment through the whole transaction, instead of ordering the Crier to prison for a contempt, stopped, as commanded, and quietly awaited the result. A dead silence reigned throughout the Court. The fall of a pin might have been heard. What now? mentally exclaimed each beating bosom. The astonishment depicted on every countenance may well be imagined, when the Crier, drawing himself up to his full length, bawled out:

'O yes! O yes! All manner of persons are required to keep silence, upon pain of imprisonment, while the honorable Judge is giving his charge to the Grand Jury.'

When he had finished this proclamation, he turned to the Court, with an air of complacency and a wave of the hand, and said to the Chief Justice: 'You may go on, sir.' Every one expected to see the unfortunate Crier sent to jail, as a matter of course, but, without cracking a smile, the Chief Justice commenced his charge *de novo*, and went through as though nothing had happened. He saw, at once, that the conduct of the Crier proceeded from no disrespect to the Court, but from ignorance, and a desire to perform his duty punctiliously, and, with the kindness so characteristic of the man, overlooked the whole affair. But the scene was one worthy of the pencil of Hogarth, and deserves to be recorded to the honor of that great and good man."

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Professor Ives, of New Haven makes the following instructive reference to the late President DWIGHT, in a recent address before a Horticultural Society:

"He had the largest garden, the best culinary plants, and the finest fruits in the city, and all cultivated by his own hands. This fact will excite surprise, when it is recollected that he delivered a lecture to his class six days in a week; performed the duties of Professor of Divinity, and superintended the government of the college. He was the first in this city who cultivated the strawberry extensively and successfully. He demonstrated that an abundance of delicious fruit might be cultivated at a very little expense. He was a minute and accurate observer of the habits and laws of vegetables, and delighted in conversation to give or receive instruction in horticulture. He infused into his conversation music and poetry, and he was listened to with delight, even when his theme was cultivation of Cabbages. He taught that the proper time to prune fruit trees was in June, when the plant was in the most rapid growth; and the reason was, that the wound would heal most readily at that season. Dr Dwight was enabled to perform so much and so various mental labors, by invigorating his constitution by exercise in the open air. No one felt more strongly the sentiment of the poet;

"The idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless when it goes as when it stands.
Want of occupation is not rest;
A mind unoccupied is a mind distressed."

GOOD NERVES. The White Pigeon Gazette has an account of a Canadian from the neighborhood of Toronto, named Thomas Smith, who had his arm torn to shreds by a threshing machine, and it was necessary to amputate the stump; and while under the operation, he evinced a degree of firmness seldom equalled; not a tear nor a groan escaped from him. During the whole of the operation, which occupied about twenty minutes, he sung with an unwavering voice the well-known popular air, "Home, sweet home!"

HOW TO DROWN A PASSENGER. A stage driver at Ottawa writes thus to the Chicago Democrat. "This morning I started for Ottawa with seven passengers, and found the water at the Rock Run from 7 to 12 feet deep, and the ice running. We therefore procured a canoe, which capsize in the middle of the stream, and drowned one of our passengers, and came very near drowning another."

MULTIPLICATION.

As Tom, whose end of poverty was dashed, Lay snug in bed while his *one* shirt was washed, The dame appeared, and holding it to view, She said, "It washed again, 't will wash in two." "Indeed!" cries Tom, "then wash it, pray good cousin, And wash it, if you can, into a dozen!"

It is better to make a confidant of a rascal than a fool. The rascal may sometimes do right, but the fool is necessarily incapable of it.

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VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1838.

NO. 51.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Commissioner's Report on Essex County.)

THE DAIRY.

Under this head may be placed the milk establishments in the neighborhood of Salem for the supply of the city. In some of these 30 cows are kept; in some 40 or more. By an observing and experienced milk man, the average produce of a cow, well fed, was rated at five beer quarts per day; by others at one gallon. In the former case the customary allowance to each cow during the winter was two quarts of Indian meal, and one peck of vegetables per day, and as much good hay as they required. This farmer judges from his long experience that each cow would require two tons of hay in a season. In summer their feed was good pasturage; and when that failed, Indian corn, which was planted to be fed to them green. In one year from 23 cows he sold \$2,100 worth of milk, at 5 to 6 cents per quart.

He has found potatoes highly useful for increasing the quantity, but not for improving the quality of the milk. Other milk men speak of trials with the common blood-beet for the feed of milch cows with great advantage. The cows are dry upon an average about eight weeks, and the calf is usually killed or given away as soon as the milk is fit for use.

The use of shorts, wheat bran, mashed or grated potatoes, and cut feed mixed, have been found valuable; and increased economy in the consumption has been deemed a full compensation for the extra trouble of preparation. The consumption of food by a dry cow is much less than by a cow in milk; but the length of time during which cows are out of milk is a great deduction from the profits of a milk establishment. In the best managed New York milk establishments, with which I am well acquainted, they feed their cows well, and as their milk declines they increase this feed; they keep them in milk as long as they will pay well for their keeping, not suffering them to take the bull; and then they dry them off at once. After three weeks extra feeding they are fit for the butcher, and are sold as beef. This management they consider much better than to keep many dry cows. This method would not be so practicable here. It is more easy there to obtain milch cows when wanted than here. A demand here, however, might create a supply.

At the Theological Institution in Andover, and the same practice is proposed to be pursued at the farms connected with the English and Latin schools in the same town, a considerable number of cows, kept for the purpose of supplying the students with milk, are soiled on green food.—Grass is cut for them; and particularly oats which are cut green. The experiment is thus far satisfactory. Indian corn sowed either in drills or broadcast, but much better in drills, furnishes an excellent article for this purpose. The cultivation

of Ruta Baga, Carrots, Beets, and Cabbages, from their tops and leaves in the autumn as well as from their roots in the winter, would furnish a great amount of valuable feed. The cows are every day turned out for some hours into a small enclosure. The quantity of manure obtained in this way, especially where proper pains are taken is of a superior quality, and is an important consideration.

Of Dairies for the manufacture of butter and cheese, there are none within my knowledge in the county, of any great extent. Ten cows constitute the largest number reported to me as kept for this purpose; and these are devoted mainly to the making of butter, for which there is always a ready sale in the towns. It requires a gallon of new milk to make one pound of cheese. From two and a half to three gallons are required for a pound of butter. The cheese usually brings 8 or 9 cents. The butter 20 to 22 cents. Ten quarts of good milk will ordinarily produce a pound of butter. When cheese is worth 9 cents, butter should be worth 22 cents; the value of the milk then applied in either way is about the same.—The skimmed milk and the butter milk, however, are of much more value for various domestic purposes, and for feeding swine, than the cheese whey. The labor of the manufacture is not very different. The care of the cheese, where it is kept through the season, is considerable. The butter finds usually an immediate sale. In the warmest part of the season cheese is principally made. There are no spring houses in the county, such as are universal in Pennsylvania, designed exclusively for keeping the milk, and with running water passing through them. From the want of these accommodations the making of butter in summer is often discontinued.

The yield of a cow in milk is stated generally at 350 gallons per year; of butter 87 1-2, 116, 140, lbs; of cheese I have been able to obtain no return on which I could place reliance. These returns are very small; and indicate either poor stock, or poor pastures, or poor management. I am inclined to think the returns much under estimated. I have the returns of a dairy of six cows, which I have often visited, where in 1830, 181 lbs. of butter were made to each cow, and this without any extra feed. In another case, from four cows by high feeding, 208 lbs. of butter were obtained in a season to a cow. Such examples ought to stimulate efforts at improvement.

I am struck often with the remarks made by persons, who are disposed to speak well of their cows, when after stating what they produce, they finish by saying, "but we give them nothing but grass or hay," as the case may be; and "they go in a very poor pasture." This may be very reputable to the cows, but it is very disreputable to their owners. A poor cow is not worth keeping; but no animal will better pay for liberal treatment than a good cow. Why should one of the kindest and most liberal benefactors, which divine Providence has given to men in the form of a quadruped,

be treated in this negligent and niggardly manner?

It cannot be denied that a great part of the butter made in New England, is of an inferior quality; and bears a disadvantageous comparison with the butter of Pennsylvania and New York. There is a freshness and delicious flavor to be found in the Philadelphia and much of the Goshen butter, which is rarely, though sometimes, to be met with in ours. It may depend somewhat upon the feed; somewhat upon the animal herself; but I believe oftener upon the management. I shall be pardoned for speaking of some remarkable but not uncommon faults. The cream is often kept too long. The milk room is not always well ventilated and white washed; and is frequently in the neighborhood of the effluvia of decayed vegetables, and musty cider barrels; and is often made the depository of the remains of the dinner table, cider, pickles, cold meats, and various unmentionables. The milk and dairy room, should be exclusively for milk and its products; and by itself. Cleanliness in every part of it, in every vessel, in every operation connected with it, and in every person permitted to enter it, should be the first and an indispensable requisite.

The color of butter depends, doubtless somewhat, but not entirely, upon the management of the milk and cream. The bright golden surface, sparkling like a piece of rock candy or loaf sugar, is altogether preferable to a slimy, waxy appearance, or a cheesy whiteness, which it often has. A lady in Boxford, whose own butter showed that she understood the art, told me that she knew two neighbors, each owning one cow, who engaged to use their two cows together alternate weeks.—The cows went in the same pasture. One of these persons, in the week when she milked the cows, produced from them a beautiful yellow butter; the other, in her week, from the same cows, produced butter that was white and crumbling like cheese. The former kept her milk in a well aired room above ground; the latter kept her milk in the cellar. I had no opportunity of making further inquiries, and I am not prepared to say that this was the occasion of the difference; but it is a strong circumstance. The main point is a pure atmosphere and perfect cleanliness in every operation and utensil.

I shall subjoin here the suggestions of a respected friend in Maine;* a gentleman who yields to no one in agricultural intelligence, zeal, and experience.

"Take one quarter or even one third of the milk of a cow—an equal quantity from each teat: use this in your family, or for your pigs, and milk the residue for the dairy. You will make better butter in less time; and nearly an equal quantity."

I have been long of an opinion, that a winter dairy for making butter in Essex County, where access to market is so easy, would be quite profitable. In this case it would be necessary to have

*Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Yallowell.

the cows come in in the fall; and to be prepared with an abundance of succulent food for them, such as carrots, beets, or ruta baga, through the winter. The stables, too, should be warm and comfortable. An experienced dairy woman says, she finds no difficulty in making butter at any time in winter, provided she heats her cream on the stove to 72° Fah. and scalds her churn with boiling water when her cream is put in. Such a dairy, on many accounts, would be managed with less trouble than in the warm season. The butter could be sent to market in the best condition; and, if well made and known to be new, would always command a quarter to a third more than the ordinary price.

(From the Commissioner's Report.)

ON CULTIVATION OF RYE.*

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—Having for some years past been more than commonly successful in raising large crops of winter rye by a process of cultivation which I believe is entirely new; I have been induced by the suggestions of some gentlemen whose judgment I very much respect, to submit for your consideration a statement of the mode of culture with the produce. And that the success of the experiment this season, may not appear to be altogether accidental, it will perhaps be as well to communicate the result of the process for the three or four previous years.

The land on which the experiment has been conducted is situated on the Merrimack, about a mile and a half east of Haverhill bridge; and came into possession of my father in 1827. The soil is a sand, approaching to loam as it recedes from the river. Perhaps the term *plain land* (by which it usually passes) will better convey an idea of the quality of the soil. It is altogether too light for grass. The crops we find most profitable to cultivate on it are winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and to some extent turnips. Oats might probably be raised to advantage were it not that the land is completely filled with the weed commonly called charlock, which renders it entirely unfit for any spring crop, excepting such as can be hoed. The crops of rye, on the neighboring soil of the same nature, vary I believe from seven or eight, to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre, according to the cultivation and their approximation to the river. We usually raise on the land from thirteen to thirty bushels of Indian corn per acre. Potatoes are very good in quality, but the quantity is quite small; not sufficient to be profitable were it not that the land is very easily cultivated.

In the summer of 1827, we sowed three bushels of winter rye near the river, on about two acres of land, which produced twenty-eight bushels.

In 1828, we sowed four bushels on four acres of land running the whole extent of the plain from the river. This piece was sowed in the spring with oats; but they were completely smothered with charlock, and about the middle of June, the whole crop was mowed to prevent the charlock seeding. By about the middle of August, a second crop of charlock having covered the land it was ploughed very carefully, in order completely to bury the charlock; and then suffered to remain

until the 15th of September when we began sowing the rye in the following manner. A strip of land about twelve yards wide was ploughed very evenly to prevent deep gutters between the furrows, and the seed immediately sown upon the furrow and harrowed in. Then another strip of the same width, and so on until the whole was finished. We found the oat stubble and charlock entirely rotted, and the land appeared as if it had been well manured, though none had been applied to this part, since it had been in our possession. The rye sprung very quick and vigorously, having evidently derived great benefit from being sown and sprouted before the moisture supplied by the decaying vegetable matter in the soil had evaporated to any considerable extent. This crop produced 133 bushels.

In 1829, the charlock was suffered to grow on the land appropriated to rye, until it had attained its growth and was in full blossom. The land was then ploughed very carefully and the charlock completely covered in. In a short time a second crop appeared more vigorous than the first. This also was allowed to attain its growth, and then ploughed in as before. A third crop soon appeared, which of course was destroyed when the land was again ploughed for sowing about the middle of September. This piece of land was a parallel strip running from the river, and containing two acres. Two bushels of rye were sowed. The crop presented a remarkably promising appearance, and yielded seventy-four and a half bushels.

In 1830, the land appropriated to rye included nearly all the lighter parts of the soil, and owing to a pressure of business was not attended to as we could have wished. It was ploughed in the early part of the summer. But harrowing to destroy the weeds was substituted for the second ploughing. This, and the unusual blight which affected all the grain in this part of the country, led us to anticipate a small crop. It yielded however fifteen bushels to the acre.

The land on which the crop of rye was raised the present season, had for the three or four previous years been planted with Indian corn. And owing to the extent of our tillage land, we have not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure to the acre this season. The charlock was suffered to attain its growth as usual; and on the 18th and 19th of June it was carefully ploughed in. The second crop was ploughed in on the 6th and 7th of August. On the 14th and 15th of September it was sowed in the usual manner, namely: a small strip of land was ploughed and the seed sown immediately upon the furrow and then harrowed in. Then another strip of land was ploughed, and so on until the whole was completed. One bushel per acre was sowed as usual. The seed was originally obtained from a farmer in this vicinity, and I suppose is similar to that which is generally used. We have never prepared our seed in any manner, but have directed our attention solely to the preparation of the land; and to this we attribute our success. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the crop was considerably winter killed; but recovered very soon in the spring, excepting in the midfurrows. There, as the land lies very level, the water settled and so completely destroyed the rye that they continued bare the whole season.— This would of course cause some diminution in the crop; perhaps a bushel or two. The rye

was reaped at the usual season, and, as the weather was favorable, immediately put into the barn.— The land contained one acre and thirteen rods and yielded *forty-six bushels and three pecks. A remarkably fine sample.*

In entering a claim for your premium, I would ask your attention particularly to the process of cultivation. It is, I believe, entirely new; and capable of general application.

Sowing the seed immediately after the plough we consider very advantageous to the crop. The soil being then moist, causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plants which they ever after retain.

The process of ploughing in *three* crops of weeds before the seed is sown very much enriches the soil. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to refute the notion, that by such a process nothing more is applied to the soil, than was before derived from it. If one could not discover by the light which Chemistry has shed upon the subject of agriculture, sufficient reasons for the contrary conclusion, observation, one would think, would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the fact.

And here I would suggest that I do not consider the experiment as we have conducted it, quite complete. To render it more so, in the first place, in ploughing in the weeds, I would not turn a furrow after the dew had evaporated. I have no doubt but that a large portion of that fertilizing quality in the soil, which (during the summer months) is continually exhaled from the earth, is by the dew brought again within our reach, and it would be wise to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again burying it in the soil.— And in the second place, I would by all means use a heavy roller after each ploughing. It would fill all the cavities left by the plough, and by pressing the soil more closely to the weeds, at once hasten their decomposition and very much retard the evaporation from the soil.

But the land is not only very much enriched by this process. There is, I conceive, no method by which it can be so effectually cleansed. Three times during the season, a fresh surface is presented to the atmosphere, and each time, as the decaying vegetable matter increases in the soil, so is the exciting cause augmented to make a more vigorous effort. We have in this manner gone over nearly all our land which is infested with charlock, and the diminution of the weeds is quite sufficient to warrant the expectation, that in a few years it may be comparatively eradicated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN KEELY.

Haverhill, September 22, 1832.

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

ON POPULATION AND CULTIVATION.

The progress of agricultural science during the last quarter of a century, has occasioned many estimates of the amount of population a given quantity of land may be made capable of supporting. With this question is intimately connected that of the area or number of square miles of cultivatable soil a country may possess.

Thus, an approximation may be made to the prospective population, production, power, and wealth of any country. The tendency of the human mind to dive into futurity, may be satiated by a fair calculation. The seats of Empire in

* Referred to on page 394.

after ages, may be indicated, more extensive than those of Alexander, Augustus or Tamerlane. Facilities of communication may be so extended, that a continent can be advantageously united in one vast Republic.

Already have the predictions of European statesman, that our Federal Republic would fall in pieces by reason of its extent, and, the inconvenience of communication, been falsified by the Steamboat and Locomotive Engine.

The dream of the Poet—

"Westward the march of Empire takes its way," is realized.

Maclaren, a British writer of authority, has recorded the opinion, that this Continent, though less than half the size of the old, contains an equal quantity of useful soil, and a much more than equal quantity of productive power. He estimates that in America there are upwards of four millions of square miles of land, each capable of supporting two hundred persons, and nearly six millions of square miles, each capable of supporting four hundred and ninety persons.

The above estimate of the capability of America, to support a dense population, would give us ten millions of square miles of fertile soil, averaging three hundred and seventy-four persons to the square mile, and an aggregate of three thousand seven hundred and forty millions of inhabitants. The existing population of America is estimated at thirty-seven millions, which, if we adopt these data, would give three and seven tenths inhabitants to each square mile of productive soil.

The most improved and best cultivated portions of the earth, as Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium, average about two hundred inhabitants to the square mile of their whole area. Pennsylvania contains about thirty, and her best cultivated agricultural counties, as Montgomery, about one hundred.

In Great Britain only sixty-four thousand square miles, or one half the entire surface, has yet been brought under cultivation,—so that the present population is nearly four hundred inhabitants to every square mile of cultivated soil. Her political economists estimate that the land now in cultivation could be made to produce sufficient bread, vegetables, and meat, for seventy millions of inhabitants, or nearly three times the existing number.

The elaborate report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of Dec. 5th, 1837, exhibits a view of the production, and consumption of wheat flour and meal, of great interest to the farmer. He estimates our population at fifteen millions, and the consumption of each individual to average a pound of flour or meal per day. "At the price of 3 cents per lb. for wheat flour and only 1 1-2 cents per pound for meal from the cheaper varieties of grain, which is not far from the average of 1834 and '35, the cost of bread alone (if only one half the population used wheat flour, and the other materials less costly) would be about one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars." This is exclusive of the "vast quantity of grain which is distilled, or employed in the arts, or consumed by domestic animals."

But at the increased cost of last year, estimated in the report at 80 per cent., the value of bread stuffs alone, consumed by our own population, would be about two hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. The data furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, while they show the

enormous domestic consumption of bread stuffs, exhibit at the same time the comparative insignificance of the foreign markets, the exports to all of which during the most productive years have been but about fourteen millions of dollars.

Let the Agriculturist remember, 1st. That the increased consumption of grain has for several years more than equalled the augmented production. 2dly. The abstraction of hands from rural labor for manufacturing and labor upon public improvements. 3dly. The shortness of the last crop, as compared with average seasons, in several important sections. 4thly. The fact that improvements in husbandry are necessarily adopted very gradually. These may be considered reasons sufficient to account not only for the present high price of produce, but a fair calculation may be predicated thereon, that there must be at least two consecutively productive seasons before prices can be reduced to a low standard.

This should operate as a stimulus to every man connected with the cultivation of the soil, by judicious experiments with the various descriptions of manures, and other methods of cultivation, to extract from the earth the full amount it is capable of producing. For even in this "Pennsylvania of ours," though pre-eminently a farming state, scientific agriculture has not progressed in a comparative ratio, to its importance.

But another duty would remain, namely; to communicate to others the information gained by judgment and skill. To effect this the Periodical Agricultural press of our country affords an excellent medium. The establishment of such papers indeed, constitute an important era in Agricultural history. For who can estimate the vast amount of every species of improvement in cultivation, the results of individual exertion for ages, that has been lost for the want of convenient methods of communication.

Your Friend,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Valley Green, 1st mo. 1st, 1838.

SALE OF BLOOD CATTLE AT BLOOMFIELD, NEW YORK.

We extract the following account of an extensive sale of blood cattle, at Bloomfield, N. Y. from the Rochester, N. Y. Daily Advertiser of the 5th inst. We are gratified to perceive from it, that our neighbors, Messrs JAS. and THOS. P. DUDLEY, extensive stock raisers of this country, were the purchasers of five of the most choice animals offered at this sale. Such importations as these, are not only valuable acquisitions to these gentlemen, but will prove highly serviceable to the stock raisers of this region, in the improvement of their breeds. Messrs T. P. and Jno. W. DUDLEY have sold upwards of \$3,000 worth of Durham cattle since the 1st of March last.—*Kentucky paper.*

The animals sold, belonged to THOS. WEDDLE, Esq.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Gazelle; 1 yr. old, bought by John Robinson, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y.	\$234
Camilla; 2, Gen. Dudley, Kentucky,	520
Brilliant; 1 1-2 do do	500
Beauty; 8, Allan Brown, Bristol, Ontario co. N. Y.	342
Lady Bower; 5, J. Robinson, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y.	252
Primrose; Gen. Dudley, Kentucky,	400

Prize; 4, Gen. Fordon, Seneca, Ontario co. N. Y.	450
Daisey; 4, Wm. Squires, Genesee, Livingston co. N. Y.	365
Sylvia; 5, (supposed barren) William Garbutt, Wheatland, Monroe co. N. Y.	165
Victoria; 2, — Pitts, Richmond, Ontario, co. N. Y.	400
Jessamine; 6 months, Wm. R. Smith, Macedon, Wayne co. N. Y.	205
Diana and Daphne, twin calves, 3 weeks, Jno. Baker, Macedon, Wayne co. N. Y.	300

BULLS.

Rover; 4 yrs. old, bought by Gen. Dudley, Ky.	\$520
Alexander; 3 1-2 S. Steele, East Bloomfield, Ontario co. N. Y.	461
Leo; 1 1-2, Guy Collings, do do	361
Orion; 2, Gen. Dudley, Kentucky,	600
Forager; 9 months, B. Thomas, Canandaigua, Ontario co. N. Y.	225
Splendor; D. M. Smith, Avon, Livingston co. N. Y.	300
Echo; 1 yr. A. Brown, Bristol, Ontario co. N. Y.	600
Primus and Comet; twin calves, 2 weeks, J. Robinson, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y.	170
Magnum Bonum, 6 months, (half Alderney,) — Norton, E. Bloomfield, Ontario co. N. Y.	100

At the above mentioned sale of Thomas Weddle's stock, three cows and their calves sold for \$4,916, as follows:

PRIME ROSE,	\$400
Camilla, 2 years,	520
Echo, 1 do.	600
Two weeks twins,	170
	1690
PRIZE, 4 years old,	450
Orion, 2 years,	600
Gazelle, 1 year,	234
Twins, 3 weeks old,	300
	1584
BEAUTY, 8 years old,	342
Brilliant, 1 and half year,	500
Splendour, 7 months,	300
Neptune, 3 yrs. (sold previously,)	500
	1642
	\$4916

The cotton crop this year is an extraordinary product compared with previous years. Bets are made at New Orleans that it will not fall short of *one million eight hundred thousand bales*. This is the real gold of our staples, and the excess of two or three hundred thousand bales over last year will keep the foreign exchanges in our favor while we are backed by such wealth, which is more substantial than specie.—*N. Y. Star.*

TOLLS AND TRADE OF THE CANALS.

The tolls collected and merchandise cleared at Albany and West Troy, during the 3d week in May, 1827 and 1838, show an aggregate increase at Albany and West Troy, over the corresponding week of last year, of sixty-one per cent. in tolls received, and fifty-six per cent. in merchandise cleared.

(From the Southern Agriculturist.)

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

MR. EDITOR—The subjoined prognostics of the weather have been taken from authors of approved experience, and in some instances of much learning. Many, indeed none of their works have as I believe, been republished in this country, for the editions from which I have drawn my information, are English.* This last conviction induces me to send you this article, which I had compiled for my own use. The space allotted prohibits me from giving the causes of the respective prognostics—in each instance, however, the prognostic can be explained by the laws of nature.

I.—SIGNS FROM VAPORS OR MISTS.

1. If a white mist in an evening or night spread over a meadow, wherein there is a river, it promises the next day to be bright.
2. When the mist hanging over the lower lands draws towards the hills of a morning, and rolls up their sides until the tops be covered, there will be no rain.
3. In some places, if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, instead of over-spreading the lower grounds, in a morning, it will turn to rain.
4. If mists rise in low grounds, and soon vanish, fair weather.
5. If they rise to the hill tops, rain in a day or two. (One of Mr Worlidge's rules.)
6. A general mist before the sun rises near the full moon; fine weather.

II.—FROM CLOUDS.

1. It is a symptom of fair weather when clouds dissolve into air: otherwise when they are collected out of the air.
2. When heavy rains are about to fall, every cloud rises bigger than the former, and all the clouds are in a growing state.
3. When clouds are fleecy, deep, and dense towards the middle, and very white at the edges, with the sky very bright and blue about them, they are of a frosty coldness, and will soon fall either in hail, snow or hasty showers of rain.
4. When clouds breed high in the air in thin white trains, like locks of wool or the tails of horses, there will soon be wind below, and probably a rain with it.
5. When clouds as they come forward seem to diverge from a point in the horizon, a wind may be expected from that quarter, or the opposite.
6. When a general cloudiness covers the sky above, and small black fragments of clouds, like smoke, fly underneath, rain is not far off, and it will probably be lasting.
7. No surer sign of rain than two different currents of clouds, especially if the undermost flies fast before the wind: and if two such appear in hot summer, a thunder storm is gathering.
8. Clouds like large rocks; great showers.
9. If small clouds increase; much rain.
10. If large clouds decrease; fair weather.
11. In summer, when the wind has been South two or three days, and it grows very hot, and clouds rise with white tops, like towers, as if one were on the top of another, joined together with black on the nether side, there will be thunder and rain suddenly.

12. If two such clouds rise one on either hand; rain.

13. Dappled white clouds, (called a mackerel sky) generally predict rain.

14. Small black clouds of a clear evening; undoubted signs of rain.

15. Blue or black clouds near the sun any time of the day, or near the moon by night; signs of rain.

16. Small waterish clouds on the tops of hills; rain.

17. If clouds grow or appear suddenly, the air otherwise free from clouds; tempests at hands, especially if they appear to the South or West.

18. Clouds setting on the tops of mountains; hard weather.

III.—DEWS.

Dew plentifully on the grass after a fair day, foretells the next day fair; but if after such a day no dew is on the ground, and no wind stirring, rain may be expected.

IV.—FROM SKIES.

1. Between a red evening and grey morning, is commonly a heavy dew or a mist over the ground, but if a red morning succeeds, there is no dew.
2. When a lowering redness spreads too far upwards from the horizon in the morning or evening, rains or winds follow, and often both.
3. When such a redness, together with a raggedness of the clouds, extends towards the zenith in the evening, the wind will be high from the West or Southwest, with rain.
4. When the sky in a rainy season is tinged with a sea-green color, when it ought to be blue, the rain will continue and increase.
5. If it is of a deep dead blue, the weather will be showery.
6. A dark thick sky, lasting for sometime, either without sun or rain, always becomes fair, then foul—that is, a clear sky before rain.

V.—FROM SUN.

1. When the air is hazy, and sun's light fades by degrees, and his orb looks whitish and ill defined; one of the most certain signs of rain.
2. If the rays of the sun breaking through the clouds, irradiate and are visible in the air, rain soon.
3. White at his setting; bad weather.
4. Shorn of his rays; bad weather.
5. Going down into a bank of clouds which lie in the horizon; bad weather.
6. If he rise red and fiery; wind and rain.
7. If he rise cloudy, and clouds decrease; certain fair weather.

VI.—FROM MOON.

1. When moon and stars grow dim, with a hazy air and ring or halo around it; rain follows.
2. If moon appear pale and dim, expect rain.
3. If red, a sign of wind.
4. If of its natural color, and the sky clear, fair weather.
5. If the moon is rainy throughout her course, it will clear up at the ensuing change, and the rain will probably commence in a few days after, and continue; if, on the contrary, the moon has been fair throughout, and it rains at the change, the fair weather will probably be restored about

the fourth or fifth day of the moon, and continue as before.

6. If new moon does not appear till the fourth day, a troubled air for the whole month.

7. If the moon, either at her first appearance, or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscure, or dusky, or any wise sullied, it denotes foul weather before the full.

8. If discolored in the middle, storms are to be expected about the full, or about the wane, if her upper horn is affected in like manner.

9. When on her fourth day she appears spotless, her horns unblunted, and neither flat nor quite erect, but betwixt both, it promises fair weather for the greatest part of the month.

10. An erect moon is generally threatening and unfavorable, but particularly denotes wind; though if she appear with short and blunted horns, rain may rather be expected.

VII.—FROM WINDS.

1. When the wind veers about uncertainly to several points of the compass, rain is pretty sure to follow.
2. Some have remarked, that if the wind, as it veers about, follows the course of the sun, from the East towards the West, it brings fair weather; if the contrary foul; but there is no sign of rain more infallible, than a whistling or howling noise of the wind.
3. Wind turning to North-East, continuing there two days, without rain, and not turning South the third day, or not raining the third day, will likely continue North-East for 8 or 9 days fair, and then come South again.
4. If it turn again out of the South to the North-East, with rain, and continue in the North-East two days, without rain, and neither turns South or rains the third day, it is likely to continue North-East two or three months.
5. After a Northerly wind, for the most of two months or more, and then coming South, there are usually three or four fair days at first, and then on the fourth or fifth day comes rain, or else the wind turns North again, and continues dry.
6. If it returns to the South within a day or two, without rain, and turns Northward with rain, and returns to the South in one or two days, as before, two or three times together after this sort, then it is likely to be in the South or South-West two or three months together, as it was in the month before.
7. Fair weather for a week with a Southerly wind, is likely to produce a great drought, if there has been much rain out of the South before. The wind usually turns from the North to South with a quiet wind without rain; but returns to the North with a strong wind and rain. The strongest wind is, when it turns from South to North by West.
8. If you see a cloud rise against the wind or with wind, when that cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way the cloud came.
9. When the wind varies for a few hours, and afterwards begins to blow constant, it will continue for many days.
10. Whatever wind begins to blow in the morning, usually continues longer than that, which rises in the evening.
11. If the wind be East or North-East in the fore part of the summer, the weather is likely to continue dry; and if Westward towards the end of the summer, then it will also continue dry.
12. If in great rains the winds rise or fall, it signifies the rain will forthwith cease.

* Lord Bacon, Best, the Shepherd of Banbury, Worlidge and Claridge.

13. If the South wind begins for two or three days, the North will suddenly blow after it; but if the North blows for the same number of days, the South will not rise till after the East has blown for some time.

14. A change in the warmth of weather is generally followed by a change of wind.

VIII.—METEORS.

When meteors, or the aurora borealis, appear after some warm day, it is generally succeeded by a coldness of the air.

IX.—FROM ANIMAL CREATION.

Swallows, when they fly aloft after their prey, a serene sky—when they skim the ground or the water, rain not far off—their appearance a sign of spring set in. When the notes of the whip-poor-will are heard, spring has set in—when sheep wind up the hills in the morning to their pastures, and feed near the top, an indication of the clearing of clouds, or drizzly weather—dogs grow sleepy and stupid before rain, and by refusing their food and eating grass, show their stomachs out of order—water fowl dive and wash themselves more than ordinarily before rain—flies are particularly troublesome, and seem more hungry than usual—toads are seen crawling across the road or beaten path in the evening—moles work harder than usual, and sometimes come forth; so do worms—ants are observed to stir and bustle about, and then return to their burrows—bees stir not far, and betake themselves to their hives—swine discover uneasiness, as do likewise sheep, cows, &c. all appearing more eager in pasture than usual—birds of all sorts are in action, and more earnest after their prey—fleas bite harder than common—spiders crawl abroad. On the contrary, spiders webs on the trees, or in the air, indicate fair and hot weather—so do bees, when they fly far and come homelate—likewise, a more than usual appearance of glow worms by night. If gnats play up and down in the open air, near sunset, they presage heat; if in the shade, warm and mild showers; but if they join in stinging those that pass by them, cold weather and much rain may be expected. In men, frequently, aches, corns and wounds, are more troublesome, either towards rain or frost. The crow cawing and walking alone on the seashore, or on the banks of rivers or pools, presages rain. Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come early, show the temper of the weather, according to the country whence they came; as in winter, woodcocks, pigeons, &c., if they come early, show a cold winter.

X.—FROM VEGETABLE CREATION.

1. Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in sun-shiny weather, towards the evening; and against rain close them again—as in the down of Dandelion. The rule is, if the flowers are close shut up, it betokens rain; if they are spread abroad, fair weather.

2. All wood, even the hardest and most solid, swells in moist weather.

3. The speedy drying of the earth's surface, is a sign of a Northerly wind and fair weather; and its becoming moist, of a Southerly wind, and rain.

4. When sounds are more plainly heard than usual—rain.

5. If wainscots or walls that used to sweat be drier than usual in the beginning of winter, or the

eaves of houses drop more slowly than ordinary, it portends a hard and frosty winter.

6. When there are but few nuts, cold and wet harvests generally follow; when a great show of them, hot, heavy and dry harvests succeed.

7. If the oak bears much mast, it presages a long and hard winter. The same of hops and haws.

XI.—FROM RAIN.*

1. Sudden rains never last long; but when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun, moon and stars shine dimmer and dimmer, it usually rains six hours.

2. If it begins to rain from the South with a high wind, for two or three hours, and the wind falls, but the rain continues, it is likely to rain twelve hours, or more; and does usually rain until a strong North wind clears the air; these long rains seldom hold above twelve hours.

3. If it begins to rain an hour or two before sun rising, it is likely to be fair before noon, and continue so that day; but if the rain begins an hour or two after sunrising, it is likely to rain all that day, except the rainbow be seen before it rains.

XII.—FROM SEASONS.

1. Generally a moist and cold summer portends a hard winter.

2. A hot and dry summer and autumn, especially if the heat and drought extend far into September, portend an open beginning of winter, and cold to succeed towards the latter part and beginning of spring.

3. A warm and open winter portends a hot and dry summer, for the vapors disperse into the winter showers; whereas cold and frost keep them in, and convey them to the late spring. So saith my Lord Bacon.

4. A severe autumn denotes a windy winter; a windy winter a rainy spring; a rainy spring a serene summer; a serene summer, a windy autumn; so that the air, in a balance is seldom debtor to itself; nor do the seasons succeed each other in the same tenor for two years, together. So also saith my Lord Bacon.

5. At the beginning of winter, if the South wind blow, and then the North, it is likely to be a cold winter; but if the North wind blow first and then the South, it will be a warm and mild winter.

BARNWELL.

For the N. E. Farmer.

INFUSION OF TEA.

Of all plants tea resists the extraction of its virtues by cold water with the most obstinacy. In a week it would not give out to cold water as much flavor as it would give in half an hour to boiling water. The finest black tea contains 47 per cent. of soluble matter, 35 of which may be extracted by water, and the remaining 12 per cent. by alcohol; 100 parts of the best green tea contain 51 parts of soluble matter, 41 of which may be imparted by water, and other 12 by alcohol.

On the mysteries of the tea table it may be remarked, that no art can draw good tea from a bad quality of leaf; and that from a good quality of

leaf no want of skill can produce bad tea. Two conditions only are requisite; that the water shall be boiling, and that the tea-pot shall be of a material capable of retaining the heat. A tea-pot made of black, unglazed earthen ware should never be used; for it is calculated to disperse the heat by radiation with great rapidity. When placed upon the table the water contained in it will cool, almost immediately, below the extracting point; and after the ceremony of drinking tea, the chief value is often thrown away in the residual leaves. A silver tea-pot, kept exceedingly bright, at length repays its cost; nothing extracts the virtues of the tea so completely; and, next to silver, the newly invented German silver, in which there is no genuine silver, answers best.

OF THE SUCKERS ON CORN.

Fonthill, May 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I made a trial last summer of retaining the suckers on a part of my corn, which was sufficient to convince me, that nothing is gained by taking them away. From some cause last season, I saw more suckers shooting out from the roots of my manured corn, than I think I had observed before; and at the request of a gentleman, (to whom I had shewn them, with the remark that I did not think that nature would, in relieving itself, do a substantial injury to any plant) I preserved them, and watched their progress to maturity. They grew along with the parent stalks, (and becoming more and more detached as the season advanced, and as they acquired support from the roots which they sent out) tasselled at the same time, and a great many, though not all, bore ears, at the proper places. And I have satisfied myself, at least, from the experiment that by leaving the suckers, I made as much corn—certainly much more fodder—and saved the labor, in a busy season, of taking them away. COTTON.—*Southern Agriculturalist.*

PROGRESS OF A POUND OF COTTON.—The following progress of one pound weight of manufactured cotton, will show the importance of the cotton trade to Great Britain, in a very conspicuous manner:

“There was sent off for London, lately, from Paisley, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows:

“The wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went into Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven; it was sent to Ayrshire next, where it was tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow and was finished, and from Glasgow was sent per coach to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market, but may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, till in cloth it arrived in the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary to the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced 2000 per cent. What is said of this one piece, is descriptive of no considerable part of the trade.”

*It seems that in any given place, the quantity of rain falling one year with another, has been discovered to be the same, from which fact one might easily anticipate the seasons. This experiment has been tried in not less than thirteen places on the Continent, so as to confirm the rule for forty successive years.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1838.

I have great pleasure in presenting the subjoined statement to the agricultural community. It came to hand some time since, but its publication has been delayed in the expectation of receiving the Reports referred to from the other families. Like every thing else which comes from this worthy people, the report is well drawn up; and will be read with much interest. It is impossible I believe to find more striking examples of neat, careful, exact, and skillful husbandry than are to be found in these industrious and temperate communities wherever they are planted in any part of our land.

H. C.

Report of the Farm of the United Society called Shakers in Canterbury. First Family.

No. of acres.	Live Stock.
Tillage 25 to 30,	Horses 10,
Eng. Mowed 100,	Oxen 10,
Wet Meadow 40,	Cows 40,
Pasture 500,	Sheep 300,
Orcharding 30,	Swine 40,
Wood, Waste, &c 500,	Young Neat Stock 10,
Soil, Loamy; Dry; Rocky; Hilly.	

*Shaker Village, Merrimack Co. N. H. }
Oct. 30th, 1837.*

HENRY COLMAN,

Esteemed Friend—I have annexed a sketch below in answer to your enquiries with as much exactness as practicable, as I had to obtain it from those who had the experience of actual experiment, as we have never kept any record of any such thing, hence the difficulty of obtaining the desired information. If any thing that I have written on the subject will be of use or interest to you, you are heartily welcome to the same; and were it not for the pressure of business and the limited time, I should have been glad to have given you a more lengthy and minute report.

With much respect, your friend,

WILLIAM WILLARD,
for and in behalf of the first family at
Canterbury, N. H.

Amount of HAY usually cut is from 110 to 250 tons per year, in this (first) family exclusive of the other two families, who have made out (or will) their memoranda, separate as you will perceive, viz: in year 1835, 140 tons—1836, 226 tons—1837, 133 1-2 tons.

We have one field of 12 acres, another of 10 acres, and part of another which has not been ploughed for upwards 30 yrs. In one of said fields we cut 32 tons to 12 acres the first mowing, or 2 5-12 tons to the acre besides the second crop. We apply top dressing once in a few years and roll the same in by means of a roll filled with iron pikes, sharp, 4 or 6 inches long drawn by oxen or horses.

WHEAT.—Our soil not being well adapted to wheat we can say but little about it, as we raise but little; generally not more than from 35 to 50 bushels per year, the most that we ever raised per acre was 40 bushels which is an extra crop for us.

CORN.—We raise but little, from 50 to 70 bushels per acre. On a neighboring farm 12 miles distant was raised a few years since 112 bushels 5 qts. to the acre—was planted in hills, not dunged in the hills but spread on the surface and ploughed in, which we think the best way.

OATS.—Sow annually from 10 to 12 acres, yield on 3 acres in year 1836, 80 bushels per acre—average yield of 10 acres 60 bushel per acre, with exceeding heavy straw, the land was of good quality and prepared in the usual way.

POTATOES.—We usually raise from 2000 to 2500 bushels annually. The largest crop we have raised was in year 1833 which was 400 bushels per acre, (common potato) the land had no extra preparation.

TURNIPS.—Raise from 4 to 600 bushels annually, of the common English and Ruta Baga. In 1836 raised from 7 to 800 bushels of English, have raised from 4 to 600 bushels of Ruta Baga per acre, consider them good for Sheep, Cows, and Beef cattle.

FLAX.—Raise but little of this article of late years. In 1822 raised the greatest quantity which was 900 lbs. Flax from 5 pecks sowing on 1 1-4 acres of ground prepared in the usual way.

CARROTS.—We annually raise more or less of these, some yrs 1000 bushels; one year raised 800 bushels per acre.

PEAS.—In year 1836 sowed on one piece 3 pecks, yield 16 bushels.

BEEF.—The largest beef we have raised weighed 1400 lbs. fattened on Carrots, Potatoes, with but a small quantity of Meal.

PORK.—There are a diversity of opinions in regard to the best and most expeditious manner of fattening Hogs. We have tried perhaps as many different plans as we have had different hands to fat them. Some will say all corn, some part corn with potatoes, &c. We for 2 or 3 years have adopted the plan of gathering our apples into the Hog-house instead of the cider mill, and feed them upon boiled apples, potatoes, and pumpkins, with the addition of a small quantity of meal, to be increased as the killing time draws nigh, and under this management we have never known our hogs to thrive better or faster. Another method we have tried (when fed with corn.) Take a tight barrel fill it 1-2 full of corn Pour boiling hot water until the corn be covered, let it stand a few hours and the barrel will be full of corn and very little if any water to be discovered; this answers when at a distance from mill and is better than dry corn without grinding; but we think it will not fat so well as made into proper meal. We had 20 hogs fattened on meal, began 1st day of August, one of them killed last of October, weight 400 lbs., the other 19 killed 23d December, average weight of the 19, 480 lbs., the meal mixed part of the time with skimmed milk, mixed as dry as possible; gave them at first 1 quart of meal per day each, from that to 3 quarts per day each, and a time before they were killed they refused 3 quarts per day; have frequently had Hogs weigh 600 fattened on potatoes and meal. Had one small Shout very small size taken away from the rest and fed on one pint of Corn per day, with meadow hay, milk, and wash, from September to December, weighed when killed 500 lbs., this pig when separated from the rest was the smallest in the lot. We are decidedly in favor of apples for Hogs and Cows. We take them promiscuously as they grow, without regard to their being sweet and sour.

WOOL.—Average number of lbs. of wool for Merino Bucks, from 7 to 9 lbs; have sheared 10 lbs.; average number of Lambs per year from 150 to 190 Merino.

BREED OF CATTLE.—The Durham Short Horn for Cows and Stall, for labor we have not had sufficient experience of them.

The most profitable article for cultivation are the Potato and Carrot for fattening Hogs and Beef, and for milch cows.

LIME AS A MANURE.—We have used lime as a manure to good advantage; it restores and replenishes the soil that is apparently worn out. We air slack it and spread it and plough it in. Gypsum we have made no satisfactory trial of.

We suggest the idea to all that can obtain it, the use of *Saw-dust* as a litter for Hogs, Horses, Cows, Oxen, &c. We have tried it for years; litter all our horses with it, like it much better than straw. We in the spring haul the saw-dust from the mill and deposit it in a convenient place to be got at, at night throw 1-2 bushel or more under each horse taking care to scrape out all that is wet beforehand and in the morning it mixes in with the manure, goes into the heap, absorbs the wet, and forms a compost and in a similar way for Hogs, Oxen, Cows, &c.

Another effectual experiment I have tried, which is before putting a quantity of oats into a close bin (as we do frequently 7 or 800 bushels) to throw or sprinkle fine salt among them; this prevents them from heating, also makes them relish better, and finally keeps them entirely free from must.

HORSE RAKES we use—when constructed on the right principle are a great labor saving machine; we usually rake at the rate of 4 acres per hour. The same may be said of Threshing Mills. We have one of our own construction a description of which would exceed the limits of this sheet. We usually thresh from 100 to 150 bushels per day, and at the same operation it is winnowed and cleaned already for putting up.

The report of the second family, I have as yet been unable to procure.

Amount of Butter for 10 yrs. past, 2436 lbs per year.
" Cheese " " 3265 " "

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

ON PLANTING CORN.

MR EDITOR,—It has been a common practice, with many people in Massachusetts, to put a shovel full of rotten manure in the hill on planting corn or potatoes, in addition to the green or long manure spread over the ground and ploughed in; and since the cold seasons have commenced, this practice has increased, for its advocates fear they shall have no crop if they rely wholly on spread manure.

There is another class of farmers who never manure in the hill, but rely on what they may spread over the ground for present or future crops.

Which system is best?

Some contend, "If you have but little manure put it in the hill—if much spread it." This can never be a safe rule. I would rather say if you have but little manure, plant but little corn.

It is believed that manure should never be left long in heaps.

Muck is like money—good for nothing before it is spread.

People are deceived by first appearances. Corn and potatoes often look more rank in June and July when growing in a shovel full of manure, but is the crop generally larger? We think it generally smaller. It stalks are the principal object, put manure in the hill, if not spread it and you will obtain a better crop. If your land be poor spread the coarse manure first, and plough it in; then put on your compost manure, spread it and harrow it in; a portion of it will then be in the hill, but not so great a portion as to injure your crop or your land.

The advantages of this course are: you are enriching your land—you are obtaining a better crop and with less labor—you run less risk from worms and from crows—for worms delight in manure heaped up, and crows find less labor is required to pull corn out of a heap of manure than out of the earth.

But I am often told "we cannot raise corn on cold and wet lands without manuring in the hill." No nor then either. Any man who attempts to raise Indian Corn on low or wet lands deserves a guardian immediately. Why plant low or wet lands with a grain that requires the warmest soils and hottest summers to bring it to maturity?

You can do infinitely better with your low or wet lands than to plant them at all. Keep them in grass, renovate them by turning in a crop of rowen one month after haying, and by seeding down immediately to grass again; your lands will then grow richer at every turn. If you have no warm and dry land, why buy some; or rather buy your corn, and let those raise it who have suitable lands, as we let them raise our rice, our cotton, and our tobacco.

But a quite small field, if suitable, will furnish any family with bread; and hogs and horses may be kept much more economically than on Indian corn raised on cold or wet lands. Yours, &c. W. B.

Framingham, May 20, 1838

We are happy to add our humble authority in general confirmation of the views of our esteemed Framingham correspondent expressed above. We agree with him that it is not worth while to attempt to raise Indian Corn on cold and wet lands. Indian Corn requires a soil warm, light, and sandy to bring the grain to perfection in the cold summers, which we have had of late. We do not however accord in the inference, which is to be made from his communication, that manure is never to be put in the hill for Indian Corn. If we had an abundance of manure we should certainly spread and place it in the hill likewise; the latter for the obvious reason of giving the corn an early and vigorous start in the beginning; the former that the plant may not suffer for want of food, when it begins to extend its lateral roots beyond the manure in the hill. We should be desirous to spread the manure likewise with a view to the general improvement of the soil. If we had but little manure we should put in the hill; for although the crop will be much less than if treated with abundance, a tolerable yield may be expected; and if the crop of grain is small the stover of corn is generally equal if well cured to what the grass would be on such land and

the grain is so much clear gain. This however supposes that the stalks and butts and husks are well managed and saved; and that the land itself is suitable for corn. Such is our opinion of the value of this crop, in which we fear we shall not have the assent of our correspondent, that even if we had no manure, we should be almost disposed to plant it, and yet what might come, provided the land was corn land, as being the first step in the improvement of our husbandry. We know that the crop of grain would be poor in such case; but the fodder would be something in the way of feeding stock and making manure for future crops. We have always maintained that no crop returns so much to the land, under good husbandry, as Indian Corn. But if we were compelled to plant without manure we should certainly avail ourselves of the method proposed by our correspondent in regard to grass: and plant upon a perfectly inverted and undisturbed sod, so that the grain might have all the advantage of the decaying turf. Perhaps this will be regarded as *ultraism*. But few persons are however absolutely without manure or the means of bringing some together. Mud, ashes, and plaster are almost always attainable; and lime is as important to Indian Corn as to Wheat, though neither lime nor plaster are to be considered as enriching manures. With due and seasonable care, mould, scrapings of yards and roads, pondholes, and ditches with the emptyings of the sink, wash tubs and privy may soon furnish to every family a considerable heap of valuable compost.

As it respects injury from crows, there is no difficulty in various ways of providing against this evil. In regard to worms, we agree that there is considerable danger from manuring in the hill; and we can recommend no certain remedy. The best security against their depredations is to seed abundantly. This not only increases the chance of a sufficiency of plants escaping the depredations of the worms; but likewise gives what is of great importance, a favorable opportunity, in thinning out, of selecting plants, which are most vigorous.

Of the method of improving worn out grass land by simply ploughing and then laying it down immediately with grass seed, we express our strong approbation, founded on much observation and experiment; and on some future occasion we shall enlarge on this matter.

STEAMBOAT PULASKI.

The most painful accounts have been received of the wreck of this boat at sea, on her passage from Savannah to New York with about 200 persons on board, including passengers and crew, of whom it is supposed as many as 170 have perished. The boiler exploded when the boat was about 30 miles from land, rending the boat asunder; and, excepting a few persons saved in the small boats, the whole soon sunk forever. In some cases it would seem that whole families were on board, on their way to enjoy during the hot season the invigorating climate of the North. In one instance eleven of one family perished; and many of these were persons of such standing and influence that their sudden removal will be very deeply felt.

The afflictive catalogue of steamboat disasters increases with a fearful rapidity. The *Oronoco*, the boat near Louisville whose name we do not remember, the *Home*, the *Moselle*, the *Washington*, the *New England*, and now the *Pulaski* have followed each other in such quick succession, that we are not recovered from one shock before another tremendous calamity of the kind overtakes us. The agony of the poor sufferers must have been of short duration; but the distress which this event will carry in its innumerable ramifications into private life, and into many a friendly domestic circle, must be immense and most pitiable. The delight anticipated from the recreations of travelling, and the greetings of friends long separated, and by some from their return to their early paternal homes is exchanged for bitter grief to those, who are left; and nothing can more strikingly illustrate the proximity so common in human destiny between hope and disappointment, life and death.

We believe that in this world there are few things

which in the usual acceptation of the term may be called accidents. Such events as this may be commonly traced to a careless or presumptuous violation of the laws of nature and a defiance of the constitution of things, and though the causes or immediate occasions of this terrible disaster are not well ascertained, there can be little doubt of inexcusable and criminal neglect or misconduct somewhere. If any thing can be done by legal provisions for the security of human life in our public conveyances, the Congress of the United States are highly responsible for neglecting it a single day.

BUSINESS.

Business is gradually reviving through the country; and may be expected, in spite of the madness and villany, which for sometime reigned triumphant in the community, to reach presently its ordinary healthy condition. There is an elasticity in a people left free to exert themselves, and driven, as is so sometimes said to their wretched end, which cannot long be kept down. Divine Providence is always kind and beneficent. The earth is always true to her duty. Industry, joined with temperance and frugality, are ordinarily sure of their just rewards. The causes of our past sufferings are to be found in our folly and unbridled cupidity, which hesitated at no possible or plausible means of acquisition and accumulation. It is not for the people to complain of the government, if, knowing what that government is and is likely to be and do, and in truth are and do nothing more than what they said beforehand they would be and do, the people make the government. For a time we were in such a state of plethoric and feverish excitement, that the brain was as much disordered as the body; and nothing but golden visions glittered before the mind; the perceptions were overpowered by the glare; and all sense of moral right and justice was nearly extinguished. We have had a terrible, but, under the circumstances, a most salutary check. In the progress of an intermittent the ague turn is dreadfully depressing; but nothing in this world lasts always; and time, and patience, and wholesome exercise, and regimen will not fail to accomplish a cure. To speak without a figure, the natural course of things will presently restore our young and vigorous community to as high a measure of prosperity and activity as is consistent with good morals.

CONGRESS.

It is stated that one of the new members from Mississippi has lately made a speech in the house of fourteen hours long. To speak in his own style, considering the heat of the weather, this must have been a great day's work for an apprentice. On a subject so hackneyed as the Sub-Treasury, what could he have said that had not been said a hundred times in all the newspapers in the country. But possibly, as many others, he may have spoken of things in general like a Governor's proclamation for a fast, beginning with the fall of Adam and so down.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Green Peas,	per bushel,	- - - - -	\$1 00
Turnips,	per bunch,	- - - - -	14
Cucumbers,	each,	- - - - -	12
Lettuce,	per head,	- - - - -	6
Radishes,	per bunch,	- - - - -	6
Rhubarb,	per pound,	- - - - -	1

—FRUITS.—

Strawberries,	quart,	- - - - -	25 a 30
Gooseberries, (green) do.	- - - - -	- - - - -	16
Cherries,	quart,	- - - - -	20

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 140 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and calves, 940 Sheep and 250 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality at \$8 00 a \$8 25. Second quality \$7 25 a \$7 75.—Third quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00.

Cows and Calves.—In demand, sales were made at \$24, \$34, \$37, \$42, and \$50.

Sheep.—Loin were sold at \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 00 and \$3 50.

Swine.—One lot only was sold to peddle, and those without weighing; two small lots of Old, at 8 cents. At retail from 8 to 12, according to size and quality.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 24.

MAY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	46	70	S. W.
Tuesday,	19	50	68	E.
Wednesday,	20	52	70	S. E.
Thursday,	21	48	66	S. W.
Friday,	22	51	74	S. E.
Saturday,	23	50	80	S. E.
Sunday,	24	48	80	S. E.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

- 100 dozen Hall's Rakes superior.
- 100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
- 200 do. Common do.
- 25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
- 10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
- 10 do. do. do. Border do.
- 100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
- 100 do. Square do.
- 100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
- 100 pair Grass Shears.
- 100 do. Pruning do.
- 100 do. Fruit do.
- 50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
- 20 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. do. Saws.
- 25 do. Budding Knives.
- 25 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. Edging do.
- 25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
- 100 do. Garden do.
- 50 do. Dutch do.
- 20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
- 10 do. Grass do.
- 50 do. Garden Rakes,
- 500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle.
- 500 do. Trace Chains.
- 25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

- 300 dozen Patent Scythe Snaths, superior.
 - 100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels.
 - 1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.
- June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1st June 27.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

EXHIBITION OF GRASS PINKS.

The subscriber would inform the public that he proposes to have an exhibition of Pinks at his place in Warren Street, Roxbury, to be opened the 25th of June and continue one week. The collection embraces many beautiful varieties which I have raised from seed imported in 1835 from one of the greatest Pink fanciers in Great Britain. It is believed to be the best collection in New England and worthy the attention of amateurs. My place is 2 1/2 miles from the City Hall and 1 1/2 mile from the Norfolk House. Price of admission 25 cents. Open from 4 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM MILLER.

Roxbury, June 20th, 1838.

2w

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

JUNE.

Hail, lovely June! fair month of hope,
To blithesome hearts endearing;
Thy waving fields, thy swelling crops,
To husbandmen how cheering!

We love to roam amidst thy scenes,
Where pleasure welcomes labor;
Where health shakes hands with industry,
And neighbor greets with neighbor.

Now we might lie to *Dancing Hill*,
To see the corn-hills blooming;
Or trip away to *Mattakees*,
Where fields of wheat are blooming.

The busy and the bright are there,
The practice and the theory;
And ne'er a bit, as *working men*,
Does any one seem weary.

Nae doubt that we should fine gude cheer
Frae either canty dwelling,
And *arguments*, baith pro and con,
Sae keen,—ay, there's nae telling!

But now from yonder pastures green
We hear the cattle lowing,
While groups of rustic laborers
Are in the cornfields hoeing.

Gay, rosy girls trail through the mead
In search of bloom and berry,
And city dandies, as they pass,
Would fain with them be merry.

But stay, ye witless wights, take heed
With whom your fun you're poking;
For country lasses well do know
How to account your joking.

In yonder cottage, housewife *Jane*
Rules, empress of the dairy;
She's nice, she's fair, she's spruce, she's neat;
She's lovely, chaste, and chary.

Here round the cliff the vine entwines;
There blooms the fragrant myrtle;
Here grows the barley, there the flax,
And yon the mangel wurtzel.

Now, from the deep, dark forest-glen,
We hear the partridge drumming!
And hark, too, the old, crazy mill,
Keeps up its constant humming!

Here let me stay, and rest awhile,
Beneath these shady bowers,
And tune my pipe, like *Tityrus*,
Midst odoriferous flowers.

My *lambs* are sporting on the green;
My *heifers* there are feeding;
For *crook* I'll take a willow limb;
Of *dog* I have no needing.

I'll sing of *June*, sweet lovely *June*,
And send forth such *bucolics*,
That all, who hear me, I'll awake
To gambols and to frolics!

AGRICOLA.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

These are to the farmer and the gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects, and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock-bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundred in a single day. Some little time since a pair of small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grew close to one of my windows. In the time of incubation there was a long and severe storm, and strong wind. The eggs were in danger of being blown overboard by the writhing of the bush. Conscious of this, the female kept on the bush to prevent any accident which might follow on her leaving it, to collect food. Her mate, like a good provider, was busily engaged during the day in collecting food, (insects,) which he carried to his companion, and which she received of him with apparent affection. This circumstance excited particular attention, and of course this little society was closely observed. In a short time the eggs hatched, but the roughness of the weather, or the tenderness of the brood, prevented the female from leaving her young. During this time, the male, with surprising industry, brought small insects, in the larva state, to the nest but was not allowed to feed the nestlings. The female received the food and divided it among her little charge. When the young gained sufficient strength, the male was permitted to feed them, and from this time both parents were mutually and incessantly employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on moderate calculation to the number of about 700 in a day.

One cause of the increase of many insects so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of these little friends to the agriculturist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the farmer, to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not to wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects—for they call the farmer and the gardener to his business, cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praise.—*Farmers Cabinet.*

A PASSIONATE LAWYER.

The only fault which Impey had, was scolding, which seemed habitual in his kindness, and not being so unfashionable at that time, as it is at present, it was scarcely looked upon as a moral failing. A client calling upon him one day, after the usual salutations, proceeded thus:

"Mr Impey, I want you immediately to issue a writ against ———, who owes me £40. He called upon me about an hour since, and told me that as he was going out of town to-morrow, or the next day, he could only now pay me £20 of his debt. I want you, therefore to arrest him at once for the other £20."

Impey's countenance began to work, but repressing his indignation, he quietly asked him if the man was poor.

"Poor! oh, to be sure, I would not arrest him if he were not."

Impey, who was a very humane man, could no longer control his anger at the heartless injus-

tice of his client; but working himself up with a string of epithets ran on thus:

"You rascal! why, what do you take me for? You scoundrel! What! arrest a poor man the very day he has paid you £20, and that half of the debt! Out of my house, sirrah! and never let me see that face again! Go out, sir, I say!"

The vehemence with which he jumped upon his legs, overthrew one of the office stools, and the apparent rage he was in, the clatter of the furniture, and the haste with which Impey attempted to replace it, so frightened the unhappy client, that, scratching up his hat, he made but one step to the door and was out of sight in an instant.

STEAMBOAT RUNNERS.—The manner in which this ingenious portion of the community learn to profit by the whims and caprices of all sorts of people, is sometimes excessively amusing, and often evinces a high degree of acuteness and ready wit.

"Are you going West, madam?" said a Buffalo runner to an old lady who had just landed from a fine boat on the canal.

"La, yes, how came you to think so."

"Oh," said the runner, "I know when people are going west, they have a sort of western look about them, I am not to be deceived."

Having excited the attention of the old personage, he proceeded to urge her to take the steamboat Ohio, then, as he said, just going out, and which would carry her just where she wanted to go.

"No," said the old lady, "I am afraid, they sometimes burst their boilers, and blow up and kill every body."

"Very true," said the runner, "but then you know, that when a steamboat blows up, there must be hot water on board; now the Ohio never has any hot water, she only warms her water very little, and makes a very small fire at a time."

This arrangement seemed to suit the old lady, and she concluded to travel by the Ohio, perfectly satisfied that her life was safe where they were so careful about warming their water.

Talking of barking, two gentlemen the other day at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject on which it was quite evident that both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull-dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, became roused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers.

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NO. 52.

AGRICULTURAL.

We have the pleasure to present to the agricultural public the subjoined highly valuable communication; and acknowledge ourselves much indebted to the kindness of this intelligent and skilful cultivator for having at our request presented it. Our attention in passing on the road from Pawtucket to Providence had been always particularly attracted to the improvements going on on this farm, and the order and neatness which marked the premises. The last spring, on a visit to some relatives, we had the pleasure of examining the excellent management pursued at the establishment. The cultivator it will be seen from the style of address, is a friend. This most exemplary christian sect are always remarkable for their neatness and order, qualities which are so valuable, and produce so much comfort in life. "Thou shalt be neat and clean, and systematic and orderly in thy person and in all thy dealings" is a commandment, which if they have not actually added it to the decalogue, seems to have with them almost as high an authority. A slovenly Quaker is a "rare bird;" an anomaly seldom occurring. We cannot too much commend them for this. "Order is Heaven's first law." Neatness, as a friend was accustomed to remark, is next to godliness; it is essential to good manners, and almost equally so to good morals; its opposite is certainly a violation of what are called the minor morals of society.

H. C.

For the N. E. Farmer.

North Providence, 6 mo. 4, 1838.

RESPECTED FRIEND, HENRY COLMAN:—

I have never known more profitable results from the application of any manure to light and sterile soils, whether loamy, sandy, or gravelly, than from leached or unleached ashes. They have long been used in Rhode Island with great success especially in the growing of barley and clover to which they seem peculiarly adapted.—As evidence of the estimation in which they are held by the farmers of the Island, ten cents per bushel have been paid for them in Newport for the last twenty years and upwards, and though considerable quantities have been furnished from different places on the sea-board, the demand for them has always exceeded the supply. They are generally used at the time of seeding, spread on an even surface and harrowed in lightly with the grain and grass seed. The quantity varying from 10 to 100 bushels per acre.

In 1833, a lot of land falling under my management which had then recently been purchased at \$30 per acre, seven acres of it and perhaps the

least valuable part, which in my opinion never possessed fertility, though it is usually called worn out land, being a sandy plain, gravelly subsoil, were ploughed and rolled in order to secure for the benefit of the crop what little vegetable matter had been turned under; about 1600 bushels leached ashes were then spread on the lot, and it was sowed with 10 quarts millet and 16 lbs. Southern or small clover seed to the acre. The season proved dry and the seed took badly, the crop of millet was 10 tons by estimation, and was sold for \$180. 19 tons clover were supposed to have been obtained the two succeeding years at four cuttings; this too was sold for \$316. The clover having nearly all perished in the winter of 1835-6 it was pastured the season following, and last year 1136 bushels ashes having been applied to it, it was again sowed with millet, and stocked as before with southern clover, 20 lbs. to the acre.—The product was 13 tons millet, for which I credited the owner \$221, retaining it for my own use. Like results have been obtained from similar treatment of the same description of soil in various instances, this not having been selected because the most striking, but because the amount for which the crops sold fixes their value, without knowing exactly the quantity produced, which in each case has been supposed. The labor bestowed on the lot was more or less blended with other business of the farm; it is therefore difficult at this period of time to ascertain the amount charged. I believe however it did not exceed the charge in the subjoined account.

Cost of land,	\$210 00
" Ashes for both dressings,	215 54
Seed for do.	41 25
Ploughing 10 1-2 days,	21 00
Rolling 3 1-2 do	7 00
Harrowing 3 1-2 do	7 00
Caring outside furrows,	7 50
Sowing 3 days,	3 00
Cutting and spreading ashes,	54 00
Cutting, curing, and housing 41 tons millet and clover,	123 00
5 years taxes,	2 10
Interest accruing on transaction,	46 00

\$737,39

Cr.

By Produce sold, amounting to	\$717 00
Value of pasturage,	15 00
Value of lot in its present condition,	385 00
	\$1117 00
	737 39
	\$379 61

There is reason to suppose from present appearances that the lot in question will cut two tons clover this season per acre; it will therefore be seen that my valuation is not a high one. A repetition of the treatment it has received, would no doubt improve still more the texture of the soil, but I am inclined to think there might be a

fading off instead of an advancement in the amount of its productions, by subsequent dressings. Should this be the case it would indicate a suitable condition for more permanent improvement by manuring.

There is but one instance in which I can make out the exact quantity of milk sold in a year. It amounts to 11,131 1-2 gallons, this is exclusive of a supply for the family, and was produced by I suppose an average of 20 cows. There have been seasons when I think a larger quantity has been produced in proportion to the number of cows kept, but the manner in which my books have been kept, hardly ever specifying more than the amount received for the article sold, does not enable me to determine with accuracy the quantity sold in any other year. In the instance given the milk was disposed of to one person at a certain rate, which with the amount of sales being known determines the quantity. How much was used by the family is not known, probably not more than 300 gallons.

In regard to the hog there is yet but little to be said, a greater part of it being yet on the tide of experiment, whether successful or not, time will determine. The burnt part has hitherto been most productive. In 1835, 1-2 acre was pared, the turf burnt, and the ashes spread over the surface. The year following it was planted with potatoes, the crop paying for the land at \$30 per acre and all expenses accruing from its improvement. Last year nothing was taken from it, it was seeded the latter part of summer, and now promises a large crop of hay.

Respectfully thy friend,
ADAM ANTHONY.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

ON THE NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF VEGETABLE ESCULENTS.

Persons who have the best intentions towards health, in proportioning their quantum of animal to vegetable food, are sometimes much deceived on that point, not being aware of the small quantity of solid matter which exists in a large bulk of a given esculent vegetable. The potato the chief vegetable of the dinner table, varies in its composition according to the kind. We may safely assume, from the chemical analyses made by various individuals, that one quarter only or about 25 per cent. of their weight is solid vegetable nutriment. According to Vauquelin and Percy, 1 lb. of good bread is equal in nutritive power to 2 1-2 lbs. of potatoes; and 75 lbs. of bread and 30 of meat, are equal to 300 lbs. of potatoes.

Cabbage has been examined by Schrader, and found to contain, in every hundred parts by weight, but 6 7-10 of solid matter; that is, 1 lb. contains less than 1 oz. of matter that can contribute nourishment. This agrees nearly with the estimate of Sir H. Davy.

Greens, according to Vauquelin, contains 8 per cent. of solid matter capable of nourishing, or 1 1-4 oz. in the pound.

Cucumbers, according to the estimate of Dr John, contain 97 per cent. of water, and of the remaining 3 per cent. only 2 1-3 per cent. can prove nutritious.

Sir H. Davy estimates the nutritious portion of red beet-root at about 15 lbs. in every hundred. He represents turnips to contain but 4 1-5 per cent. of solid nutritive matter; that is, 1 lb. contains less than three-quarters of an ounce. According to Vauquelin, however, the quality is 8 per cent. The latter chemist found that 3 lbs. of turnips and 4 lbs. of cabbage are equal in nutritive effect only to 1 lb. of potato.

Carrots, according to Davy, contain 9 4-5 per cent. of solid matter capable of nourishing; but Vauquelin's estimate is 14 per cent. Adopting a mean therefore, we find that 1 lb. of carrots supply nearly 2 oz. of solid nutriment. The quantity of solid matter attributed to the parsnip by Davy, is 99 per cent; but that all this is nutritious may well be doubted.

Green peas may be inferred, from the analysis of Einhoff, to contain 70 per cent. of solid matter, but how much of this is nutritive it is hard to determine. Vauquelin says, they contain 93 per cent. Sir H. Davy estimates the solid matter of dry peas at but 57 per cent.; and if this be correct, it is not possible that green peas can contain anything like the quantity stated by Vauquelin or even Einhoff. It is evident, however, that peas are rich in nutriment, and possess this peculiar quality, that about one-fifth of the solid matter estimated in the analysis of Einhoff, partakes somewhat of the nature of animal matter, which, taking one kind with another, will average 35 per cent. of real nutriment.

Beans also contain this partly animal, partly vegetable substance. The solid nutritive matter contained in beans, according to Davy, is 57 per cent. the same as in peas. The beans examined by Einhoff, contained about 75 per cent. of matter which might be supposed capable of nourishing. According to Vauquelin, French beans contain 92 per cent. of nutriment; and modifying Einhoff's analysis of kidney beans, it would appear that they contain much about the same proportion.

Apples and pears are composed of similar ingredients, but in different proportions; the chief are acid, water, sugar, gum, and woody fibre. In 100 parts of apple by weight, there are no less than 86 parts of mere water, and 13 of other ingredients capable of contributing a very inferior kind of nutrition.

Gooseberries contain 81 per cent. of water, and 8 per cent. of stone and woody matter, the remaining ingredients amounting to 11 per cent. consisting of acids, gum, sugar, lime, and albumen, all of which may prove nutritious in some degree.

The juice of lemons consists of mucilage, sugar, citric acid, and water, the last ingredient existing in it at the rate of 97 1-2 per cent.

According to the analyses of Sir H. Davy, Wheat contains 95 per cent. of nutriment; Rye 79 per cent., and Oats 76 per cent. Barley is less nutritious than wheat or even oats.

NORTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

At the seventh meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr Warren, of Boston, offered remarks 'On some Crania found in the Ancient Mounds in North America.' Whatever

related, he observed, to the lost nations of N. America is interesting. The fate of a people which occupied the richest part of that country, for an extent of more than a thousand miles, is involved in the deepest obscurity. Nothing remains of their history, and we can gather no ideas of what they were and what they did but from the constructions existing in the territory they inhabited. These works are numerous, and scattered over the country, from the lakes of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They consist of regular lines, having considerable elevations and great extent, of mounds or pyramidal eminences, and of spacious platforms of earth. These different works were adapted for fortifications, for places of worship, and for cemeteries. Within the last two years, reports, he said, had reached the Atlantic states of very extensive remains of structures indicating the existence of one or more considerable cities in the territory of Wisconsin, formerly a northwest territory of the United States. The antiquity of some of the numerous works alluded to was great; there are circumstances which led him to refer them to a period 800 or a 1000 years back. The circular and pyramidal eminences seem to have been destined for two purposes: for places of worship and for cemeteries. Some of them contain immense heaps of bones, thrown together promiscuously, as after a bloody battle; in others the bodies are regularly arranged, and in some there are only one or two bodies: the bones in the last are usually accompanied by silver and copper ornaments, some of which are extremely well wrought. The crania found in these mounds differ from those of the existing Indians, from the Caucasian or European, and in fact from all existing nations so far as they are known. The forehead is broader and more elevated than in the North American Indian, less broad and elevated than in the European; the orbits are small and regular. The jaws sensibly prominent, less so indeed than in the Indian, more so than in the European. The palatine arch is of a rounded form, and its fossa less extensive than in the Indian or African, more than in the European, owing principally to a greater breadth of the palatine plate of the os palati. But the most remarkable appearance in these heads is an irregular flatness on the occipital region, evidently produced by artificial means. These peculiarities, with others more minute, give a character to these skulls not found in any living nations. Dr Warren also stated that he had received other crania, which at first view he believed to be of the same race and nation, for they resembled them in all their peculiarities, more nearly than one Caucasian head resembles another; and he exhibited drawings and a cast in proof of the exactness of this resemblance; but these latter, he observed, were species of ancient Peruvian heads. Now the cemeteries of the ancient Peruvians are distant from the Ohio mounds more than 1500 miles, yet the facts stated above rendered it certain, in his opinion, that these nations were connected by blood, and rendered it probable that the northern race, being driven from their country by the ancestors of the existing race of North American Indians, retreated after a long resistance, to South America, and gave origin to one of the nations which founded the Peruvian empire. Anatomy, also he observed, showed that there was much resemblance between the crania spoken of and those of the modern Hindoos; and instruments, ornaments, and utensils have been discov-

ered in the mounds, which bear a great resemblance to articles of the same description seen in Hindostan. The facts stated above lead him to the following inferences:—1. The race whose remains are discovered in the mounds were different from the existing North American Indian. 2. The ancient race of the mounds is identical with the ancient Peruvian. To these conclusions might be added others tending to support existing opinions, but which are hypothetical:—1. That the ancient North American and the Peruvian nations were derived from the southern part of Asia. 2. That America was peopled from at least two different parts of Asia, the ancient Americans having been derived from the south, and the existing Indian race from the northern part of the same continent.—*Silliman's Journal*.

(From Silliman's Journal.)

ON THE DRY ROT.

BY PHINEHAS RAINEY, MIDDLETON, CONN.

TO PROF. SILLIMAN.—*Sir*—Permit me through the medium of your very valuable and widely circulating Journal, to lay before the public the following facts and observations in relation to the dry rot in timber.

It is matter of history, that the timber of the ancients lasted some hundreds of years longer than that of the moderns, and there is no record that their timber was subjected to any artificial process to make it durable. It is therefore probable, the reason why the dry rot exists to such an alarming extent in the heart-wood of the timber of the present day, is to be found in the season of cutting the trees. It is probable that the present general practice of cutting timber in the winter was avoided by the ancients, and that it originated in England, when the botanical theory, that the sap of trees is in their roots at that season of the year, was first promulgated.

It is true, that when trees are cut in the winter months, the alburnum will not be affected by the dry rot for a great number of years afterwards, and indeed I do not know if it be removed from the heart-wood, that it ever would be affected by that disease in its proper type: and hence the origin of the delusion, and of consequence the practice above alluded to. But in this case, the deadly disease is lurking in the heart-wood, and will, as assuredly as time rolls on, burst forth and destroy its texture in the course of about eight years; and hence the destruction of life and property, and the annual complaint from our government ship-yards. I was once a devotee to the cutting of timber for vessels in the winter, until the following circumstances led me to renounce this ruinous practice.

It was the general custom here, to cut timber for vessels in the winter, but notwithstanding, they went into decay, and wanted repairing in about seven years, or from that to eight, while some of them lasted twelve years. I ascribed this variation in their durability to the fact that the cutting of the timber was often commenced in October, and then continued through the intermediate months into March. I therefore concluded that the right season was in December, when I supposed that the sap was certainly in the roots, and if cut in that season, I believed it would leave the deadly poison in the stump; of consequence, the body and branches would be entirely free from its influence, and I therefore came to the determi-

nation to carry this opinion into practice the first opportunity, and one soon occurred.

In 1810, I was concerned in the building of a small freighting ship, of which I was the sole conductor, from her keel until she was completed and ready for sea. According to my previous determination, I commenced the cutting of the timbers for her in the early part of December, and continued it into the first week of January. By so doing, I expected to produce the very best ship on the Connecticut river, where there were then numerous vessels building. The timber selected was white oak, and white chestnut. The vessel advanced, and in April it was found that three of the quarter top timbers were wanting, and (as very crooked pieces were required for these) I was obliged to go into the woods and have them cut. Some time in May, it was found that the stick designed for plank-sheers this was very large, and intended to make the whole that was wanted) would not answer the purpose, except that it was barely sufficient to go around the bows, the other part being badly rent, and of course was rejected. I therefore went into the woods a second time, when the leaves were full grown and the bark would peel, and had two thrifty white oaks cut for the after pieces. These timbers were put in immediately, and so were the plank-sheers, without any seasoning whatever, and the room between the timber above the air streak was filled with salt, which was supposed to be a preventive against the dry rot. The workmanship was of the first order.

The vessel was launched, and completed in July, 1811. That autumn she went to sea, and after the declaration of the war of 1812, she came to Middletown, and was laid up here until the peace of 1815. In that spring, when she was to be fitted out again, it was found that she must be repaired in her hull; and on opening her, it was perceived that the dry rot had made such destruction among her timbers, that it became necessary to build her anew from her middle wale up.—But the three quarter-timbers spoken of, which had been cut green, were sound, and appeared new, although their neighbors on each side of them, were destroyed by the disease; and it is a remarkable fact, that the spikes, when pulled out of them, were bright, and appeared new, but those parts of them which came in contact with the outside planks, (which were made from timber cut in December,) were badly oxidated, so much so, that they were reduced in size nearly one quarter. The plank-sheers forward, which, it will be remembered, were cut in December, were destroyed by the disease, but the after pieces were sound and dry, and the under sides appeared like new timber seasoned in the shade; and what is remarkable as to them is, that although some of the timbers on which they rested were so decayed that they might be picked to pieces, yet there was not the least appearance of it on them, which shows, that although surrounded by corruption, they were themselves, at least up to that period, incorruptible. Thus it can be seen, as respects this vessel, that not only the season of the year, which in the popular opinion is the best to cut timber in, for the purpose of making it last well, was strictly adhered to, but also the precautionary measure of applying salt, which is, even at this day, thought to retard the progress of the disease.

Although it was not thought necessary at that time to repair this ship below the middle wale,

yet I have every reason to believe that the poison had begun its work in her timbers, from light-water mark to her top-side, for in 1816 or 1817, in a perfect calm she sank at sea, a poor miserable decayed hulk, a melancholy comment on the folly of cutting timber for vessels in the winter months. By inquiry since, I have always found, that of those vessels that last the longest, the timber of which they were constructed was cut the farthest from December.

The facts in this case entirely changed my opinion. Before, I thought, because it was the general practice, that the winter months were the best season to cut timber in; now I began to reason, to examine, and to compare. I fully believed that the sap was the cause of the dry rot, and wherever that was stored away, at the death of the tree, there would it make its first attack; I doubted, however, the botanical theory, that it is principally in its roots in the winter, and there protected from injury by the frost; for I could not clearly see how the roots of the birch, beech and sugar maple, (although the quantity they will bleed in a season, is partly accounted for in their being supplied by the fibre roots,) could contain their sap; and if they could, how it could be protected from the frost there, any more than in any other part of the tree, when not more than one tenth part of the roots were below the frost. I was therefore determined to ascertain, if possible, where the sap reposed in trees, at different seasons of the year.

Accordingly, having cut a small oak saddle, on or about the twentieth of June, 1815, I placed several pieces of it in the fireplace, and put fire under them; after a little while, there appeared at the ends of the sticks a wet circle, describing the exact thickness of the alburnum, and when they became considerably heated, the steam rushed with violence from the tubes of the alburnum, and there was but a slight appearance of vapor over the surface of the heart-wood. On or about the same day of the month of December, of the same year, I had another small oak saddle cut, and went through with the same process with several pieces of it, and when they began to be heated, the whole surface of the heart-wood, except a small circle enclosing the pith, was wet, but the alburnum was dry, and when they were fairly heated through, the steam rushed with violence from the tubes of the heart-wood, although the whole quantity that escaped was not so large as in the other case. The results of these experiments accord with a known fact in regard to the sugar-maple, namely, that no sap can be obtained from the tubes of the alburnum of that tree, and therefore they are obliged to bore the hole for the tube through the alburnum, into the heart-wood before it will run.*

The first experiment shows plainly, that the sap is in the tubes of the alburnum in the summer, and I believe this accords with the present theory in botany; and I believe also, that it is conceded by botanists that the sap is the cause of the dry rot; then why was the practice of cutting timber in the winter ever introduced, except for the purpose of economy in saving the alburnum from the rot?

In the second experiment it can be clearly seen, that the doctrine of sap being principally in the

roots of trees in the winter, is false, and therefore should be discarded for the mischief it has already done, and the truth should be established, which is, *that in the winter the sap is in the tubes of the heart-wood of the whole tree, roots, burls and branches, and is there protected from injury by the frost.* By what process it gets there, and how protected, is perhaps yet veiled in mystery; but all must confess, that it is conveyed there by a natural law, and thus protected from injury; the beneficent design is too obvious to be attributed to any other than Almighty power.

At the period I was strenuously advocating the doctrine of cutting timber in the winter, I had a small apple-tree which had been engrafted with a choice fruit, and had been growing perhaps seven or eight years. There was one limb on it which I did not like, because it was growing in a wrong direction, and therefore I took it off in December, because of course I did believe the sap to be then in the roots, and therefore at this season there would none of it be washed or taken away with the limb, and of consequence the branches left would receive a greater proportion of nourishment in the spring. After the occurrence of the circumstances before detailed, I examined the tree, and found that the part or stump of the limb which remained within the surface of the body, was affected by the dry rot in its purest type. I removed this with my knife and found that the disease had made its attack on the body of the tree itself. The tree, after the limb was taken off, became sickly, and its fruits, after it began to bear, was imperfect.

I would here observe, that it is the common practice, when people cut the timber of a house frame, to do it in the winter, because, as they think, it will be more durable; but they will not trim their trees at that season because they know by experience that they will contract the rot, and therefore they do it in the spring. What a strange oversight! But Doctor Ives, senior, of New Haven, goes even farther; he trims his trees in June, and thinks they do better at that season of the year because the wounds heal quicker. This is right, for as the cause of the disease is *not* in the heart-wood at that season, so the remaining stump, being all heart-wood, can never be attacked by the disease, and therefore the wound will heal quicker; but if it is done in December, the cause of the disease *is* in the heart-wood at the death of the limb, and as the stumps cannot be removed, the consequence is that the disease attacks and very soon destroys them, and therefore the wounds will never heal. Although trees thus situated, may, by their abundant foliage, their extended branches, and their smooth and comely bodies appear to be in perfect health, (which is sometimes the case,) yet they are doomed trees, for the canker having entered into their organization, is preying upon their very vitals, and will sooner or later prostrate them in the dust. If any accident should happen to a limb, so as to break it off in the winter, no matter how small, if it be connected with the main pith of the tree, the effect would be the same. And hence the origin of what the carpenters call *punk knots*, that so often appear in our most valuable white pine mast sticks, and the indications of which on the outer surface are many times so minute as to deceive the most vigilant eye, but when perceived and traced, will lead to a mass of decay around the region of the pith.—(To be continued.)

*It will be remembered that the sugar maple is always tapped at the close of winter, and first dawning of spring, when there are sunny days and frosty nights.—Ed.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

EFFECT OF NATURAL CAUSES ON THE AGRICULTURE OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The question has been, not unfrequently asked, how far are farmers in the United States justified in following the example and practices of British Agriculturists? This question assumes an importance it would not otherwise possess, were it not a fact, that we look with great interest to the results of agriculture in that country; that most of our standard agricultural works are from that side of the Atlantic; that the wealth and resources of England are such as to render that island a great theatre of experiments; and, that the arts and the sciences which can be brought to bear on the cultivation of the soil, are far more extensively diffused and better understood there than here.— Having the same Anglo-Saxon descent, the influence of England is felt in every department of our social condition; in our religion, literature and law; and perhaps is as potent as any where, in the usages and practices that belong to the cultivation of the earth. In our implements used on the farm, we copy from English models; in improving our breeds of horses, sheep, and cattle, we look to stock imported from England; in our horticulture and floriculture we follow the example of English planters and gardeners; and in our farming operations, in culture, and in selection of grains, the influence of that country is paramount. It is necessary then to inquire how far we may safely follow such an example, and in what respects we ought to deviate, or when it becomes necessary to do so.

To determine this question correctly, it is necessary to take into consideration the position of the two countries, so far as regards climate, soil, and population, and their influence on plants, and the prices of labor. In general it may be laid down as a correct position that the difference between the soils of the two countries is not of a kind to render any difference of culture important. The analysis of soils effected by Sir Humphrey Davy; the geological structure of the British Islands; and the extensive and minute reports made on the soils in the agricultural surveys of the several counties, show that there is no essential difference between the composition of the greater part of the British soils and ours. Peat and bog soil alone, is found more extensively diffused than with us; but this has but little influence on the general progress or course of agriculture.

Population, by justifying or rather compelling English farmers to adopt peculiar systems of farming, may be said to create a wider difference between the agriculture of the two countries than any arising from the soil. Owing to what may be termed an immense surplus population, the price of labor is reduced to the lowest possible rate at which bare subsistence can be procured, and in consequence many methods of farming are there adopted, which could not, at the prices of labor and products, be otherwise than ruinous here. For instance weeding wheat and other kinds of grain is a very common practice there, and multitudes of women and children earn their bread for a considerable part of the season in this manner. It is clear that this operation cannot be introduced among our farmers, though its effects in keeping the soil clean, and in increasing the amount of the crop must be evident. Another

consequence too of the cheapness of labor, is, that many operations are performed by hand, and at a far greater expense of time, than are accomplished by the aid of implements here, and in one fourth of the time. This no one can doubt who is in the habit of employing on the same farm English and American laborers; and of which an illustration is given by Mr Bement in his history of the culture of the ruta baga in the Cultivator for January, 1838.

But it is to the climate, that the principal points of difference in the agriculture of the two countries must be traced; and this is the thing that should be kept most distinctly in view, when comparisons between English agriculture and our own are instituted. England, though in the latitude of Quebec, has a milder climate than our middle states, and this fact should not be lost sight of in adapting the agriculture of that country to this. In the United States,—we speak particularly now of the northern and middle states—as it is these that are more influenced by English agriculture than the south,—the summers are much hotter and the winters much colder than in England; hence some plants that require a great degree of heat will succeed better here than there; while many plants will bear the winters of England in the open air, that perish when exposed without protection to the intense cold of our winter months. A great number of thermometrical observations show that the average temperature of the three months of January, February, and March, in England, is about 37°, 42°, and 47°, and that of the three months of June, July, and August to be about 63°, 66°, and 65°. The average difference between the highest and the lowest temperature per month will not exceed more than 6 or 8 degrees, those sudden and extreme changes to which our climate is subject being unknown there. In the valley of the Genesee, near the Ontario, the average for the three winter months gives about 24°, 26°, and 36°, and the three summer months an average of 71°, 73°, and 72°. The mean average of several years is 49°, and the range of the thermometer about 100°. In this country we have changes of from 30° to 40° in twenty-four hours; there the greatest rarely exceeds six or eight. The thermometer range in the United States is more than 120°,—in England not more than 45°. There the thermometer rarely descends but a few degrees below the freezing point; here it is below for weeks or months. Indeed it is probable that in the colder parts of the United States, the thermometer falls below 0° as often as in England it does below 32°.

This statement will show that there must be a material difference between the agricultural operations proper to two countries so situated, so far as those operations can be affected by climate.— To give one instance; Indian corn it is ascertained cannot be grown in any country where the thermometer for more than one month is not above 70°, and that in a temperature of 75° or 80° it arrives at its greatest perfection. This is the reason, why, notwithstanding all the efforts made to introduce corn into Great Britain, it has proved a complete failure. It is not killed with the frost there as here, but the degree of heat will not bring it to maturity during the summer months. Cobbett was confident he should succeed, and did grow some tolerable crops of early Canadian, but like some trees which flourish and mature their seeds here, but will not ripen in England, the corn

would not in all cases mature so as to vegetate, and spite of his boastings, he was compelled to abandon the culture. On the contrary wheat is a crop that requires a lower temperature than maize, and is not adapted to a hot dry climate. Great Britain is therefore one of the best wheat countries on the globe, and perhaps produces in proportion to the land in tillage a greater amount than any other. The low temperature and moist climate of England is found to agree with this plant perfectly. Scotland is too cold; but no part of the island is too hot, as is the case with no inconsiderable portion of our southern States.

In another important respect the climate of the two countries exercises a decided influence, and that is the planting and growth of timber or ornamental trees. Mr Prince of the Linnean Garden at Flushing, remarks on the acclimation of trees, "that the *deciduous* trees of Portugal, Italy, and Spain; and of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, will endure the winters of New York, when the *evergreens* from the same places perish if unprotected. Though in England where the winters are moderate these survive and flourish, while from the want of heat in their summers, many of the deciduous trees do not ripen their wood sufficiently to support their climate in winter; whereas beneath the powerful sun of our country, the wood becomes so well matured, that it, in many instances, resists the rigor of our winters uninjured. A consideration of these circumstances, and effects of climate, may greatly aid those concerned in the acclimation of trees." In the work on Planting published in London, speaking of American forest trees, the following remarks are made. "But the oaks of North America, claim the deepest attention of the ornamental planter. Ranging through many degrees of latitude, and growing at different elevations, consequently under much variety of climate, some of them are hardy with us, some tender, but all abhorrent of wet or clayey soils. Deprived of the cloudless sun, and high temperature of an American summer and autumn, they cannot ripen their shoots sufficiently to be frost proof except in warm places and soils of a light nature."

As an instance of the effect of climate on trees we may mention the *Platanus occidentalis*, the common Sycamore, or Button wood, of our forest; a tree which every one knows fringes the margin of most of our streams, and rears its majestic trunks in the rich alluvion of all parts of our country, one of the hardiest and most rapid growing forest trees of the northern states; yet of this tree, the work on planting to which we have referred says, "that it has proved incompetent to withstand the spring frosts, sunless summers, and clouded autumns of England. About twenty years ago a great proportion of the individuals in England, without respect to age or bulk, were killed outright by a spring frost. Since then we have seen them repeatedly injured, and, when half recovered by the operation of a summer of more than average warmth, again replunged into the same state of debility."

To this difference in climate must be attributed the difficulty we have found in the United States of growing hedges from such shrubs or trees as are used in England for this purpose. From witnessing their excellent effect, and beautiful appearance there, it was perfectly natural that we should adopt the same plants for the same purpose here, but after the repeated and persevering efforts of

fifty years, it may be questioned whether there are five miles of tolerable hedge from imported varieties of thorn or holly plants, in the United States. The difference, between the moist, temperate, and equable climate of England, and the hot, dry, variable climate of this country seems to have been overlooked; when a recollection of this fact would have convinced any one acquainted with the physiology of plants, that our seasons must be fatal to English hedges. Whether there are any of our native plants that will supply this desideratum, remains to be seen.

Not immediately connected with agriculture, but still closely associated with its prosperity, is the effect of climate on roads. In England all the principal roads are Macadamized or covered with a thin layer of finely broken stone, that uniting by its own angles forms a pavement of rock impervious to water and smooth as a floor. Vast sums of money and labor have been spent in this country in attempting to give some of our principal roads such a surface, but mostly without success. The frosts of our winters penetrate below any coat of metal that can be applied, and the lifting and heaving thus produced will break up and destroy the pavement annually. There can be no doubt that more labor and stone broken, has been applied on the Seneca turnpike between Utica and Canandaigua, than on any similar road in England; yet while one is as smooth as if composed of solid rock, the other for some months in the year is almost impassable. This is owing to the greater intensity of our frost; and in constructing our roads, by overlooking this difference of climate, or not properly guarding against it by deep and effective draining, we have followed a system not adapted to our country. Against this additional difficulty our lines of railroad must contend, and any system of construction that shall place them beyond the action of frost, will be a national benefit.

The worst effect which our variable climate and intense cold, has on our agriculture, when compared with that of England, is its influence on our wheat crop. Such a thing as winter killed wheat is scarcely known in that country; while in many parts of this, especially where clay predominates, wheat in all seasons is more or less liable to injury, and in some years has more than two thirds perished. The heaving out of the roots of wheat and clover plants by the expansion of frost, and which is here the most fatal in the spring of the year when it thaws the surface by day and freezes it by night, is something which agriculturalists in that country are rarely called to guard against, and which of course never enters into their calculations in the preparation of their soil. Here it is advisable in all cases to guard against the evil, by such a system of ploughing and manuring as shall most effectually obviate the danger arising from this source.

In reading or adopting the modes of English farmers in the preparation and application of manure, the influence of climate should not be forgotten. If any thing has been established by agricultural chemistry, it is that all manure loses in value exactly in proportion as the fermentation and decomposition goes on in the open air, by which most of the volatile and finer parts of the manure is lost to plants. In a high temperature, such as our summers possess, yard or stable manure, will ferment rapidly, and if left as it generally is, exposed to the rain and sun, its value and

efficiency is much lessened. If piled in large masses, as is practised by some farmers, and then allowed to stand through the summer, a custom followed to some extent in England, it must be remembered that fermentation and decomposition goes on here with a rapidity unknown there, a fact depending on the greater heat of our summers, and hence the more necessity of guarding against the loss of the fertilizing gases thus liberated. The proper place for the decomposition of manure is beneath the surface of the earth; but where it is desirable as it sometimes may be to keep it over the summer for fall application, the manure should be piled in layers alternating with earth, (and if this is partially combined with lime so much the better) which will absorb the volatile salts and parts thrown off by the decomposition and fermentation which in our climate must take place, and the quantity and quality of the manure will be greatly increased, over what it would be if left to ferment in the yard, or heaped, but uncovered with earth.

It appears then, that in things relating to the soil alone, its preparation or amelioration, the application of animal or mineral manures, or the artificial arrangement of crops, American farmers may with safety copy the example of British farmers, and derive important advantage from the perusal of English works on agriculture. So they in general may, in all things relating to the preservation of crops from insects or diseases, such as the grub, cutworm, blight, mildew, wheatworm, &c. as these are common to both countries, and the balance of experience is altogether in favor of Europe. In every thing relating to wheat they are entitled to a hearing above all other men; as in no country is the culture of that valuable grain carried on so successfully; and this is owing in a great measure to the skill and science that has been brought to bear on the production of that crop. In raising cattle, and the common and improved breeds of middling fine woolled sheep, English farmers are exceeded by none, and on all these topics they may be considered as qualified to instruct us. Fine woolled sheep, however, notwithstanding the pains taken with them have never succeeded in England. The imported merinoes from Spain and Saxony have deteriorated and wasted away; and their place with the English farmer is supplied by the harder and heavier Leicester and South Down. The immense quantities of fine wools used in the English factories, are imported from Germany, France, and Spain; and hence in the management and growth of the fine woolled breeds of sheep, we have little to learn from them. There is no doubt that the production of fine wool is at the present moment far better understood in the northern states than in England, and there are more Saxon and Merino sheep in Vermont and New Hampshire, than in the three kingdoms.

But it is mainly on those points of agriculture, where cheapness of labor, and the influence of climate can be brought to bear, that we find British agriculture to cease from being suitable models for us, and are thrown on our own resources of observation and comparison. Because corn cannot be grown in England is no reason why the farmers of the United States should not plant; and on the other hand, because the whin and the holly make a durable and beautiful fence in England, it furnishes no conclusive proof that such results would ensue in our country. English far-

mers use little or no precaution against the winter killing of wheat, or the destruction of roads by frost; but here such precautions are essentially necessary, and based on reasons, respecting which the English farmer knows nothing from experience, and therefore must be fully qualified to instruct.

A comparison of English experience in farming, with our, in some respects, ruder methods of proceeding, must be always advantageous, as suggesting hints for improvement, and enabling us to correct errors into which, for want of such experience, we are prone to fall. But to infer that any course, would, as a whole, be successful here, simply because it has proved so there, would imply an ignorance of the causes that are operating to produce great differences in the methods of culture there and here, which should not exist; causes which may be traced to the powerful, but too frequently overlooked operations of temperature and climate, and which are therefore ever acting and permanent.

For the N. E. Farmer.

South Strafford, June 14, 1838.

MESSRS EDITORS—I bought a pig last fall weighing 90 lbs. A few days after he was brought home he was taken with what I supposed to be the blind staggers, he was treated as is usual in such cases, say by cutting off his ears, putting salt in his forehead, &c. in a few days, he so far recovered as to eat with his usual appetite. I then gave him a dose of sulphur, he continued to eat well till the day he died, but pined away to a mere skeleton, and became so weak that he stumbled into a small pond and strangled to death. I had him carefully examined, and on taking out his lights found them growing fast to his ribs, which I think is never the case in healthy animals. In the lights were found four worms 4 1-2 inches long about the size of a common pin; his heart case was grown fast to his heart so that it was with difficulty it could be separated without polling the heart in pieces. Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through your paper, what was this disorder? what the cause and remedy if any?

I would just remark here that I have taken your paper two years and get much useful information from it. There are many things known and practised by some, which if made public would be of great benefit to the cause of agriculture. I saw an article in your paper last fall respecting saving apple pumice for cattle in winter, the idea was new to me for I had always considered it of little value except for pigs who got a few seeds from it. I had what was left at my mill spread in a shed chamber and dried for winter's use; it was fed out the first of the winter the same as grain or potatoes, and the cattle and sheep ate it with as good a relish. I think I speak within bounds, when I say it saved me at least \$12 worth of hay, which would have been almost entirely lost had I not seen the article before alluded to. I think it would be well for farmers to write more for your paper, and let each other know how to make these little savings, and then the advantage which will be derived will be MUTUAL.

It is a fact, disgraceful to the American people as well as the government, that there is not a single Life Boat on the whole vast extent of American Coast, the most dangerous and inaccessible, taking the seasons through, in the commercial world.—*Salem Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1838.

MANURE—CONSTRUCTION OF BARN CELLAR.

We have already remarked on the value of manure to the farmer. In our old lands it is idle to think of success in agriculture without some artificial means of enriching the land. We have spoken of the extraordinary prices paid for manure by farmers in the vicinity of our large towns. We know the fact that six dollars have been sometimes paid in the city for a cord of manure; and at a country town several miles in the interior seven dollars and a half per cord were paid the last season for all that could be obtained. Manure it is true must be had; but what shall we say of the good judgment or management of farmers who pay such prices, when the means in abundance of supplying their wants at half this expense are or might be had upon their own premises. We know a farmer, who annually expends five hundred dollars for manure in a city; and then is obliged to transport it a distance of three or four miles. Yet the same farmer has resources within himself where for the same expense he might obtain twice the amount of manure, and of equal value. He has no barn cellar; he has no compost heap; his cattle are not yarded excepting in winter; he collects no bog mud; he takes no pains to save the contents of his sink and privy; he feds no cattle; he keeps but a single pig; he sells his hay; he sells his milk; he sells his potatoes; he raises no esculent vegetables for his stock; and this perpetual purchase and carting of manure, to say nothing of the money paid out, is an occasion of excessive toil, fatigue, and vexation. True he "makes money" even in this way and finds a reasonable compensation for his labor. It would be difficult to turn him from his accustomed track; but will any reflecting mind pretend that "he works it right."

But we will proceed to say what may be done; and then leave it to the farmers to say what ought to be done.

In the first place, then, manure should be as much a specific object of labor and pursuit with the farmer as any of his crops, simply because he cannot have any crops without it. His first business should be to provide a place for its deposit, its accumulation and its security. Manure is money. It costs money. It produces money. Precisely then as he would take care of his money, let him take care of his manure. For his use there is no difference between them save that the returns of manure skilfully and faithfully applied are usually more certain and proportionately more liberal than the returns of money. He wants therefore a place for its deposit and its accumulation. It should be near at hand, where it will be easy to transfer to it all that will contribute to its increase. It should be near the barn, where it may receive all the deposits of the cattle; and should be so situated that the liquid as well as the solid manure may be secured. It should be in the neighborhood of the hogs pen, that their manure may go into the common heap. If possible the privy should be near to it, that the powerful manure furnished from that source may be mixed with the collections; and the sink should be so contrived as to empty its rich contents into the common receptacle to moisten it, and increase its efficacy. It should be the great object of the farmer in the next place to secure it from the sun, the rain, and the air. Manure thus protected and housed in the opinion of some of the best farmers in the state, is far more powerful, and, to use their own phrase, it is worth fifty per cent more than that, which is left exposed in the usual mode. It is more active, and more powerful. A barn cellar built expressly for the purpose of thus securing the manure, is the proper receptacle for the compost heap; and to form a general deposit of whatever may be thrown into it.

No farmer therefore should be without a cellar under his whole barn. The cost is comparatively trifling; the uses and advantages most important. It should be well stoned; the bottom made slightly dishing; and paved or made impervious to the water by being puddled with clay. It should have a trap-door or doors in the barn floor and where the cattle are tied, so that all their droppings may be thrown into it; and that mud, or mould or peat may be easily put into it both for the sake of increasing the heap by these valuable additions; and that they may act likewise as absorbents to gather and fix all the liquid manures. It should be high

enough to receive a wagon or cart for the purpose of loading; and it should be completely enclosed that the contents may be secured from the sun, and rain and air. The proper site for a barn is on a side hill, where the bottom of the cellar may on one side be on a level with the surface of the ground; and where three sides being formed by an excavation into the side hill may be well stoned; and the fourth side protected by movable wooden doors. It should be likewise a place for housing a certain number of store swine, who are to be employed in turning, dissolving and enriching the contents of the cellar. Such is what a barn cellar ought to be.—There are few situations, where such a cellar cannot be formed. We have seen many such cellars, and are happy in perceiving that they are fast coming into use; and that, in regard to barns recently erected or in the process of erection, a valuable barn is now seldom built without such provision. The cost of such a cellar will in any situation be fully paid for in a short time by the increased quantity and increased value of the manure.—We often hear farmers say they would have a barn cellar if they could afford it. Now we say that if any man calling himself a farmer cannot afford to make a cellar under his barn, he hardly deserves the name of a farmer and certainly has no pretensions to the character of skilful or wise or provident. We should add that such a cellar should always if possible open to the South. In the spring this is desirable in order to facilitate the removal of the manure; and in a cellar opening to the South, the contents of the cellar are far less likely to be frozen than if the opening of the cellar were to the North and in the shade.

We leave this subject for the present and shall endeavor to resume it in our next. The importance of a barn cellar is so great that we take every occasion to urge its erection on every thrifty farmer, and the suggestions here given, though they may be familiar, embrace the prominent and important points in the construction of a barn cellar.

We might go farther and recommend a separate and water-tight vault for the reception of the liquid manure; to which, by gutters properly constructed, all the urine of the cattle when tied in the barn, might be at once conveyed, with strainers so fixed that the solid parts might be effectually excluded; and that from this reservoir it might be pumped out and distributed at pleasure. This is the universal practice in what may perhaps be considered the best farming district in the world: Flanders; and here these cisterns are made of stone. But this is an advance in improvement to which it can scarcely be expected that our farmers should proceed until a vastly increased and crowded population shall compel them to adopt every practicable means of improvement. We have met with only two cases, where such provision has been made. The advantages in these cases were obviously so great, that though we may not look for anything like a general introduction, we may at least hope to see such provision occasionally, and perhaps frequently made.

A GOOD COW.

The value of a good cow can scarcely be over-estimated. We have seen a cow the last week, who besides giving milk enough for a calf, which she has suckled the last seven weeks, has given sixteen quarts of milk daily for family use and for sale. Her milk likewise is of an excellent quality. In ten and half months of the last year, she yielded 3975 quarts of milk, beer measure, and her keeping was not extravagant. She has now good grass feed and three pints of meal daily; in winter she has hay and two quarts of Indian meal; but no swill or vegetables. The latter might certainly be added to advantage. The milk is readily sold in the neighborhood, where she is kept, at five cents per quart. What domestic animal yields a more liberal profit? Why, she puts to shame three fourths of the bipeds in the country; who so far from furnishing any valuable contribution to the general stock, do not earn even the iced creams with which they regale themselves! A good cow is one of the greatest benefactions, which divine Providence ever bestowed upon the human family in the form of a quadruped; and every friend to true respectability and merit, as far as respectability and merit depend upon usefulness, will be more than half inclined to take off his hat to such a noble animal, who certainly does more good in her way than most of the noisy politicians in the country in any way. We have known a cow, who several years made a return to her owner of more than 150 dollars each year by the sale of her milk at five cents a quart; and we know an instance, where

an honest man, who had become utterly bankrupt, yet was not bankrupt in the best of all possessions an independent spirit and a determination to live within his means, supported himself, wife, and children for six months with no other income or resource than the milk of one good cow. We say we have known some such cows; and we deem them very worthy acquaintance.—If it is not an honor it is certainly a pleasure to have known them; and we are not surprised at the superstition of the poor Hindoos, who made the cow an object of idolatrous worship, for where could these poor benighted children of nature find in a humble and familiar form, a more striking example of the beneficence of a kind providence. With appetites not depraved by luxury they sat down under her flowing udder after the fatigues of toil and the exhaustion of heat, to regale themselves from this daily flowing fountain, with a zest like that with which the parched Arab approaches a spring among the burning sands; and now in some parts of the world, where rural life exists in all its simplicity, the poor cottager and his children may be seen with their basins at night gathering round this their daily benefactor with the same grateful pleasure with which the Israelites came round the gushing fountains from the rock in the wilderness. Respect and honor the cow; treat her well; begrudge her no kindness; there is no animal will more fully compensate your liberality; and when we hear farmers say, as we often do, in a boasting way, how much butter and milk they get from their cows, and then add "but they go in a very poor pasture and we give them nothing, and in winter keep them upon nothing better than fresh meadow hay," we are half disposed to say that such owners deserve nothing, and ought to go in the same poor pasture with their cows. As we have said on a former occasion, it is a false and miserable economy.

The cow to which we have referred above was of native stock, and raised by her present owner. It adds to the many proofs, which are constantly presenting themselves, to establish the great position that our present dairy stock requires only careful selection and good keeping to furnish as valuable a race of milking animals as we can expect to obtain by the importation of the best breeds, which have yet been brought into the country.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 23, 1838.

—Roses, laden with the breath of June,

* * * * *

Able to heal the sick."

Our friends have answered our call, and have exceeded our expectations by their liberal contributions of choice specimens of some of the finest varieties of the "queen of flowers."

Marshall P. Wilder, Esq. of Dorchester, again placed himself at the head of the competitors, by the quantity and quality of his specimens.

In the collection of Augustus Aspinwall, Esq. of Brookline, we noticed some two or three new varieties, and some superb flowers.

Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline, presented some specimens of the most delicate and lovely varieties.

The China roses by Samuel R. Johnson, Esq. of Charlestown, were of the best kinds. Mr J. also exhibited some choice hardy roses.

In the stand of Samuel Sweetser, Esq. of Cambridge, we noticed some choice varieties of China and hardy roses, cultivated in the best manner.

There were also contributions of Roses and other flowers from Messrs Winslip of Brighton, Hovey & Co. of Cambridge; Carter of the Botanic Garden; Hovey of Roxbury; Miller of Roxbury; and S. Walker.

Seedling Roses.—The Messrs Winslip of Brighton, presented some seedling roses, one or two of which we hope to see other specimens of, as we are under the impression one of their seedlings, at least, is superior to many of the varieties imported.

By E. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown, a fine specimen of *Cactus speciosissimus*. This plant was in a high state of cultivation and does his gardener much credit.

From the Messrs Winslip, *Cactus*?—a new variety to us, with a large white flower.—Very beautiful.

From T. Mazoun, Jr. Esq. of Medford, some fine specimens of *Magnolia glauca*, *Mountain Laurel*, and *Glycine frutescens*.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

The Committee on Roses award to Marshall P. Wilder, Esq. of Dorchester, the prize of five dollars for the best display of Roses; and also the prize of three dollars for the best 24 hardy varieties.

To Augustus Aspinwall, Esq. of Brookline, the prize of two dollars for the best 12 varieties of hardy varieties.

And to Samuel R. Johnson, Esq. of Charlestown, the prize of three dollars for the best 12 china and other tender varieties.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

The Committee on Pinks award to S. Walker, Esq. of Roxbury, the prize of \$5, for the best display.

To Mr Meller, of Roxbury, \$3, for the best seedling. No person entering for the best six varieties, the committee of course awarded no premiums.

M. P. WILDER, Chairman.

FRUITS.

Strawberries.—8 boxes of very fine Methven Castle, from Mr J. L. L. F. Warren.

From Mr Vose, President of the Society, very superb specimens of Keen's Seedling.

Peaches.—Fine Peaches, at this remarkably early day, from the Peach house of Aaron Mitchell, Esq. of Nantucket. For the Committee. W. KENRICK, Chairman.

VEGETABLES.

Rhubarb.—By Mr. S. Pond, Cambridge, some very large Giant Rhubarb. For Committee.

S. WALKER.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 30th, 1838.

The contributions of flowers were on a large scale. Some of the specimens were of the first order and of great beauty.

Roses.—By Mr A. Aspinwall, of Brookline, Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown; and Col. M. P. Wilder, of Dorchester.

Pinks.—By Col. Wilder; Mr Meller; and S. Walker, Roxbury.

Dahlias.—From Dr J. C. Howard, Brookline; also, Bouquet, with roses, &c.

Panicles.—By Mr Wilder, and S. Walker.

Boquets.—By Messrs Winslip; Hovey & Co; W. Kenrick, John Hovey, S. Sweetser and S. Walker.

The Messrs Winslip, of Brighton, also presented specimens of the *Sambucus*; and Mr S. Sweetser specimens of *Nerium*. For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

FRUITS.

Strawberries.—Methven Castle and Downton specimens, by Mr Vose, President of the Society: both very remarkable for their size and beauty.

From Mr J. L. L. Warren, from his garden in Brighton—4 boxes of large and beautiful Methven Castle.

Cherries.—A very large, dark, red cherry, presented by Henry Edwards, Esq., from his garden in the city—very sweet and fine, and much resembling the Black Tartarian. For the Committee.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending July 1.

JUNE, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	25	56	70	64 E.
Tuesday,	26	48	62	60 N. E.
Wednesday,	27	54	66	62 S.
Thursday,	28	53	80	76
Friday,	29	52	70	68
Saturday,	30	50	62	58
Sunday, JULY 1		52	70	66

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

SITUATION WANTED,

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. E. through the office of this paper.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
200 do. Common do.
25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
10 do. do. do. Border do.
100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
100 do. Square do.
100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
100 pair Grass Shears.
100 do. Pruning do.
100 do. Fruit do.
50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
20 do. Pruning do.
20 do. do. Saws.
25 do. Budding Knives.
25 do. Pruning do.
20 do. Edging do.
25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
100 do. Garden do.
50 do. Dutch do.
20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks.
10 do. Grass do.
50 do. Garden Rakes.
500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle.
500 do. Trace Chains.
25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

300 dozen Patent Scythe Snaths, superior.
100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels.
1000 do. Rides, 500 do. Scythe Stones.
June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

SET OF THE N. E. FARMER.

13 of the first volumes of the New England Farmer may be obtained, if application is made soon to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. June 20th, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

KING'S MANURE FORKS.

Also, a few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots.

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street. May 9, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m June 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	11 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quantal		
FLOUR, Genessee, cash,	barrel	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	
Rye,	"	5 00	5 25
MEAL, Indian, in hog-heads,	"		
" " " barrels,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	75	76
white,	"	73	74
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	1 02
Barley,	"	74	76
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.		12 00	14 00
Eastern screwed,		40	45
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	6	7
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	4	5
2d quality,	"	9	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	26	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	22
do. country do.	"	25	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"		
do. dry hides,	"	13	19
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	17	19
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	cask	11 50	12 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	2 37	2 50
PLASTER, Paris, per ton of 2200 lb.	cask	23 00	24 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	22 00	23 00
clear,	"	21 00	22 00
Mess,	"	2 63	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	80	1 00
Red Top, southern,	"		
northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound	17	18
Southern Clover,	"	9	10
TALLOW, tried,	lb.	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr. M.	43	50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	38	40
American, full blood, washed,	"	35	36
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"	38	40
do. Pulled superfine,	"	35	36
do. No. 1,	"	25	28
do. No. 2,	"		
do. No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	13	14
southern and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	16	28
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	14	16
POTATOES, chenango,	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Sugar Peas,	per bushel,	32	00
Small "	"	1	50
Turnips,	per bunch,	8	
Cucumbers,	per dozen,	1	00
Lettuce,	do.	37	
Radishes,	do.	37	
Rhubarb,	per pound,	4	

—FRUITS.—

Strawberries,	quart,	37	a 50
Gooseberries, (green) do.		16	
Cherries,	quart,	12	a 25
Currants,	do.	16	

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OAK TREE.

BY MARY HOWITT.

SING for the Oak Tree,
The monarch of the wood,
Sing for the Oak Tree,
That groweth green and good;
That groweth broad and branching,
Within the forest shade;
That groweth now, and yet shall grow,
When we are lowly laid!

The Oak Tree was an acorn once,
And fell upon the earth;
And sun and showers nourished it,
And gave the Oak Tree birth.
The little sprouting Oak Tree!
Two leaves it had at first,
Till sun and showers had nourished it,
Then out the branches burst.

The little sapling Oak Tree!
Its root was like a thread,
Till the kindly earth had nourished it;
Then out it freely spread;
On this side and on that side
It grappled with the ground,
And in the ancient, rifted rock,
Its firmest footing found.

The winds came, and the rain fell;
The gusty tempests blew;
All, all were friends to the Oak Tree,
And stronger yet it grew.
The boy that saw the acorn fall
He feeble grew and gray;
But the Oak was still a thriving tree,
And strengthened every day!

Four centuries grows the Oak Tree,
Nor does its verdure fail;
Its heart is like the iron wood,
Its bark like plated mail;
Now cut us down the Oak Tree,
The monarch of the wood;
And of its timbers stout and strong
We'll build a vessel good.

The Oak Tree of the forest,
Both east and west shall fly;
And the blessings of a thousand lands
Upon our ship shall lie!
For she shall not be a man-of-war,
Nor a pirate shall she be;
But a noble, Christian merchant-ship,
To sail upon the sea.

ADVICE OF A FARMER TO HIS BOYS.

Come boys, let us see if we can't farm a little better this season than we did last. I think we can if we make an effort; and if every succeeding year we outstrip the preceding one, I think in a few years you will be able to set up for yourselves. We have already sown our grass seed this spring, thicker than heretofore, which, there is reason to believe, will amply repay us for the additional seed, as we have heretofore always had more or less bald places in our grass fields, or had them filled up with weeds. We have some seed oats which weigh ten or twelve pounds a bushel more than the common kind we have usually sown; this cannot fail to be an advantage of at least 25 per cent. over the light stuff we have had in former years, and if it is found to become lighter by being re-sown; we must change our seed again at a future time. As for Indian corn, the "Dutton," of which we have plenty for seed, I think will answer our purpose the best of any kind I have seen, if we put it in handsomely and give the strictest attention to the dressing of it with the cultivator; let us give it a couple of extra dressings during the summer, and keep the ground as mellow as an ash-heap; this is the only way I

know of to make a good crop of Indian corn. It suffers more from neglect than any other crop we cultivate; but stop, let us collect our ashes together and put a handful of it, with as much Plaster of Paris, on each hill, as soon as the corn is fully up; this pays well for expense and trouble. But I am getting wrong end foremost with my plan; be sure when you go to the city next week, to buy a pound of salt-petre to make a steep for the corn before it is planted; this is said to be an excellent plan, as the corn comes up much more vigorously after being soaked in salt-petre, and is sooner out of the way of the birds and grubs, which is a matter of great importance. Well, we had forty bushels to the acre last year; now can we go fifty or sixty this, if the season is favorable, and we pay strict attention to it; let us try for it any how; and one thing I am certain of, that our success will be in proportion to our exertions, other things being equal. We must increase our potato crop, and raise an acre of sugar beet, and the same quantity of ruta-baga for winter food for our cattle and sheep; the attention to these root crops is light work, and I think need not interfere with our other business; besides, I intend to buy neighbor Jones' old still, as he has quit making whiskey with it, since his two fine promising boys have gone to destruction by the use of that vile article. I think he will sell it cheap, as it sickens his heart to think of a still, since the prostration of all his prospects for the advancement of his once fine boys. We can fix this up so as to steam our roots and grain for the hogs and cattle, and I have a great notion to try it to cut corn stalks and hay, for it is said they go much further and feed better by being cut and steamed. The millers' toll may also be saved by steaming the grain we feed, instead of having it ground. If all the stills in the country were used for preparing food for animals, instead of making poison for men, it would save at least ten millions of dollars annually, and clear out most of our poor-houses and jails, and prevent many a parent from going to the grave with a broken heart. Let us turn to to-morrow morning right early, and drive on our work vigorously during the season, and with the blessings of Providence on our united exertions we shall find ourselves blessed in basket and in store even beyond our deserts.

ABRAHAM.

THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY.—The now Right Hon. Sir John Cowan, Bart., and present Lord Mayor of the city of London, came to town in the humble capacity of an errand boy, and was employed in a wax-chandler's shop, which stood nearly opposite the present site of the Mansion house. The drudgery which the duties of this office imposed, were performed by him, day after day without a murmur, and each task set him by his employer was executed in such a manner as quickly to gain him the esteem and friendship of all who knew him. A few years rolled by, and he was promoted to the situation of shopman, when his unsurpassed industry, and the strictest integrity, again procured him the confidence and attachment of his master. About this time it was his good fortune to win the affections of his master's daughter (the present Lady Mayoress,) and their marriage taking place soon after, with the consent of her parent, he was further elevated to the distinguished post of partner in the

firm. Here he remained till his partner's death, which occurred some time afterwards, and the entire business then devolved upon him. A succession of years, during which his previous good qualities characterised him in an eminent degree, brought with them wealth, opulence, and power, and from that time up to the present he has continued his career, in a manner alike worthy of himself and the city of which he is the distinguished representative.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN POVERTY AND PAUPERISM.—"It is of the utmost importance accurately to distinguish between poverty and pauperism; for by confounding them, poverty is dishonored, and pauperism is countenanced. Supply poverty with the means and it vanishes, but pauperism is the more confirmed. Poverty is a sound empty vessel, but pauperism is not only empty but cracked. Poverty is a natural appetite merely wanting food; pauperism a ravenous disease which no food can satisfy. Poverty strives to cure itself, pauperism to contaminate others. Poverty often stimulates to exertion, pauperism always paralyses. Poverty is sincere, pauperism is an arch-hypocrite. Poverty has naturally a proud spirit, pauperism a base one, now cringing, now insolent. Poverty is silent and retiring, pauperism is clamorous and importunate; the one is grateful, the other the reverse. There is much that is lovely in poverty, but pauperism is altogether hateful. It is delightful to relieve the one; irksome to be taxed for the other. Poverty has the blessing of heaven, as well as those that relieve it; pauperism on the contrary, has nothing in common but is the reverse of the christian virtues. The injunctions of the gospel are in favor of poverty, but wholly in opposition to the spirit of pauperism, and the merit of those individuals who thoughtlessly succor it, may be estimated accordingly."—Walker, in *Farmar's Magazine*.

How common it is to see people who set their faces as a flint against the use of alcoholic liquors, and refuse to give employment to those who drink them, and withdraw their patronage from those persons who deal in them; and in their zeal, portray the evils of drunkenness in the most glowing colors, and hale its victims to the bar of civil justice that they may be punished for their melubrations, and when they see a poor laborer drinking a glass of spirit and water, admonish him of his danger of becoming a drunkard; and of the dreadful consequences of that vice, while in their own breath and from the very mouths that utter these admonitions, they send forth that poisonous and filthy odor of tobacco, which betrays the habit of stimulation even more disgusting, and equally destructive to health, and life, and moral purity. Nay they do not hesitate to indulge in every species of stimulation and sensuality considered respectable in a corrupt world, and thus, as a general fact, are in the true sense of the word far more intemperate than the laborer who drinks his spirit and water and receives his pharisaical rebuke.—*Graham Journal*.

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